

CHAPTER 19

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC¹

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ARTICLE I. GENERALLY

Sec. 19-1. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

Abandoned motor vehicle. Any motor vehicle left unattended at the same place on any roadway in the city for a period of time in excess of seventy-two (72) consecutive hours.

Alley or alleyway. Any street with a roadway of less than twenty (20) feet in width.

Authorized emergency vehicle. A vehicle of any of the following types:

- (1) A vehicle operated by the state highway patrol, the state water patrol or a state park ranger, those vehicles operated by enforcement personnel by the division of motor carrier and railroad safety of the department of economic development, police or fire department, sheriff, constable or deputy sheriff, federal law enforcement officer authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States, traffic officer or corner or by a privately owned emergency vehicle company;
- (2) A vehicle operated as an ambulance or operated commercially for the purpose of transporting emergency medical supplies or organs.
- (3) Any vehicle qualifying as an emergency vehicle pursuant to section 307.175, RSMo;
- (4) Any wrecker, or tow truck or a vehicle owned and operated by a public utility or public service corporation while performing emergency service;
- (5) Any vehicle transporting equipment designed to extricate human beings from the wreckage of a motor vehicle;
- (6) Any vehicle designated to perform emergency functions for a civil defense or emergency management agency established pursuant to the provisions of chapter 44, RSMo;
- (7) Any vehicle operated by an authorized employee of the department of corrections, who as part of the employee's official duties, is responding to a riot, disturbance, hostage incident, escape or other critical situation where there is the threat of serious physical injury or death, responding to mutual aid call from another criminal justice agency, or in accompanying an ambulance which is transporting an offender to a medical facility;
- (8) Any vehicle designated to perform hazardous substance emergency functions established pursuant to the provisions of section 260.500 to 260.550, RSMo.

(Ord. No. 13534, §1, 5-5-2003)

Business district. The territory contiguous to and including a highway when, within any six hundred (600) feet along the highway, there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, office buildings, railroad stations, stores and public buildings, which occupy at least three hundred (300) feet of frontage on one side or three hundred (300) feet collectively on both sides of the roadway.

Commercial vehicle. Every vehicle designed, maintained or used primarily for the transportation of property which bears the name of the owner or business prominently and permanently displayed on the side thereof.

Controlled access highway. Every highway, street or roadway, in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same, except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over the highway, street or roadway.

Crosswalk. That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the

sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs, or in the absence of curbs from the edges of the traversable roadway; or any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Delivery truck. A vehicle primarily used to pick up or deliver goods, wares or merchandise, which bears the name of the owner or business prominently and permanently displayed on the side thereof.

Disabled motor vehicle. Any motor vehicle in a nonoperative condition left unattended at the same place on any roadway in this city for a period of time in excess of forty-eight (48) consecutive hours.

Drive, driving, operates, operating. Physically driving or operating or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.

Driver. Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

Highway. The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained, when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

Intersection. The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two (2) highways, streets, alleys or driveways, public or private, which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways, streets, alleys or driveways, public or otherwise, joining at any other angle, may come in conflict. Where a highway includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, then every crossing of two (2) roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

Laned roadway. A roadway which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Motor vehicle. Any self propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks, except farm tractors and motorized bicycles.

Motorcycle. Every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor or a vehicle which has an enclosure surrounding all the riders.

Motorized bicycle. Any two-wheeled or three-wheeled device having fully operative pedals capable of propulsion by human power, an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity of not more than fifty (50) cubic centimeters, which produces less than two (2) gross brake horsepower, and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty (30) miles per hour on level ground.

Official time standard. Whenever certain hours are named herein they shall mean standard time or daylight-saving time as may be current use in the city.

Official traffic control devices. All signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with this chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulations, warning or guiding traffic.

Owner. Any person who holds the legal title of a vehicle. In the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof, with the right to purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a

mortgage of a vehicle is entitled to possession, such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the "owner" for the purposes of this chapter.

Park or parking. The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the loading or unloading of passengers.

Parking meter. Any mechanical device, placed or erected for the regulation of parking, that indicates the legal parking time permitted and, when operated, shows the balance of legal parking time remaining, and at the expiration of the authorized legal parking time indicates that the parking of a vehicle is unlawful.

Parking meter space. Any space within a parking meter zone, adjacent to a parking meter and duly designated for the parking of a vehicle within a specified area by lines painted or otherwise durably marked on the surface of the roadway adjacent to a parking meter.

Parking meter zone. Any roadway, or portion thereof, where parking meters have been installed adjacent thereto and where such parking meters are subject to operation.

Pedestrian. Any person afoot.

Police officer. Every officer of the municipal police department, or any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

Private road or driveway. Every way or place in private ownership, and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

Railroad. A carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

Railroad train. A steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.

Right-of-way. The right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision, unless one grants precedence to the other.

Roadway. That portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two (2) or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

Service truck. A vehicle primarily used to carry tools or equipment to service or repair personal property.

Sidewalk. That portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for the use of pedestrians.

Stand or standing. The halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

State highway. A highway maintained by the state as a part of the state highway system.

Stop. When required, complete cessation of movement.

Stop or stopping. When prohibited, any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not,

except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control signs or signal.

Street or highway. The entire width between the lines of every way publicly maintained, when any part thereof is open to the uses of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

Traffic. Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using any highway for purposes of travel.

Traffic control signal. Any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic division is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

Traffic division. The traffic division of the police department of the city, or in the event a traffic division is not established, the police department of the city.

Vehicle. Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting motorized bicycles and devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(Code 1977, § 23-1; Ord. No. 10475, § 1, 8-19-85, Ord. No. 10977, § 1, 1-4-88)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.010.

Sec. 19-2. Obedience to traffic law enforcement officials.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official concerning vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

(Code 1977, § 23-22)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.080.

Sec. 19-3. Persons propelling pushcarts or riding or driving animals subject to traffic regulations.

Every person propelling any pushcart or riding an animal upon a roadway and every person driving an animal-drawn vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter, except those provisions which, by their very nature, can have no application.

(Code 1977, § 23-24)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.085.

Sec. 19-4. Use of skates, coasters, toy vehicles, etc.

No person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle or similar device, shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk; and when so crossing such person shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians.

(Code 1977, § 23-25)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.090.

Sec. 19-5. Public employees to obey traffic regulations.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the driver of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States government, any state government and any county or city government, and it shall be unlawful for the driver to violate any of such provisions, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter.

(Code 1977, § 23-26)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.095.

Sec. 19-6. Exceptions for authorized emergency vehicles.

A. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle shall not sound the siren thereon or have the front red lights or blue lights on except when such vehicle is responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to, but not upon returning from, an alarm.

B. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of Article VI of this chapter.
2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
3. Exceed the maximum speed limits, so long as he does not endanger life or property.
4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

C. The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle, while in motion, sounds audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light or blue light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle.

D. The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all person, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(Code 1977, § 23-27)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.100, 304.022.

(Ord. No. 13435, §2, 5-5-2003)

Sec. 19-7. Failure to obey citation.

Regardless of the disposition of the charge for which a citation was originally issued, it shall be unlawful for any person to violate his written promise to appear which he has given to an officer upon the issuance of such traffic citation.

(Code 1977, § 23-23)

Sec. 19-8. Refusing, etc., traffic summons.

It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse, destroy, throw away or mutilate any traffic summons issued by any police officer.

(Code 1977, § 26-41)

Sec. 19-9. Accident reports.

A. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person, or total damage to all property to an apparent extent of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or more, shall immediately, by the quickest means of communication, give notice of such accident to the police department, if such accident occurs within the city.

B. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is physically incapable of giving immediate notice of an accident as required in subsection (A) of this section, and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of doing so, such occupant shall give, or cause to be given, the notice not given by the driver.

(Code 1977, § 23-20)

Cross reference - Fee for accident reports, § 26-5.

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. §§ 300.110, 300.120.

Sec. 19-10. Penalties.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in section 1-13.

B. All towing and storage expenses, if any, remaining unpaid by any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of Article VI of this chapter shall be added to any fine assessed under subsection (A) of this section and collected with the fine.

C. In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (A) of this section, any person violating any provisions of this chapter may be ordered to attend a drivers' education or training program or defensive drivers' program approved by the court.

(Code 1977, § 23-4)

Secs. 19-11 - 19-21. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Sec. 19-22. City traffic engineer.

A. The office of city traffic engineer is hereby established. The Director of Community Development shall serve as city traffic engineer, in addition to his other functions, and exercise the powers and duties with respect to traffic as provided in this chapter. (Ord. No. 13301, 11-5-2001; Ord. 13600, §4, 9-2-2003)

B. The city traffic engineer shall determine the installation and proper timing and maintenance of traffic control devices, conduct engineering analyses of traffic accidents and devise remedial measures, conduct engineering investigations of traffic conditions, plan the operation of traffic on the streets and highways of the city, and cooperate with other city officials in the development of ways and means to improve traffic conditions and carry out the additional powers and duties imposed by this Code and other ordinances of the city.

(Code 1977, § 23-16)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.060.

Sec. 19-23. Authority of chief of police; emergency and experimental regulations; testing of traffic control devices.

A. The chief of police by and with the approval of the city traffic engineer, is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of this chapter and other traffic ordinances of the city, and to make and enforce temporary and experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulations shall remain in effect for more than ninety (90) days.

B. The city traffic engineer **may test traffic control devices under actual conditions of traffic.**
(Code 1977, § 23-17)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.065.

Sec. 19-24. General authority of police and fire department officials.

A. It shall be the duty of the officers of the police department, or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police, to enforce all street traffic laws of the city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in the city.

B. Officers of the police department, or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police, are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal in conformance with traffic laws; provided, that in the event of a fire or other emergency, or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department may direct traffic as conditions may require, notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.

C. Officers of the fire department, when at the scene of a fire, may direct or assist the police in directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.

(Code 1977, § 23-21)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.075.

Sec. 19-25. Parking division employees.

A. Each member of the parking division of the department of community development shall have the same power as a policeman of the city to enforce all ordinances relating to the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles. (Ord. 13600, §4, 9-2-2003)

B. Upon making an arrest of any person within a parking garage or city operated parking lot, a member of the parking division of the department of community development shall immediately contact the police department and place the person arrested in the custody of a city policeman. (Ord. 13600, §4, 9-2-2003)

C. Each parking enforcement officer and parking attendant, before entering the discharge of his duties, shall take the same oath as is administered to a policeman. (Code 1977, § 23-117)

Cross reference - Department of community development generally, § 34-11 et seq.

Secs. 19-26 - 19-36. Reserved.

DIVISION 2. TRAFFIC DIVISION

Sec. 19-37. Establishment.

There is hereby established in the police department a traffic division, to be under the control of a police officer appointed by and directly responsible to the chief of police.

(Code 1977, § 23-18)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.015.

Sec. 19-38. General duties.

The traffic division, with such aid as may be rendered by other members of the police department, shall enforce the street traffic regulations of the city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in the city, make arrests for traffic violations, investigate accidents, cooperate with other officers of the city in the administration of traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and carry out those duties specially imposed upon the division in this Code and other ordinances of the city.

(Code 1977, § 23-19(a))

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.020

Sec. 19-39. Records of traffic violations.

The police department, or the traffic division thereof, shall keep a record of all violations of this chapter and other traffic ordinances of the city or of state vehicle laws with which any person has been charged, together with a record of the final disposition of all such alleged offenses. Such record shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the total of each. Such record shall accumulate during at least a five-year period, and from that time on the record shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five-year period. All forms for records of violations and notices of violations shall be serially numbered. For each month and year a written record shall be kept available to the public showing the disposal of all such forms. All such records and reports shall be public records.

(Code 1977, § 23-19(b))

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.025.

Sec. 19-40. Investigation of traffic accidents.

It shall be the duty of the traffic division, assisted by other police officers of the department, to investigate traffic accidents and to arrest and assist in the prosecution of those persons charged with violations of law causing or contributing to such accidents.

(Code 1977, § 23-19(c))

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.030.

Sec. 19-41. Traffic accident studies.

Whenever the accidents at any particular location become numerous, the traffic division shall cooperate with the transportation and traffic safety commission and Director of Community Development in conducting studies of such accidents and determining remedial measures.

(Code 1977, § 23-19(d); Ord. No. 11904, § 4, 5-17-93; Ord. No. 13301, 11-5-2001; Ord. 13600, §4, 9-2-2003)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.050.

Sec. 19-42. Traffic accident reports.

The traffic division shall maintain a suitable system of filing traffic accident reports. Accident reports or cards referring to them shall be filed alphabetically by location. Such reports shall be available for the use and information of the city traffic safety commission.

(Code 1977, § 23-19(e))

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.040.

Sec. 19-43. Drivers' files.

The police department, or the traffic division thereof, shall maintain a suitable record of all traffic accidents, warnings, arrests, convictions and complaints reported for each driver, which shall be filed alphabetically under the name of the driver concerned.

(Code 1977, § 23-19(f))

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.045.

Sec. 19-44. Traffic safety report.

The traffic division shall annually prepare a traffic report which shall be filed with the mayor. Such report shall contain information on traffic matters in the city as follows:

A. The number of traffic accidents, the number of persons killed, the number of persons injured and other pertinent traffic accident data.

B. The number of traffic accidents investigated and other pertinent data on the safety activities of the police.

C. The plans and recommendations of the division for future traffic safety activities.

(Code 1977, § 23-19(g))

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.050.

Secs. 19-45 - 19-73. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNS, SIGNALS AND DEVICES

Sec. 19-74. Authority to install; obedience to turning markers, etc.

A. The city traffic engineer or state highway department shall place and maintain traffic-control signs, signals and devices required to implement all parking and traffic regulations of the city. The city traffic engineer is authorized to place markers, buttons or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections, and such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law or ordinance.

B. When authorized markers, buttons or other indicators are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of such indicators. (Code 1977, § 23-29)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. §§ 300.130, 300.220.

Sec. 19-75. Specifications.

All traffic control signs, signals and devices shall conform to the manual and specifications approved by the state highway commission or resolution adopted by the council. All signs or signals required under this chapter for a particular purpose shall, so far as practicable, be uniform as to type and location throughout the city. All traffic control devices erected as required by section 19-74 shall be official traffic control devices.

(Code 1977, § 23-30)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.135.

Sec. 19-76. Obedience to traffic control devices generally.

The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable thereto placed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exceptions for the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle stated in section 19-6.

(Code 1977, § 23-31)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.140.

Sec. 19-77. When official traffic control devices required for enforcement purposes.

No provision of any ordinance for which official traffic control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that official traffic control devices are required such section shall be effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

(Code 1977, § 23-32)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.145.

Sec. 19-78. Presumption of legality.

Whenever official traffic control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this article, such devices shall be presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of lawful authority, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence. Any official traffic control device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and other ordinances of the city and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such device shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of this chapter and other ordinances of the city, unless the contrary shall be shown by competent evidence.

(Code 1977, § 23-33)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.150.

Sec. 19-79. Traffic control signal legend.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a word legend, and said lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

A. Green indication:

1. Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited;
2. Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection;
3. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in section 19-80, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

B. Steady yellow indication:

1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.
2. Pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in section 19-80 are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

(Ord. No. 11821, § 1, 11-3-92)

C. Steady red indication:

1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal alone shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until a green indication is shown except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subdivision;
2. The driver of a vehicle which is stopped as close as practicable at the entrance to the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then at the entrance to the intersection in obedience to a red signal, may cautiously enter the intersection to make a right turn but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic proceeding as directed by the signal at the intersection, except where a right turn against a red signal is prohibited; said prohibition shall be effective when a sign is erected at such intersection giving notice thereof;
3. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in section 19-80, pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone shall not enter the roadway.
4. In the event an official traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal.

(Code 1977, § 23-34 and 23-153; Ord. No. 11821, § 1, 11-3-92)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.155.

Sec. 19-80. Pedestrian control signals.

Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

A. "Walk", pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles;

B. "Wait" or "Don't Walk", no pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety zone while the wait signal is showing.

(Code 1977, § 23-152)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.160.

Sec. 19-81. Flashing signals.

A. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

1. Flashing red (stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign;

2. Flashing yellow (caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

B. This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules as set forth in section 8-112 of this Code.
(Code 1977, § 23-34)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.165.

Sec. 19-82. Lane direction control signals.

When lane direction control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown, but shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown.

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.170.

Sec. 19-83. Display of unauthorized signs, signals, lights, markings or devices.

A. No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway an unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic control device or any railroad sign or signal.

B. No person shall purchase an emergency light as described in Section 19-6 without furnishing the seller of such light an affidavit stating that the light will be used exclusively for emergency vehicle purposes.

(Code 1977, § 23-35)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.175, 304.022.

(Ord. No. 13534, §3, 5-5-2003)

Sec. 19-84. Destruction or removal without lawful authority.

No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic control device, or any railroad sign or signal, or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof.

(Code 1977, § 23-36)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.180.

Sec. 19-85. Traffic lanes.

The city traffic engineer is authorized to mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street or highway where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary or desirable. Where such traffic lanes have been marked, the driver of a vehicle shall drive such vehicle within the boundaries of a marked lane, except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

(Code 1977, § 23-37)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.200.

Secs. 19-86 - 19-94. Reserved.

ARTICLE IV. VEHICLE OPERATION GENERALLY

19-95 Drivers License Required.

A valid drivers license issued by the Director of the Department of Revenue shall be carried at all times by the holder thereof while driving a motor vehicle, and shall be displayed upon demand of any officer of the highway patrol, or any police officer or peace officer, or any other duly authorized person, for inspection when demand is made therefor. Failure of any operator of a motor vehicle to exhibit his or her license to any duly authorized officer shall be presumptive evidence that such person is not a duly licensed operator. (Ord. 14295, §1, 12-17-2007)

State Law Reference 302.181 RSMo

Sec. 19-96. License plates required to be displayed.

- A. No person shall operate a motor vehicle or trailer unless it shall have displayed thereon the license plate or set of license plates issued by the director of revenue and authorized by section 301.140 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri. Each such plate shall be securely fastened to the motor vehicle in a manner so that all parts thereof shall be plainly visible and reasonably clean so that the reflective qualities thereof are not impaired.
1. The license plates on all motor vehicles shall be displayed on the front and rear of such vehicles, not less than eight inches nor more than forty-eight inches above the ground, with the letters and numbers thereon right side up, except for trucks, tractors, truck tractors or truck-tractors licensed in excess of twelve thousand pounds.
 2. The license plates on trailers, motorcycles, motor tricycles and motor scooters shall be displayed on the rear of such vehicles, with the letters and numbers thereon right side up.
 3. The license plate on trucks, tractors, truck tractors or truck-tractors licensed in excess of twelve thousand pounds shall be displayed on the front of such vehicles not less than eight inches nor more than forty-eight inches above the ground, with the letters and numbers thereon right side up.
- B. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

State law reference – Similar provisions, RSMo. 301.130.7. (Ord. No. 13292, §1, 10-15-2001)

Sec. 19-97. Careless and reckless driving.

No vehicle shall be operated in a careless and reckless manner. A "careless and reckless manner" is defined as such a manner to indicate a disregard for the safety of person or property.
(Code 1977, § 23-45)

Sec. 19-98. Driving while intoxicated.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition.
(Code 1977, § 23-46)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 577.010.

Sec. 19-99. Driving with excessive blood alcohol content.

A. No person shall drive a motor vehicle when the person has eight-hundredths of one (0.08) percent or more by weight of alcohol in his blood. As used in this section, percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred (100) milliliters of blood and may be shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva or urine. For the purposes of determining the alcoholic contents of a person's blood under this section, the test shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of sections 577.020 to 577.041 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.

(Ord. No. 13270, §1, 9-17-2001)

State law reference — **Similar provisions, RSMo. 577.012.**

B. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished as follows:

1. For the first offense, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment in jail for not more than ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment;
2. For the second offense within a three-year period, by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), and by imprisonment for a term of not less than five (5) days and not more than ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment;
3. For the third and subsequent offenses within a three-year period, by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), and by imprisonment in jail for a term of not less than fifteen (15) days and not more than ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

C. Evidence of prior convictions shall be heard and determined by the trial court, out of the hearing of the jury prior to the submission of the case to the jury, and the court shall enter its findings thereon.
(Code 1977, § 23-46.1)

D. Any person convicted of an intoxication-related offense shall have a judgment entered against that person in favor of the Spinal Cord Injury Fund in the amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25).

1. Judgments collected pursuant to this section shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the Spinal Cord Injury Fund created in RSMo. 304.027. Any court clerk receiving funds pursuant to judgments entered pursuant to this section shall collect and disburse such amounts as provided in sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo.
2. As used in this section, an "intoxication-related traffic offense" is driving while intoxicated, driving with excessive blood alcohol content, driving under the influence of drugs, or assault while intoxicated pursuant to Section 18-15. (Ord. No. 13270, §1, 9-17-2001)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 577.012; RSMo. 304.027; 577.023.

Sec. 19-100. Driving while drugged.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle while in a drugged condition.
(Code 1977, § 23-47)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 577.010.

Sec. 19-101. Leaving scene of accident.

A. No person operating a vehicle on a roadway, any publicly or privately owned parking lot, or any parking facility generally open for use by the public, knowing that an injury has been caused to a person or damage has been caused to property, due to the culpability of the operator or to accident, shall leave the place of such injury, damage, or accident without stopping and giving his name, residence address, motor vehicle number and chauffeur's or registered operator's number, if any, to the injured party, or to any person exercising control over the damaged property.

B. For purposes of this section, all peace officers shall have jurisdiction, when invited by an injured person, to enter the premises of any privately owned parking lot or parking facility for the purpose of investigating an accident and performing all necessary duties regarding such accident.

(Code 1977, § 23-48; Ord. No. 10590, § 1, 2-17-86; Ord. No. 10773, § 1, 1-5-87)

Cross reference - Minimum fine, § 1-13(e).

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 577.060.

Sec. 19-102. Operation on right of highway; traffic lanes.

A. All vehicles not in motion shall be placed with their right side as near the right-hand side of the highway as practicable, except on streets where vehicles are obliged to move in one direction only or parking of motor vehicles is regulated by ordinance.

B. Upon all public roads or highways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;
2. When placing a vehicle in position for and when such vehicle is lawfully making a left turn in compliance with law;
3. When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;
4. Upon a roadway designated by local ordinance as a one-way street and marked or signed for one-way traffic.

C. It is unlawful to drive any vehicle upon any highway or road which has been divided into two (2) or more roadways by means of a physical barrier or by means of a dividing section or delineated by curbs, lines or other markings on the roadway, except to the right of such barrier or dividing section, or to make any left turn or semicircular or U-turn on any such divided highway, except in a crossover or intersection.

D. When authorized signs have been erected designating off-center traffic lanes, no person shall disobey the instructions given by such signs.

E. Whenever any roadway has been divided into three (3) or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

1. A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety;
2. Upon a roadway which is divided into three (3) lanes a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway ahead is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is sign-posted to give notice of such allocation;
3. Upon all highways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic thereon shall be driven in the right-hand lane for traffic or as close as practicable to the right-hand edge or curb, except as otherwise provided by law;
4. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and except when a roadway has been divided into traffic lanes, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway whenever possible.

F. All vehicles in motion upon a highway having two (2) or more lanes of traffic proceeding in the same direction shall be driven in the right-hand lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or when preparing to make a proper left turn or when otherwise directed by traffic markings, signs or signals.

(Code 1977, §§ 23-49, 23-50)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 304.015.

Sec. 19-103. Speed limits.

A. Every driver of a motor vehicle shall drive in a careful and prudent manner on the roadways of this city, and at a rate of speed so as not to endanger the property of another or the life or limb of any person, and shall exercise the highest degree of care.

B. No person shall operate a vehicle on any street in excess of the speed established by ordinance for such street; provided that in the absence of a sign the speed limits on a street shall be thirty (30) miles per hour.

C. No vehicle shall be driven at a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour within any public park in the city.

D. Nothing in this section shall make the speeds fixed for specific streets lawful in a situation requiring a lower speed for compliance with the basic rule declared in subsection (a) of this section.
(Code 1977, § 23-51)

State law reference - Speed limits, RSMo. § 304.009 et seq.

Sec. 19-104. Turns at intersection.

A. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

1. Right turns. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway;
2. Left turns. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to the traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and, after entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection in a lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

B. It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction at any intersection controlled by a traffic signal or police officer, nor shall such turn be made at any place unless the movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic. The driver of a vehicle shall not turn such vehicle around so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, or at any place upon a roadway where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction along the roadway within a distance of three hundred (300) feet, or where the same may create a traffic hazard.

C. No vehicle in a residence district shall be turned left across the roadway when any other vehicle is approaching from either direction where the same may create a traffic hazard.

(Code 1977, § 23-52)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 304.341.

Sec. 19-105. "U" turns.

No driver of a vehicle shall turn the same in a manner to proceed in the opposite direction, commonly termed a "U" turn, at any intersection where traffic lights are in operation, or in a business district, or at an intersection where a police officer is directing traffic, or at any other place, unless the movement can be made safely without creating a hazard of collision with any other vehicle.

(Code 1977, § 23-52(d))

Sec. 19-106. Left turns prohibited; Right turns prohibited.

Left turns shall be prohibited at all times at such locations in the city as are designated by ordinance. Right turns shall be prohibited at all times at such locations in the city as are designated by ordinance.

(Code 1977, § 23-53; Ord. No. 10982, § 1, 1-11-88)

Sec. 19-107. Following too closely.

The driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonably safe and prudent, having due regard for the speed of the vehicle being followed, the traffic upon and condition of the roadway and the amount of pedestrian traffic adjacent to the roadway.

(Code 1977, § 23-54)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 304.017.

Sec. 19-108. Passing regulations.

A. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to the limitations and exceptions hereinafter stated:

1. An operator or driver overtaking and desiring to pass a vehicle shall sound horn before starting to pass;
2. The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
3. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

B. The driver of a motor vehicle may overtake and pass to the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

1. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
2. Upon a city street with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of vehicles in each direction;
3. Upon a one-way street;
4. The driver of a motor vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under the foregoing conditions when such movement may be made in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the paved or main traveled portion of the roadway;
5. The provisions of this subsection shall not relieve the driver of a slow-moving vehicle from the duty to drive as closely as practicable to the right-hand edge of the roadway.

C. Except when a roadway has been divided into three (3) traffic lanes, no vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center line of a highway or public road in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken.

D. No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

1. When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve of the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;
2. When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred (100) feet of any bridge, viaduct, tunnel or when approaching within one hundred (100) feet of or at any intersection or railroad grade crossing.

(Code 1977, § 23-55)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 304.016.

Sec. 19-109. Passing in school crosswalks.

It shall be unlawful for the operator of a motor vehicle within the city to pass any other motor vehicle at a school crosswalk within any school zone of the city.

(Code 1977, § 23-57)

Sec. 19-110. No passing zones.

No driver shall overtake or pass another vehicle on the left at any point on the streets or parts of streets designated by ordinance.

(Code 1977, § 23-58)

Sec. 19-111. Hand and mechanical signals.

No driver shall stop or decrease the speed of or turn a vehicle from a straight ahead course, or operate a vehicle to the right or left upon a roadway, unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety, and then only after giving an appropriate signal in the following manner:

A. A driver, when stopping or checking the speed of his vehicle, if the movement or safety of other vehicles may reasonably be affected by such stopping or checking of speed, shall extend his arm at an angle below horizontal, so that the same may be seen in the rear of his vehicle;

B. A driver intending to turn his vehicle to the right shall extend his arm at an angle above horizontal, so that the same may be seen in front of and in the rear of his vehicle;

C. A driver intending to turn his vehicle to the left shall extend his arm in a horizontal position, so that the same may be seen in front of and in the rear of his vehicle.

If a vehicle is equipped with a signal light or signal device in good mechanical operating condition which displays a signal or light that is plainly visible to the front and rear of the vehicle so that the intention of the driver to stop, slow, turn to the right or turn to the left is clearly indicated, the signals with the arm prescribed and required in this section need not be given.

(Code 1977, § 23-59)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 304.019.

Sec. 19-112. Stop on approach of train.

A. Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty (50) feet, but not less than fifteen (15) feet, from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

1. A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train;
2. A crossing gate is lowered or a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train;
3. An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.

B. No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.
(Code 1977, § 23-62)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.295.

Sec. 19-113. Blocking crosswalks.

The driver of a vehicle shall not stop it on a roadway at a point where it partially or completely obstructs a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
(Code 1977, § 23-63)

Sec. 19-114. One-way roadways.

The driver of a vehicle shall operate such vehicle only in the direction authorized on the roadways designated by ordinance.
(Code 1977, § 23-64)

Sec. 19-115. Stop on emerging from alleys, driveways or buildings.

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway, shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on such roadway.
(Code 1977, § 23-60)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.285.

Sec. 19-116. Stop when traffic obstructed.

No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk, unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.
(Code 1977, § 23-61)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.290.

Sec. 19-117. Weight limit on bridges.

No person shall drive a vehicle across a bridge if the total weight of such vehicle exceeds the maximum vehicular weight limit established by ordinance for such bridge.
(Ord. No. 9808, § 1(23-65), 7-6-82)

Sec. 19-118. Restrictions on use of limited access roadways.

A. All four-lane highways divided into two (2) two-lane highways for traffic moving in opposite directions, together with all access roads and exit ramps leading to and from such highways, are considered to be "limited access roadways" for the purposes of this section.

B. No person shall drive a motor vehicle onto or from any limited access roadway, except at such entrances and exits established by public authority.

C. No person shall stop a motor vehicle within the limits of the right-of-way of any limited access roadway, except when required by law or when the motor vehicle becomes nonoperable, in which event the operator thereof shall have the vehicle removed with all possible speed.

D. The operator of a bicycle or motor scooter shall not drive such vehicle on any limited access roadway, except to cross the roadway at right angles by the most direct route at crossings designated by public authority.

E. No pedestrian shall use any limited access roadway, except to cross such roadway by the shortest and most direct route at crossings designated by public authority.
(Code 1977, § 23-147)

Sec. 19-119. School buses discharging passengers.

A. The driver of a vehicle, upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children, and whose driver has in the manner prescribed by law given the signal to stop, shall stop the vehicle before reaching the school bus and shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion, or until signalled by its driver to proceed.

B. No driver of a school bus shall take on or discharge passengers at any location upon a highway consisting of four (4) or more lanes of traffic, whether or not divided by a median or barrier, in such manner as to require the passengers to cross more than two (2) lanes of traffic; nor shall he take on or discharge passengers while the vehicle is on the improved portion of any roadway, unless the school bus is plainly visible for at least three hundred (300) feet in each direction to drivers of other vehicles upon the roadway, and then only for such time as is actually necessary to receive and discharge passengers.

C. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or overtaking a school bus which is on a different roadway, which is proceeding in the opposite direction on a highway containing four (4) or more lanes of traffic, or which is stopped in a loading zone constituting a part of, or adjacent to, a limited or controlled access highway at a point where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

D. The driver of any school bus driving upon the highways of this state after loading or unloading school children, should remain stopped if the bus is followed by three (3) or more vehicles, until such vehicles have been permitted to pass the school bus, if the conditions prevailing make it safe to do so.
(Code 1977, § 23-56)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 304.050.

Sec. 19-120. Duties of other drivers upon approach of authorized emergency vehicle.

A. Upon the immediate approach of an emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren or while having at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle or a flashing blue light authorized by section 307.1175, RSMo, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as far as possible to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway and thereupon stop and remain in such position until such emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

B. Upon approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying lighted red or red and blue lights, the driver of every motor vehicle shall:

- 1) Proceed with caution and yield the right-of-way, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the stationary vehicle, if on a roadway having a least four lanes with not less than two lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or
- 2) Proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible.

C. The motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except as otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

Cross reference - Minimum fine, § 1-13(e).

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 304.022.
(Ord. No. 13534, §4, 5-5-2003)

Sec. 19-121. Vehicles in unauthorized areas of school grounds.

It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to drive or park, or to cause to have driven or parked, any motor vehicle in any public school driveway or parking lot, which has been designated for "buses only" or which has been marked for "no through traffic."

(Code 1977, § 23-98; Ord. No. 9158, § 1, 8-21-78)

Cross reference - Minimum fine, § 1-13(e).

Sec. 19-122. Weight limits.

A. When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall operate any vehicle with a gross weight in excess of eighteen thousand pounds at any time upon West Main Street from Highway 54 to Jaycee Drive, Schellridge Road from Jaycee Drive to Country Club Road, Southwest Boulevard, Satinwood Drive, Vieth Drive, Boonville Road, Walsh Street from Dunklin to Locust, Locust Street from Dunklin to Atchison, Idlewood Road from a point being 1,480 feet south of the edge of pavement of Route C as measured along the center line of Idlewood Drive to the City Limits, St. Marys Boulevard from Heisinger Road to Williams Street, and Williams Street from St. Marys Boulevard to Dix

Road; provided, that such vehicles may be operated thereon for the purpose of delivering or picking up materials or merchandise along that portion of road. (Ord. No. 12421, § 1, 3-4-96; Ord. No. 12667, § 1, 10-6-97; Ord. 13661, §1, 12-1-2003; Ord. No. 13817, §1, 1-3-2005)

B. It shall be unlawful to drive or operate a motor vehicle other than a passenger vehicle upon West McCarty Street from Fulkerson Street to Vista Road; provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful to drive a commercial motor vehicle over such portion of West McCarty Street to make deliveries to or to service properties, (a) which front upon said portion of West McCarty Street, or (b) which can only be reached by traversing said portion of West McCarty Street.

(Ord. No. 10218, § 1, 6-4-84; Ord. No. 10697, § 1, 7-21-86; Ord. No. 10841, § 1, 6-1-87; Ord. No. § 6-6-88; Ord. No. 11668, § 1, 11-19-91; Ord. No. 12335, § 1, 8-21-95)

Cross reference - Minimum fine, § 1-13(e).

Sec. 19-123. Consumption of alcoholic beverage while operating motor vehicle.

No person shall consume any alcoholic beverage while operating a motor vehicle on highways as defined in Code Section 19-1. The maximum penalty for a violation of Section 19-123 shall be \$200.00.

(Ord. No. 11765, § 1, 7-7-92)

State law reference - RSMo. 577.017

Sec. 19-124. Court Costs.

Upon a plea of guilty or a finding of guilty for an offense of violating Sections 19-98, 19-99 or 19-100 of the Code of the City of Jefferson, the Municipal Court may, in addition to imposition of any penalties provided by law, order the convicted person to reimburse the enforcement agency which made the arrest for the costs associated with such arrest. Such costs shall include the reasonable cost of making the arrest, including the cost of any chemical test made under this Chapter to determine the alcohol or drug content of the person's blood, and costs of processing, charging, booking and holding such person in custody. The enforcement agency may establish a schedule of such costs; however, the Court may order the costs reduced if it determines that the costs are excessive.

(Ord. No. 11765, § 2, 7-7-92; Ord. No. 12020, § 1, 2-7-94)

State law reference - RSMo. 577.048

Sec. 19-125. Driving while suspended or revoked.

No person whose license and driving privilege as a resident or nonresident has been canceled, suspended, or revoked under the provisions of Chapter 302 and 577 RSMo, as amended from time to time, shall drive any motor vehicle upon the highways of this City while such license and privilege is canceled, suspended or revoked and before an official reinstatement notice or termination notice is issued by the director. Enforcement of this section shall be in accordance with state law. *See 577.048, RSMo*

(Ord. No. 11821, § 2, 11-3-92; Ord. No. 13103, §2, 8-21-2000)

Sec. 19-126. Driving with expired registration.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle or trailer upon the highways of this City who has not fully complied with the provisions of Section 301.020, Revised Statutes of Missouri, as it pertains to vehicle registration.

(Ord. No. 11823, § 1, 11-18-92)

Sec. 19-127A. Driving without a valid operator's license.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any street in the city unless such person has a valid Missouri driver license or permit unless such person is legally licensed to operate a motor vehicle in the state of his residence.

Sec. 19-127B. Intermediate Driver's License.

No person who has been issued an intermediate license under Section 302.178 Revised Statutes of Missouri shall operate a motor vehicle upon any street in the City between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. unless accompanied by a person described in subsection 1 of section 302.130; except the licensee may operate a motor vehicle without being accompanied if the travel is to or from a school or educational program or activity, a regular place of employment or in emergency situations as defined by the Director of the Missouri Department of Revenue by regulation. The driver and all passengers in the intermediate licensee's vehicle shall wear safety belts at all times. This safety belt restriction shall not apply to a person operating a motorcycle.

State Law Reference 302.178 RSMo

(Ord. No. 11937, § 1, 7-19-93)

ARTICLE V. RIGHT-OF-WAY

Sec. 19-128. Right-of-way at intersection.

A. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway, provided, however, there is no form of traffic control at such intersection.

B. When two (2) vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the driver of the vehicle on the right. This subsection shall not apply to vehicles approaching each other from opposite directions when the driver of one of such vehicles is attempting to or is making a left turn.

C. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

D. Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection, indicated by a stop sign, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic in the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on the highway as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection.

E. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to the sign slow down to a speed reasonable to the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. After slowing or stopping the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such traffic is moving across or within the intersection.

F. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from an alley, building or any private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway to be entered.

G. The driver of a vehicle intending to make a left turn into an alley, private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction when the making of such left turn would create a traffic hazard.

(Code 1977, §§ 23-40, 23-42, 23-44)

Cross reference - Minimum fine, § 1-13(e).

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. §§ 304.351, 300.270, 300.271.

Sec. 19-129. Signs at through roadways; through roadways designated.

A. A traffic control device is authorized and shall be installed at all roadways intersecting with through roadways. Such traffic control device shall be a stop sign unless:

1. Otherwise ordered by ordinance; or

2. On the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, it is determined by the city that a yield sign is necessary; or
3. Traffic is controlled at such intersection at all time by traffic control signals.

B. Through roadways shall be as established by ordinance.

(Code 1977, § 23-40)

State law reference - Signs required at through streets, RSMo. § 300.260.

Sec. 19-130. Stop intersections.

Stop intersections shall be as established by ordinance.

(Code 1977, § 23-44)

Sec. 19-131. Yield signs.

Yield the right-of-way signs shall be erected at the locations designated by ordinance.

(Code 1977, § 23-41)

Cross reference - Minimum fine, § 1-13(e).

Sec. 19-132. Stopped or parked vehicles.

The driver of a vehicle standing, stopped or parked on a roadway shall keep the vehicle motionless and yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in motion on the roadway, if failure to do so would constitute an immediate hazard.

(Code 1977, § 23-38(d))

Sec. 19-133. Portable nonelectrical stop signs.

A. The driver of a vehicle approaching a portable, nonelectrical sign marked "STOP" in or adjacent to an intersection shall stop the vehicle before entering the nearest crosswalk and keep the vehicle motionless, unless directed by a police officer to proceed, or if no officer is present, shall proceed cautiously, yielding the right-of-way to any pedestrian in a crosswalk at the intersection.

B. The driver of a vehicle approaching a portable, nonelectrical sign marked "STOP" in or adjacent to a marked crosswalk shall stop the vehicle with its front end at least three (3) feet from the nearest line of crosswalk and keep the vehicle motionless unless directed by a police officer to proceed, or if an officer is not present, shall proceed cautiously yielding the right-of-way to any pedestrian in the crosswalk.

(Code 1977, § 23-43)

Secs. 19-134 - 19-297. Reserved.

ARTICLE VI. MISCELLANEOUS TRAFFIC REGULATIONS²

Sec. 19-298. Following and parking near fire vehicles.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where the fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

(Code 1977, § 23-133)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.300.

Sec. 19-299. Crossing fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department, when laid down on any street, private driveway or streetcar track, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command. In addition to any other penalty under law, the judge shall order the driver of such vehicle to repay the City of Jefferson for the damages to such any hose.

(Code 1977, § 23-134; Ord. 14465, §1, 2-2-2009)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.305.

Sec. 19-300. Driving through funeral or other procession.

No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion, and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated as provided in section 19-302. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals or police officers.

(Code 1977, § 23-136)

Cross reference - Parades, marches, etc., § 32-192 et seq.

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.310.

Sec. 19-301. Driving in processions.

Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right-hand edge of the roadway as practicable and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practicable and safe.

(Code 1977, § 23-137)

Cross reference - Parades, marches, etc., § 32-192 et seq.

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.315.

Sec. 19-302. Funeral procession to be identified.

A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pennant or other identifying insignia or by such other method as may be determined and designated by the traffic division.

(Code 1977, § 23-138)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.320.

Sec. 19-303. Driving on sidewalk generally.

No driver of a vehicle shall drive within any sidewalk area, except as a permanent or temporary driveway.
(Code 1977, § 23-139)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.330.

Sec. 19-304. Driving on newly improved or surfaced roadways and sidewalks.

No driver shall operate a vehicle upon any newly improved or surfaced roadway or sidewalk, where a barricade has been erected to protect the roadway or sidewalk, or where a sign has been erected either warning against such operation or advising that the roadway or sidewalk has been closed to traffic; provided, that in an emergency, a vehicle may be operated over a newly improved sidewalk to the abutting property, if the owner of the property or the operator of the vehicle shall beforehand place boards or metal across and upon the newly improved sidewalk to protect such sidewalk from the weight of the vehicle.

(Code 1977, § 23-140)

Sec. 19-305. Limitations on backing.

No driver of a vehicle shall back the same, unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(Code 1977, § 23-141)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.335.

Sec. 19-306. Opening and closing vehicle doors.

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic, unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a motor vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

(Code 1977, § 23-142)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.340.

Sec. 19-307. Unattended vehicles.

A. No person shall leave a motor vehicle parked or stopped on any roadway in this city, unattended, with the keys to the vehicle in the ignition switch.

B. No person shall leave a motor vehicle parked or stopped on any roadway in this city with its engine running, unless a person qualified and able to operate the vehicle is in such vehicle.

(Code 1977, § 23-143)

State law reference - Unattended vehicles, RSMo. § 304.150.

Sec. 19-308. Motorcycles and motor bikes generally.

A. No person shall operate, carry a passenger on or ride as a passenger on any motorcycle, motor scooter

or motor bike upon any roadway or in any public park in the city, unless the operator and passenger, if any, is wearing a safety helmet approved by the chief of police. A chin strap shall be firmly fastened while the vehicle is in motion.

B. No person shall rent, lease or lend a motorcycle, motor scooter or motor bike to another without first ascertaining that such person is equipped with a safety helmet of a type approved by the chief of police and is the holder of a currently effective license from the state or another state authorizing the operation of such a vehicle.

C. No operator or passenger on a motorcycle, motor scooter or motor bike shall ride "sidesaddle" upon such vehicle, and every operator and passenger on such a vehicle shall sit upon the vehicle in such manner as to have a leg on each side of the frame of the vehicle at all times while the vehicle is in motion.

(Code 1977, § 23-167)

State law reference - Motorcycle headgear, RSMo. § 302.020.

Sec. 19-309. Riding on motorcycles or motorized bicycles.

A. A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person, nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle, unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent regular seat if designed for two (2) persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the vehicle.

B. The operator of a motorized bicycle shall ride only astride the permanent seat attached thereto, and shall not permit more than one person to ride thereon at the same time, unless the motorized bicycle is designed to carry more than one person. Any motorized bicycle designed to carry more than one person must be equipped with a passenger seat and footrests for the use of a passenger.

(Code 1977, § 23-144)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.345.

Sec. 19-310. Riding bicycle, motorized bicycle or skateboard on sidewalks.

A. No person shall ride a bicycle or skateboard upon a sidewalk within a business district existing under the city zoning code.

B. Whenever any person is riding a bicycle or skateboard upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(Code 1977, § 23-145; Ord. No. 9080, § 1, 1-3-78)

Cross reference - Bicycles, etc., in parks, § 23-1.

State law reference - Riding bicycles or motorized bicycles on sidewalks, RSMo. § 300.347.

Sec. 19-311. Clinging to vehicle.

No person riding upon any bicycle, motorized bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

(Code 1977, § 23-146)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 300.350.

Sec. 19-312. Railroad trains not to block streets.

It shall be unlawful for the directing officer or the operator of any railroad train to direct the operation of or to operate such train in such a manner as to prevent the use of any street for purposes of travel for a period of time longer than five (5) minutes; provided, that this section shall not apply to a moving train or to one stopped because of an emergency or for repairs necessary before it can proceed safely.

(Code 1977, § 23-148)

Cross reference - Railroads, Ch. 27.

Sec. 19-313. Towing vehicles.

When the driver of a vehicle is towing another vehicle, the two (2) vehicles shall not be separated by more than fifteen (15) feet and shall be coupled by a line on which there shall be displayed a white cloth or paper so that such marking will be clearly visible to other users of the roadway. During the time that lights are required by section 19-268, the required lights shall be displayed by both vehicles.

(Code 1977, § 23-149)

State law reference - Similar provisions, RSMo. § 307.170(6).

Sec. 19-314. Materials escaping on roadway.

No person shall throw or deposit, or permit to escape on or upon, any roadway any tacks, nails, wire, scrap metal, glass or crockery, or other substances injurious to the tires of vehicles, or any materials or substances of any kind carried in or upon the vehicle. The driver of a vehicle, who has purposely or accidentally permitted any material or substance of any kind carried in or upon the vehicle to escape upon the roadway, shall immediately stop and clear the roadway of such material or substance before proceeding further.

(Code 1977, § 23-150)

Cross reference - Litter, § 32-12; transportation of solid waste, § 30-4.

Sec. 19-315. Vehicle load. Loads required to be covered or secured.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or move any vehicles onto any street, roadway or alley, unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent its contents from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping therefrom, or being blown off. It shall be unlawful to drive or move any vehicle within the city, the wheels or tires of which carry onto or deposit onto any public street, alley or roadway, or in any other public place of the city, mud, dirt, sticky substances, litter or foreign matter of any kind.

B. No person shall operate on any street or highway any motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer that is carrying goods or materials which may reasonably be expected to become dislodged and fall from the vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer as a result of wind pressure or air pressure or by the movement of the vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer, unless the motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer has a protective cover or the load is sufficiently secured so that no portion of such goods or material can become dislodged and fall from the vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer while being transported.

C. No person shall operate on any street or highway any truck having a capacity in excess of one ton net weight that is carrying rock, dirt, gravel, limbs or brush, or any combination of these unless the truck has a protective cover over the load such that no such materials can fall from the truck while being transported, except that this section shall not apply to trucks operated by a governmental entity while engaged in snow or ice removal.

(Code 1977, § 23-151; Ord. No. 9010, § 1, 8-1-77; Ord. No. 13912, §1, 8-1-2005)

Cross reference - Litter, § 32-12; transportation of solid waste, § 30-3.

State law reference - Vehicle load generally, RSMo. § 307.010.

(Ord. No. 9177, § 1(23-151a), 9-18-78; Ord. No. 12335, § 2, 8-21-95)

Sec. 19-316. Operation and riding of certain unlicensed motor vehicles.

It shall be unlawful to operate or ride upon any unlicensed motor vehicle having three or more wheels on the sidewalks, streets and roadways in the city.

(Ord. No. 10860, § 1, 7-6-87)

Sec. 19-317. Safety Belts.

A. As used in this section, the term “passenger car” means every motor vehicle designed for carrying ten (10) persons or less and used for transportation of persons; except that, the term “passenger car” shall not include motorcycles, motorized bicycles, motor tricycles and trucks with a licensed gross weight of twelve thousand (12,000) pounds or more.

B. Each driver, except persons employed by the United States Postal Service while performing duties for that federal agency which require the operator to service postal boxes from their vehicles, or which require frequent entry into and exit from their vehicles, and front seat passenger of a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1968, operated on a street or highway in this city, and persons less than eighteen (18) years of age operating or riding in a truck, as defined in section 301.010, RSMo, on a street or highway of this state shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety belt that meets federal National Highway, Transportation and Safety Act requirements; except that, a child less than four (4) years of age shall be protected as required in section 210.104, RSMo. RSMo. The provisions of this section and 19-318 shall not be applicable to persons who have a medical reason for failing to have a seat belt fastened about their body, nor shall the provisions of this section be applicable to persons while operating or riding a motor vehicle being used in agricultural work-related activities. Noncompliance with this subsection shall not constitute probable cause for violation of any other provision of law. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the transporting of children under sixteen years of age, as provided in 19-318.

C. Each driver of a motor vehicle transporting a child less than sixteen (16) years of age, shall secure the child in a properly adjusted and fastened restraint under section 19-318.

D. Each person who violates the provisions of subsections B or C of this section shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars (\$10.00). All other provisions of law and court rules to the contrary notwithstanding, no court costs may be imposed if court costs have been assessed on any other charge arising out of the same occurrence.

E. If there are more persons than there are seat belts in the enclosed area of a motor vehicle, then the passengers who are unable to wear seat belts shall sit in the area behind the front seat of the motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is designed only for a front-seated area. The passenger or passengers occupying a seat location referred to in this subsection is not in violation of this section. This subsection shall not apply to passengers who are accompanying a driver of a motor vehicle who is licensed under section 302.178, RSMo

(Ord. No. 11727, § 1, 4-8-92; Ord. No. 12721, § 1, 2-2-98; Ord. 14093, §1, 10-2-2006)

Sec. 19-318. Child restraints.

- A. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
- (1) "Child booster seat", a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 571.213, as amended, that is designed to elevate a child to properly sit in a federally approved safety belt system;
 - (2) "Child passenger restraint system", a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 571.213, as amended, and which is either permanently affixed to a motor vehicle or is affixed to such vehicle by a safety belt or a universal attachment system;
 - (3) "Driver", a person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.
- B. Every driver transporting a child under the age of sixteen years shall be responsible, when transporting such child in a motor vehicle operated by that driver on the streets or highways of this state, for providing for the protection of such child as follows:
- (1) Children less than four years of age, regardless of weight, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system appropriate for that child;
 - (2) Children weighing less than forty pounds, regardless of age, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system appropriate for that child;
 - (3) Children at least four years of age but less than eight years of age, who also weigh at least forty pounds but less than eighty pounds, and who are also less than four feet, nine inches tall, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system or booster seat appropriate for that child;
 - (4) Children at least eighty pounds or children more than four feet, nine inches in height shall be secured by a vehicle safety belt or booster seat appropriate for that child.
 - (5) A child who otherwise would be required to be secured in a booster seat may be transported in the back seat of a motor vehicle while wearing only a lap belt if the back seat of the motor vehicle is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder belt for booster seat installation.
 - (6) When transporting children in the immediate family when there are more children than there are seating positions in the enclosed area of a motor vehicle, the children who are not able to be restrained by a child safety restraint device appropriate for the child shall sit in the area behind the front seat of the motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is designed only for a front seat area. The driver transporting children referred to in this subsection is not in violation of this section. This subsection shall only apply to the use of a child passenger restraint system or vehicle safety belt for children less than sixteen years of age being transported in a motor vehicle.
- C. Any driver who violates subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of subsection B of this section is guilty of an ordinance violation and, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars and court costs. Any driver who violates subdivision (4) of subsection B of this section shall be subject to the penalty in section 19-317(D). If a driver receives a citation for violating subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of subsection B of this section, the charges shall be dismissed or withdrawn if the driver prior to or at his or her hearing provides evidence of acquisition of a child passenger restraint system or child booster seat which is satisfactory to the court or the party responsible for prosecuting the driver's citation.

- D. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any public carrier for hire. The provisions of this section shall not apply to students four years of age or older who are passengers on a school bus designed for carrying eleven passengers or more and which is manufactured or equipped pursuant to Missouri Minimum Standards for School Buses as school buses are defined in section 301.010, RSMo.(Ord. No. 11727, § 1, 4-8-92; Ord. 14092, §1, 10-2-2006)

Sec. 19-319. Sun Screening and Tinted Windows.

A. Any person may operate a motor vehicle with front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of the driver that have a sun screening device, in conjunction with safety glazing material, that has a light transmission of thirty-five percent or more plus or minus three percent and a luminous reflectance of thirty-five percent or less plus or minus three percent. Except as provided in subsection D of this section, any sun screening device applied to front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of the driver in excess of the requirements of this section shall be prohibited without a permit issued in accordance with the State of Missouri Department of Public Safety rules and regulations. The permit shall allow operation of the vehicle by any titleholder or relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity, which shall mean a spouse, each grandparent, parent, brother, sister, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, child, and grandchild of a person, who resides in the household. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, all sun screening devices applied to the windshield of a motor vehicle are prohibited.

B. This section shall not prohibit labels, stickers, decalcomania, or informational signs on motor vehicles or the application of tinted or solar screening material to recreational vehicles as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, provided that such material does not interfere with the driver's normal view of the road. This section shall not prohibit factory-installed tinted glass, the equivalent replacement thereof or tinting material applied to the upper portion of the motor vehicle's windshield which is normally tinted by the manufacturer of motor vehicle safety glass.

C. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), or by imprisonment in jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

D. Any vehicle licensed with a historical license plate shall be exempt from the requirements of this section.
(Ord. No. 13816, §1, 1-3-2005)

Section 19-320. Headlights.

Every person driving a motor vehicle equipped with multiple-beam road lighting equipment, during the times when lighted lamps are required, shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations: Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred feet, or is within three hundred feet to the rear of another vehicle traveling in the same direction, the driver shall use a distribution of light or composite beam so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the other driver, and in no case shall the high-intensity portion which is projected to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle be aimed higher than the center of the lamp from which it comes at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, and in no case higher than a level of forty-two inches above the level upon which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five feet ahead. (Ord. 14094, §1, 10-2-2006)

Sec. 19-321. Lighted Lamps Required.

Every person driving a motor vehicle shall use lighted lamps from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred feet ahead. Lighted lamps shall also be required any time the weather conditions require usage of the motor vehicle's windshield wipers to operate the vehicle in a careful and prudent manner. The provisions of this section shall be interpreted to require lighted lamps during periods of fog even if usage of the windshield wipers is not necessary to operate the vehicle in a careful and prudent manner.
(Ord. 14144, §1, 1-2-2007)

Secs. 19-322 - 19-349. Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIRED.

Section 19-350. Requirement.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle registered in this state, whether owned by such operator or by another, upon the streets, alleys or highways of this City, unless such operator, or the owner of the vehicle, maintains financial responsibility which covers the operation of that vehicle by such operator.
(Ord. No. 11868, § 1, 3-2-93)

Section 19-351. Proof required.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle registered in this state, whether owned by such operator or by another, upon the streets, alleys or highways of this City, unless such operator exhibits proof of financial responsibility upon demand of a police officer, which proof covers the operation of that vehicle by such operator.
(Ord. No. 11868, § 1, 3-2-93)

Section 19-352. Definition.

For purposes of this section, the term "financial responsibility" shall mean the ability to respond in damages for liability occurring after the effective date of proof of such financial responsibility, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle, in the amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, and, subject to said limit for one person, in the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and in the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.
(Ord. No. 11868, § 1, 3-2-93)

Section 19-353. Forms of proof.

Proof of financial responsibility may be shown by any of the following.

A. An insurance identification card issued by a motor vehicle insurer or by the Director of Revenue of the State of Missouri for self-insurance, as provided by Section 303.024 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri. A motor vehicle insurance policy, a motor vehicle liability insurance binder, or receipt which contains the name and address of the insurer, the name and address of the named insured, the policy number, the effective dates of the policy and a description by year and make of the vehicle, or at least five digits of the vehicle identification number or the word "Fleet" if the insurance policy covers five or more motor vehicles, shall be satisfactory evidence of insurance in lieu of an insurance identification card.

B. A certificate of the State Treasurer of Missouri of a cash deposit as provided by Section 303.240 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.

C. A surety bond filed with the Director of Revenue of the State of Missouri as provided by Section 303.230 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.
(Ord. No. 11868, § 1, 3-2-93)

Section 19-354. Proof carried at all times.

Proof of financial responsibility shall be carried at all times in the insured motor vehicle or by the operator of the motor vehicle if the proof of financial responsibility is effective as to the operator rather than to the vehicle. The operator of the motor vehicle shall exhibit the proof of financial responsibility on the demand of any police officer who lawfully stops such operator while that officer is engaged in the performance of the duties of his office. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detailed solely to determine compliance with this subsection.
(Ord. No. 11868, § 1, 3-2-93)

Section 19-355. Failure to exhibit proof.

Failure of any person who operates a motor vehicle on the streets, alleys or highways of this City to exhibit proof of financial responsibility on the demand of any police officer who lawfully stops such person shall be prima facie evidence that such person, or that the owner of the vehicle, does not maintain financial responsibility as required by this section. It shall be an absolute affirmative defense to a violation charged under Section 19-350 that the operator of a motor vehicle, or the owner of the vehicle, did maintain financial responsibility which covered operation of the vehicle by such operator on the date of the violation. It shall be a mitigating circumstance to a violation charged under Section 19-350 that the operator, subsequent to the date of the offense, and prior to a trial or guilty plea, obtained and maintained financial responsibility which covers operation of motor vehicles by such operator.
(Ord. No. 11868, § 1, 3-2-93)

Secs. 19-356 - 19-400. Reserved.

ARTICLE VIII. SCHEDULES

Sec. 19-401. Adoption.

The following schedules are hereby adopted as if set out in full in this Code. A copy of these schedules is on file in the office of the City Clerk:

- Schedule A - Speed Limits
- Schedule B - Left Turns Prohibited; Right Turns Prohibited
- Schedule C - No Passing Zones
- Schedule D - One-Way Roadways
- Schedule E - Weight Limits on Bridges
- Schedule F - Through Roadways
- Schedule G - Stop Intersections
- Schedule H - Yield Signs
- Schedule I - Angle Parking
- Schedule J - Parking Prohibited
- Schedule K - School Crosswalks
- Schedule L - Parking of Trucks, Buses, etc.
- Schedule M - Parking Prohibited at Certain Times
- Schedule N - Parking Meter Zones and Monthly Parking Fees
- Schedule O - Parking Time Limit Zones
- Schedule P - Deleted by Ord. 13381
- Schedule Q - Deleted by Ord. 13381
- Schedule R - Reserved Parking Areas
- Schedule S - Loading Zones
- Schedule T - Taxicab Stands and Taxicab Loading Zones
- Schedule U - School Bus Loading Zones, School Zones, Parking Lots, etc.
- Schedule V - Disabled Parking Spaces
- Schedule W - Snow Routes
- Schedule X - Prohibited Parking in Snow Emergencies
- Schedule Y - Deleted by Ord. 13381
- Schedule Z - Residential Permit Parking Zones
(Ord. No. 11520, § 1, 1-7-91; Ord. 14421, §2, 11-3-2008)

**ARTICLE IX. TEMPORARY RESTRICTION OF
PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE TRAFFIC ON BRIDGE AND APPROACHES.**

Section 19-405. Definitions.

As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings and usages indicated:

Bicycle. Every vehicle propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two (2) tandem wheels, except scooters and similar devices.

Motorized bicycle. Any two- or three-wheeled device having an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity of not more than fifty (50) cubic centimeters, which produces less than three (3) gross brake horsepower, and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty (30) miles per hour on level ground. A motorized bicycle shall be considered a motor vehicle for purposes of any homeowners' or renters' insurance policy.

Pedestrian. Any person afoot.

Section 19-406. Temporary Restriction of Pedestrian and Bicycle Traffic on the Missouri River Bridge and Approaches in Jefferson City at Route 54.

Commencing on March 1, 1998, and continuing through October 1, 1998, during the bridge rehabilitation project, unless sooner repealed by ordinance, no person shall be a pedestrian on or operate a bicycle upon the Missouri River Bridge and approaches in Jefferson City at Route 54.

Section 19-407. Review After Thirty (30) Days.

Thirty (30) days after the initial enforcement of this ordinance, this ordinance's effectiveness and necessity shall be reviewed and a report and recommendation shall be made to the city council concerning the effectiveness and the continuing need for this ordinance. The report shall specifically include the following information:

- A. The practicality of enforcing the ordinance and any problems with enforcement identified;
- B. The number of persons prosecuted for a violation of the ordinance; and
- C. The city's cost of enforcing the ordinance.

(Ord. No. 12709, § 1, 1-20-98)

NOTES

¹. **Cross references** - Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2; bicycles, Ch. 6; junk or automobile wrecking dealers, § 17-102 et seq.; bicycles, motorcycles, etc., in city parks, § 23-1; parades, § 32-192 et seq.; taxicabs, § 34-59.

². **Cross reference** - Route restrictions for transportation of flammable liquid, § 13-4.