2018

Standard Traffic Ordinance For Kansas Cities

46th Edition

Edited By Eric Smith
Deputy General Counsel

Ordinance Incorporated by Reference
Under the Provisions of K.S.A. 12-3009 through
12-3012, and K.S.A. 12-3301 and 12-3302

by Ordinance No._____

City of _____, Kansas

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STANDARD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE

FOR

KANSAS CITIES

The *Standard Traffic Ordinance for Kansas Cities* has been published by the League of Kansas Municipalities since 1960. It is designed to provide a comprehensive traffic code for Kansas cities. It does not take effect in a city until the governing body has passed and published an ordinance incorporating it by reference under the authority of and by the procedure prescribed by K.S.A. 12-3009 through 12-3012 and K.S.A. 12-3301 and 12-3302.

It is not necessary to publish the *Standard Traffic Ordinance* in a newspaper if it is properly incorporated by reference. It is only necessary to publish the incorporating ordinance. The incorporating ordinance may delete articles or sections that the governing body considers unnecessary for the city. The incorporating ordinance may also change sections, but where there is a statutory citation at the end of any section, care should be exercised not to change the language in such a manner as to conflict with the language of the statute (K.S.A. 8-2001).

The *Standard Traffic Ordinance*, in large part, parallels the state traffic act. Additional provisions for local regulations, if any, may be included in the incorporating ordinance. Previous ordinances relating to traffic in conflict with provisions of this standard traffic ordinance and ordinances incorporating earlier editions of the standard traffic ordinance should be repealed by the incorporating ordinance.

There must be at least one official copy of this standard ordinance on file with the city clerk. Enforcing officers should have copies. The blanks on the first page should be filled in on all copies.

There are several blank pages at the end of this book. Newspaper clippings of the incorporating ordinance and subsequent ordinances on traffic may be pasted on these pages. Extra copies of the newspaper should be procured or reprints arranged for so that copies may be pasted in all copies of the standard ordinance.

A listing of changes made to the *Standard Traffic Ordinance* for 2018 can be found on page 183 of this edition.

Cover Photo Courtesy of City of Ottawa

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STANDARD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE

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Edition of 2018

Article 1. Definitions

Section 1. Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this ordinance shall, for the purpose of this ordinance and other traffic ordinances, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section except when the context otherwise requires.

Alcoholic Beverage. Any alcoholic liquor, as defined by K.S.A. 41-102 and amendments thereto, or any cereal malt beverage, as defined by K.S.A. 41-2701 and amendments thereto.

Alcohol Concentration. The number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.

Alley. A street or highway intended to provide access to the rear or side of lots or buildings in urban districts and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular traffic.

All-Terrain Vehicle. Any motorized nonhighway vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 1,500 pounds or less, and traveling on three or more nonhighway tires.

Arterial Street. Any U.S. or state numbered route, controlled access highway or other major radial or circumferential street or highway designated by local authorities within their respective jurisdictions as part of a major arterial system of streets or highways.

Authorized Emergency Vehicle. Such fire department vehicles or police bicycles or police vehicles which are publicly owned; motor vehicles operated by ambulance services permitted by the emergency medical services board under the provisions of K.S.A. 65-6101 *et seq.,* and amendments thereto; wreckers, tow trucks or car carriers, as defined by K.S.A. 66-1329, and amendments thereto, and having a certificate of public service from the state corporation commission; and such other publicly or privately owned vehicles which are designated as emergency vehicles pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2010, and amendments thereto.

Autocycle. A three-wheel motorcycle that has a steering wheel and seating that does not require the operator to straddle or sit astride it.

Bicycle. Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, either of which is more than 14 inches in diameter.

Bus. Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

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

Chief of Police. The chief of police of the city, or any member of the police department of the city designated by the chief of police to act in his or her place.

Church Bus. Every bus owned by a religious organization, and operated for the transportation of persons to or from services or activities of such religious organization. As used in this section, **religious organization** means any organization, church, body of communicants or group, gathered in common membership for mutual edification in piety, worship and religious observances, or a society of individuals united for religious purposes at a definite place.

City or This City. A city incorporating this ordinance by reference and whose name is stated in the incorporating ordinance.

Commercial Motor Vehicle. A motor vehicle designed or used to transport passengers or property, if:

(a) The vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds or such lesser rating, as determined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary, but shall not be more restrictive than the federal regulation;

(b) The vehicle is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or

(c) The vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded in accordance with 49 C.F.R. § 172, subpart F.

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 such highway, street or roadway.

Crosswalk.

(a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of 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

(b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Daycare Program. Those which provide day service for development in self-help, social, recreational, and work skills for people with intellectual and other disabilities, giving priority to providing services for young people with severe intellectual and other disabilities.

Daycare Program Bus. Every bus used primarily to carry out functions of a daycare program or used by a child care facility licensed by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment who provides transportation for children six through 18 years of age.

Department or Motor Vehicle Department or Vehicle Department. The division of vehicles of the department of revenue, acting directly or through its duly authorized officers and agents. When acting on behalf of the department of revenue pursuant to this act, a county treasurer shall be deemed to be an agent of the state of Kansas.

Director. The director of vehicles.

Divided Highway. A highway divided into two or more roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or by a clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic.

Division. The division of vehicles of the department of revenue.

Drag Race. The operation of two or more vehicles from a point side by side at accelerating speeds in a competitive attempt to out-distance each other, or the operation of one or more vehicles over a common selected course, from the same point to the same point, for the purpose of comparing the relative speeds or power of acceleration of such vehicle, or vehicles, within a certain distance or time limit.

Drawbar. A bar across the rear of a motor vehicle, or a device securely attached to the motor vehicle, which maintains a fixed position and to which a tow bar may be coupled.

Driveaway-Towaway Operations. Any operation in which any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, singly or in combination, new or used, constitutes the commodity being transported, when one set or more of wheels of any such vehicle are on the roadway during the course of transportation, whether or not any such vehicle furnishes the motive power.

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

Driver's License. Any license to operate a motor vehicle issued under the laws of this state.

Electric-Assisted Bicycle. A bicycle with two or three wheels, a saddle, fully operative pedals for human propulsion, and an electric motor. The electric-assisted bicycle's electric motor must have a power output of no more than 1,000 watts, be incapable of propelling the device at a speed of more than 20 miles per hour on level ground and incapable of further increasing the speed of the device when human power alone is used to propel the device beyond 20 miles per hour.

Electronic Certificate of Title. Any electronic record of ownership, including any lien or liens that may be recorded, retained by the division in accordance with K.S.A. Supp. 8-135d, and amendments thereto.

Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Device. A self-balancing two nontandem wheeled device, designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 15 miles per hour or less.

Electric Vehicle. A vehicle that is powered by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries or other portable electric energy storage devices, provided the recharge energy must be drawn from a source off the vehicle, such as, but not limited to:

(a) Residential electric service;

(b) An electric vehicle charging station, also called an EV charging station, an electric recharging point, a charging point, EVSE (Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment) or a public charging station.

Essential Parts. All integral and body parts of a vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder, the removal, alteration or substitution of which would tend to conceal the identity of the vehicle or substantially alter its appearance, model, type, or mode of operation.

Exhibition of Speed or Acceleration. Those acts which cause or create unnecessary rapid acceleration, unnecessary tire squeal, skid, smoke, or slide upon acceleration or stopping including the casting of tread, gravel, dirt or other road surface materials from the tires; acts that simulate a temporary race; acts that cause the vehicle to unnecessarily turn abruptly, sway or lose traction with the road surface.

Farm Tractor. Every motor vehicle designed and used as a farm implement power unit operated with or without other attached farm implements in any manner consistent with the structural design of such power unit.

Farm Trailer. Every trailer and semitrailer as those terms are defined in this section, designed and used primarily as a farm vehicle.

Golf Cart. A motor vehicle that has not less than three wheels in contact with the ground, an unladen weight of not more than 1,800 pounds, is designed to be and is operated at not more than 25 miles per hour and is designed to carry not more than four persons including the driver.

Governing Body. The Mayor and Council, Mayor and Commissioners, or Board of Commissioners of this city.

Gross Weight. The weight of a vehicle without load plus the weight of any load thereon.

Highway. Every way or place of whatever nature open to the use of the public as a matter of right for the purpose of vehicular travel. The term **highway** shall not be deemed to include a roadway or driveway upon grounds owned by private owners, colleges, universities, or other institutions. See also **Street or Highway.**

House Trailer.

(a) A trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place, either permanently or temporarily, and is equipped for use as a conveyance on streets and highways; or

(b) A trailer or a semitrailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a house trailer, as defined in paragraph (a), but which is used instead permanently or temporarily for the advertising, sales, display or promotion of merchandise or services, or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

(c) **House Trailer** does not include a manufactured home or a mobile home, as such terms are defined in K.S.A. 58-4202.

Ignition Interlock Device. A device which uses a breath analysis mechanism to prevent a person from operating a motor vehicle if such person has consumed an alcoholic beverage.

Implement of Husbandry. Every vehicle designed or adapted and used exclusively for agricultural operations, including feedlots, and only incidentally moved or operated upon the highways. Such term shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) A farm tractor;

(b) A self-propelled farm implement;

(c) A fertilizer spreader, nurse tank, or truck permanently mounted with a spreader used exclusively for dispensing or spreading water, dust, or liquid fertilizers or agricultural chemicals, as defined in K.S.A. 2-2202, and amendments thereto, regardless of ownership;

(d) A truck mounted with a fertilizer spreader used or manufactured principally to spread animal dung; or

(e) A mixer-feed truck owned and used by a feedlot, as defined by K.S.A. 47-1501, and amendments thereto, and specially designed and used exclusively for dispensing feed to livestock in such feedlot.

Intersection.

(a) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict; or

(b) Where a highway includes two roadways 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 roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

The junction of an alley with a street or highway shall not constitute an intersection.

Interstate System. The national system of interstate and defense highways.

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

License or License to Operate a Motor Vehicle. Any driver's license or any other license or permit to operate a motor vehicle issued under, or granted by, the laws of this state, including:

(a) Any temporary license or instruction permit;

(b) The privilege of any person to drive a motor vehicle whether or not such person holds a valid license; and

(c) Any nonresident's operating privilege.

Light Transmission. The ratio of the amount of total light to pass through a product or material including any safety glazing material to the amount of the total light falling on the product or material and the glazing.

Low-Speed Vehicle. Any four-wheeled electric vehicle whose top speed is greater than 20 miles per hour but not greater than 25 miles per hour and is manufactured in compliance with the national highway and traffic safety administration standards for low-speed vehicles in 49 C.F.R. 571.500.

Luminous Reflectants. The ratio of the amount of total light that is reflected outward by the product or material to the amount of the total light falling on the product or material.

Mail. To deposit in the United States mail properly addressed and with postage prepaid.

Metal Tire. Every tire, the surface of which in contact with the highway, is wholly or partly of metal or other hard non-resilient material.

Micro Utility Truck. Any motor vehicle which is not less than 48 inches in width, has an overall length, including the bumper, of not more than 160 inches, has an unladen weight, including fuel and fluids, of more than 1,500 pounds, can exceed 40 miles per hour as originally manufactured and is manufactured with a metal cab. **Micro utility truck** does not include a work-site utility vehicle or recreational off-highway vehicle.

Motor Home. Every motor vehicle designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.

Motor Vehicle. Every vehicle, other than a motorized bicycle or a motorized wheelchair, which is self-propelled.

Motorcycle. Every motor vehicle, including autocycles, having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

Motor-Driven Cycle. Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed five brake horsepower, and every bicycle with motor attached, except a motorized bicycle or an electric-assisted bicycle.

Motorized Bicycle. Every device having two tandem wheels or three wheels which may be propelled by either human power or helper motor, or by both, and which has: (a) a motor which produces not more than 3.5 brake horsepower; (b) a cylinder capacity of not more than 130 cubic centimeters; (c) an automatic transmission; and (d) the capability of a maximum design speed of no more than 30 miles per hour.

Motorized Skateboard. A self-propelled device which has a motor or engine, a deck on which a person may ride and at least two wheels in contact with the ground.

Motorized Wheelchair. Any self-propelled vehicle designed specifically for use by a physically disabled person and such vehicle is incapable of a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour.

Narrow Width Lane. A lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side-by-side within the lane.

Nonreflective. A product or material designed to absorb light rather than to reflect it.

Nonresident. Every person who is not a resident of this state.

Nonresident's Operating Privilege. The privilege conferred upon a nonresident by the laws of this state pertaining to the operation by such person of a motor vehicle, or the use of a vehicle owned by such person, in this state.

Official Time Standard. Whenever certain hours are specified they shall mean standard time or daylight-saving time as may be in current use in this city.

Official Traffic-Control Devices. All signs, signals, markings, and devices, not inconsistent with this ordinance, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Official Traffic-Control Signal. Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

Oil Well Servicing, Oil Well Clean-out or Oil Well Drilling Machinery or Equipment. A vehicle constructed as a machine used exclusively for servicing, cleaning-out or drilling an oil well and consisting in general of a mast, an engine for power, a draw works and a chassis permanently constructed or assembled for one or more of those purposes. The passenger capacity of the cab of a vehicle shall not be considered in determining whether such vehicle is oil well servicing, oil well clean-out, or oil well drilling machinery or equipment.

Ordinance Traffic Infraction. Is a violation of any section of this ordinance that prescribes or requires the same behavior as that prescribed or required by a statutory provision that is classified as a traffic infraction in K.S.A. 8-2118, as amended.

Other Competent Evidence. Includes: (a) alcohol concentration tests obtained from samples taken three hours or more after the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle; and (b) readings obtained from a partial alcohol concentration test on a breath testing machine.

Owner. A person who holds the legal title of the vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with the immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or in the event a vehicle is subject to a lease of 30 days or more with an immediate right of possession vested in the lessee; or in the event a party having a security interest in a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or secured party shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this code.

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

Passenger Vehicle. Every motor vehicle, as defined in this section, which is designed primarily to carry 10 or fewer passengers, and which is not used as a truck.

Pedestrian.

(a) Any person afoot;

(b) Any person in a wheelchair, either manually or mechanically propelled, or other low powered, mechanically propelled vehicle designed specifically for use by a physically disabled person; or

(c) Any person using an electric personal assistive mobility device.

Person. Every natural person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation.

Person with a Disability. Any individual who:

(a) Has a severe visual impairment;

(b) Cannot walk 100 feet without stopping to rest;

(c) Cannot walk without the use of or assistance from, a brace, cane, crutch, another person, prosthetic device, wheelchair, or other assistive device;

(d) Is restricted by lung disease to such an extent that the person's forced (respiratory) expiratory volume for one second, when measured by spirometry, is less than one liter or the arterial oxygen tension is less than 60 mm/hg on room air at rest;

(e) Uses portable oxygen;

(f) Has a cardiac condition to the extent that the person's functional limitations are classified in severity as class III or class IV according to standards set by the American Heart Association; or

(g) Is severely limited in such person's ability to walk at least 100 feet due to an arthritic, neurological, or orthopedic condition.

Pneumatic Tire. Every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

Pole Trailer. Any two-wheel vehicle used as a trailer with bolsters that support the load, and do not have a rack or body extending to the tractor drawing the load.

Police Officer. Every law enforcement 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.

Racing. The use of one or more vehicles in an attempt to out-gain, out-distance, or prevent another vehicle from passing, to arrive at a given destination ahead of another vehicle or vehicles, or to test the physical stamina or endurance of drivers over long distance driving routes.

Railroad. A carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.

Railroad Sign or Signal. Any sign, signal or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

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

Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle. Any motor vehicle more than 50 but not greater than 64 inches in width, having a dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less, traveling on four or more nonhighway tires.

Recreational Vehicle. A vehicular-type unit built on or for use on a chassis and designed primarily as living quarters for recreational, camping, vacation or travel use and which has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle, and which has a body width not exceeding eight feet and a body length not exceeding 40 feet; but such term shall not include a unit which has no electrical system which operates above 12

volts and has no provisions for plumbing, heating and any other component or feature for which a standard is adopted by the state uniform standards code for mobile homes and recreational vehicles.

Registration. The registration certificate or certificates and registration plates issued under the laws of this state pertaining to the registration of vehicles.

Residence District. The territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of 300 feet or more is improved in the main, with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

Revocation of Driver's License. The termination by formal action of the division of a person's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways, which termination shall not be subject to renewal or restoration except that an application for a new license may be presented and acted upon by the division after the expiration of the applicable period of time prescribed by state law.

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.

Road Construction Zone. The portions of a highway which are identified by posted or moving signs as being a construction or maintenance work area. The zone starts at the first sign identifying the zone and continues until a posted or moving sign indicates that the road construction zone has ended.

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 or more separate roadways the term **roadway** as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

Safety Hitch. A chain, cable, or other material of sufficient weight which will prevent the towed vehicle from breaking loose in the event the tow bar or drawbar fails or becomes disconnected.

Safety Zone. The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

Samples. Includes breath supplied directly for testing, which breath is not preserved.

School Bus. Every motor vehicle defined and designated as a school bus in K.S.A. 72-8301(g), as amended.

School Crossing Guard. Any person 18 years of age and older or any person under 18 years of age who is being directly supervised by a person at least 18 years of age, acting with or without compensation and who is authorized under K.S.A. 8-15,104, and amendments thereto, to supervise, direct, monitor, or otherwise assist school children at a street or intersection in the vicinity of a school crosswalk or bus stop.

Secretary. The Secretary of Transportation.

Security Agreement. A written agreement which reserves or creates a security interest.

Security Interest. An interest in a vehicle reserved or created by agreement and which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term includes the interest of a lessor under a lease intended as security. A security interest is “perfected” when it is valid against third parties generally, subject only to specific statutory exceptions.

Self-propelled Farm Implement. Every farm implement designed for specific use applications with its motive power unit permanently incorporated in its structural design.

Semitrailer. Every vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

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.

Solid Rubber Tire. Every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

Special Mobile Equipment. Every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, including but not limited to: Ditch digging apparatus, well boring apparatus and road construction and maintenance machinery such as asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, tractors other than truck tractors, ditchers, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earth moving carry-alls and scrapers, power shovels and drag lines, and self-propelled cranes and earth moving equipment. The term does not include house trailers, dump trucks, truck mounted transit mixers, cranes, or shovels, or other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached.

Specially Constructed Vehicle. Any vehicle which shall not have been originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model or type, or which, if originally otherwise constructed shall have been materially altered by the removal of essential parts, or by the addition or substitution of essential parts, new or used, derived from other vehicles or makes of vehicles.

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

State. The State of Kansas.

Stop. When required means complete cessation from movement.

Stop or Stopping. When prohibited means 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 sign or signal.

Street or 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. Where the word “highway” or the word “street” is used in this ordinance, it shall mean street, avenue, boulevard, thoroughfare, trafficway, alley and other public way for vehicular travel by whatever name unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Sun Screening Devices. A film material or device that is designed to be used in conjunction with motor vehicle safety glazing materials for reducing the effects of the sun.

Suspension of a Driver's License. The temporary withdrawal by formal action of the division of a person's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways.

Through Highway. Every highway or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given preferential right-of-way, and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to yield the right-of-way to vehicles on such highway in obedience to either a stop sign, yield sign or other traffic-control device, when such signs or devices are erected as provided in this ordinance.

Tow Bar. A rigid piece of material which is structurally adequate to hold any weight vehicle towed and which is properly and securely mounted to the towed vehicle without excessive slack but with sufficient play to allow for universal action of the connection and which is equipped with a suitable locking device to prevent accidental separation of the towing vehicle and the towed vehicle.

Toxic Vapors. The following substances or products containing such substances:

(a) Alcohols, including methyl, isopropyl, propyl, or butyl;
(b) Aliphatic acetates, including ethyl, methyl, propyl, or methyl cellosolve acetate;
(c) Acetone;
(d) Benzene;
(e) Carbon tetrachloride;
(f) Cyclohexane;
(g) Freons, including freon 11, freon 12 and other halogenated hydrocarbons;
(h) Hexane;
(i) Methyl ethyl ketone;
(j) Methyl isobutyl ketone;
(k) Naptha;
(l) Perchlorethylene;
(m) Toluene;
(n) Trichloroethane; or
(o) Xylene.

Traffic. Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles 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 is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

Traffic Control Signal Preemption Device. Any device, instrument, or mechanism designed, intended, or used to interfere with the operation or cycle of a traffic-control signal.

Traffic Infraction. A violation of any of the statutory provisions listed in subsection (c) of K.S.A. Supp. 8-2118 as amended.

Trailer. Every vehicle without motive power designed to carry property or passengers wholly on its own structure and to be drawn by a motor vehicle.

Travel Trailer. Every vehicle without motive power designed to be towed by a motor vehicle constructed primarily for recreational purposes.

Truck. A motor vehicle which is used for the transportation or delivery of freight and merchandise or more than 10 passengers.

Truck-Camper. Any structure designed, used or maintained primarily to be loaded on or affixed to a motor vehicle to provide a mobile dwelling, sleeping place, office or commercial space.

Truck Tractor. Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles, and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle or load so drawn.

Urban District. The territory contiguous to and including any street which is built up with structures devoted to business, industry or dwelling houses, situated at intervals of less than 100 feet for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more.

Vehicle. Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, excepting electric personal assistive mobility devices or devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Waste Collection Vehicle. A vehicle specifically designed and equipped and used exclusively for garbage, refuse, recycling or solid waste collection or disposal operations.

Wide-Base Single Tires. All tires having a section width, as specified by the manufacturer, of 14 inches or more.

Wireless Communication Device. Any wireless electronic communication device that provides for voice or data communication between two or more parties, including, but not limited to, a mobile or cellular telephone, a text messaging device, a personal digital assistant that sends or receives messages, an audio-video player that sends or receives messages or a laptop computer. **Wireless communication device** does not include a device which is voice-operated and which allows the user to send or receive a text based communication without the use of either hand, except to activate or deactivate a feature or function.

Work-Site Utility Vehicle. Any motor vehicle which is not less than 48 inches in width, has an unladen weight, including fuel and fluids, of more than 800 pounds and is equipped with four or more nonhighway tires, a steering wheel and bench or bucket-type seating allowing at least two people to sit side-by-side, and may be equipped with a bed or cargo box for hauling materials. **Work-site utility vehicle** does not include a micro utility truck.

Wrecker or Tow Truck. Any motor vehicle equipped with booms, winches or similar equipment specifically designed for recovery or towing of vehicles.

Write, Send, or Read a Written Communication. Using a wireless communication device to manually type, send or read a written communication, including, but not limited to, a text message, instant message or electronic mail.

Ref.: K.S.A. 8-126, 8-1013, 8-1402 to 8-1489, 8-1565, 8-1590, 8-1730a, 8-1749b, 8-1761, 8-1,124, 8-2,128, 39-1006, 66-1329, 75-1212, as amended.

Article 2. Scope of Ordinance

Sec. 2. Provisions of Ordinance Refer to Vehicles Upon the Streets and Highways; Exceptions. The provisions of this ordinance relating to the operation of vehicles refer exclusively to the operation of vehicles upon streets and highways within this city except:

(a) Where a different place is specifically referred to in a given section; and

(b) The provisions of Sections 29 to 31, inclusive, of this ordinance, and the provisions of Article 10 of Chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall apply upon streets and highways and elsewhere throughout the city. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1501)

Sec. 3. Emergency, Temporary, and Experimental Regulations. The chief of police, or city traffic engineer, is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of this and other traffic ordinances of the city, to establish no parking zones on special occasions to expedite traffic or for safety purposes, signs being properly posted, to make and enforce temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions or to determine the advisability of permanent regulations for recommendation to the governing body, and test traffic-control devices under actual conditions of traffic. No temporary or experimental regulation shall remain in force for more than 90 days. (K.S.A. 8-2001; 8-2002, as amended)

Sec. 4. Authority of Police. Police officers of the city shall at all times be empowered to enforce the provisions of this and other traffic ordinances of this city and temporary and emergency rules and regulations of the chief of police, and may at any time direct and control traffic in person or by visible or audible signals: provided, that in the event of fire, temporary traffic congestion or other emergency, or to expedite the flow of traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers may direct traffic, as conditions require notwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance and other traffic ordinances. (K.S.A. 8-2001; 8-2002)

Article 3. Obedience to and Effect of Traffic Laws

Sec. 5. Required Obedience to Traffic Laws. It is unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required, in this ordinance.

Sec. 6. Obedience to Authorized Persons Directing Traffic. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer or fireman of this city invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic. (K.S.A. 8-1503)

Sec. 7. Persons Riding Animals or Driving Animal-Drawn Vehicles. Every person riding an animal or driving any animal-drawn vehicle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this ordinance, except those provisions of this ordinance which by their very nature can have no application. (K.S.A. 8-1504)

Sec. 8. Persons Working On Highways; Exceptions. Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this ordinance, except those contained in Sections 29 to 31, inclusive, of this ordinance, shall not apply to persons, motor vehicles and equipment while actually engaged in work upon a highway, but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work. (K.S.A. 8-1505)

Sec. 9. Public Officers and Employees to Obey Ordinance; Exceptions. The provisions of this ordinance applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by the United States, this state or any county, city, or any other political subdivision of the state, subject to such specific exceptions as are set forth in this ordinance. (K.S.A. 8-2103)

Sec. 10. Authorized Emergency Vehicles.

(a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this ordinance.
(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 such driver does not endanger life or property.
(4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.
(5) Proceed through toll booths on roads or bridges without stopping for payment of tolls, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation and the picking up or returning of toll cards.

(c) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of an audible signal meeting the requirements of Section 174 and visual signals meeting the requirements of Section 160 of this ordinance, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the 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 persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of others. (K.S.A. 8-1506)

Ref.: Sec. 61.

Article 4. Traffic Signs, Signals and Markings

Sec. 11. Manual and Specifications for Traffic Control Devices. All traffic control devices shall conform to the state manual and specifications. (K.S.A. 8-2005)

Sec. 12. Obedience to and Required Traffic-Control Devices; Presumption of Legality.

(a) The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto, placed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, unless otherwise directed by a police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this ordinance.

(b) No provision of this 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.

(c) Whenever official traffic-control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this ordinance, 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.

(d) Any official traffic-control device placed pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of this ordinance, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence. (K.S.A. 8-1507)

Sec. 13. 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 enter the intersection cautiously 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 provided by a pedestrian-control signal, as provided in Section 14, 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 circular yellow or yellow arrow 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 circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 14, 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.

(c) **Steady Red Indication.**

(1) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal alone 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 before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown, except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection. Any turn provided for in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) shall be governed by the applicable provisions of Section 49 of this ordinance.

(2) Unless a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to make a right turn after stopping as required by paragraph (1) of this subsection. After stopping, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. 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 a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, vehicular traffic upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic facing a steady red signal at the intersection of such roadway with another roadway restricted to one-way traffic which is proceeding to the left of such vehicular traffic, may cautiously enter the intersection to make a left turn after stopping as required by paragraph (1) of this subsection. After stopping, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(4) The driver of a motorcycle or person riding a bicycle facing any steady red signal, which fails to change to a green light within a reasonable period of time because of a signal malfunction or because the signal has failed to detect the arrival of the motorcycle or bicycle because of its size or weight, shall have the right to proceed subject to the rules stated herein. After stopping, the driver or rider shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in or near the intersection or approaching on a roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver or rider is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Such motorcycle or bicycle traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(5) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 14, pedestrians facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

(d) 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. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1508)

Sec. 13.1. Traffic Control Signal Preemption Devices.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c), it shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly possess a traffic control signal preemption device.

(b) A person convicted of violating subsection (a) shall be guilty of a code violation and subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 21-6324)

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the operator, passenger, or owner of any of the following authorized emergency vehicles, in the course of such person's emergency duties:

(1) Publicly owned fire department vehicles;
(2) Publicly owned police vehicles; or
(3) Motor vehicles operated by ambulance services permitted by the emergency medical services board.

Sec. 14. Pedestrian-Control Signals. Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "walk" or "don't walk" or symbols of "walking person" or "upraised palm" are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

(a) **Flashing or Steady Walk or Walking Person.** 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) **Flashing or Steady Don't Walk or Upraised Palm.** 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" or "walking person" signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the "don't walk" or "upraised palm" signal is showing. (K.S.A. 8-1509)

Sec. 15. Flashing Signals.

(a) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow light is used in a traffic signal or with a traffic sign 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 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 on the intersecting roadway before entering it, 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 crossing shall be governed by the rules as set forth in Section 76 of this ordinance. (K.S.A. 8-1510)

Sec. 16. Lane-Direction-Control Signals. When lane-direction-control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or highway, such signals indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles as follows:

(a) **Green Indication.** Vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown.

(b) **Steady Yellow Indication.** Vehicular traffic is thereby warned that a lane control change is being made.

(c) **Steady Red Indication.** Vehicular traffic shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown.

(d) **Flashing Yellow Indication.** Vehicular traffic may use the lane only for the purpose of approaching and making a left turn. (K.S.A. 8-1511)

Sec. 17. Display of Unauthorized Signs, Signals or Markings.

(a) No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any 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 place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any official traffic control device bearing thereon any commercial advertising, except for business signs included as part of official motorist service panels or roadside area information panels approved by the secretary of transportation.

(c) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.

(d) Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the governing body is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice. (K.S.A. 8-1512)

Sec. 18. Interference With Official Traffic-Control Devices or Railroad Signs or Signals. No person, without lawful authority, shall 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. (K.S.A. 8-1513)

Sec. 19. Designation of Crosswalks and Safety Zones. The chief of police, subject to the approval of the governing body, may designate and maintain by appropriate devices, marks or lines on the surface of the roadway, crosswalks at intersections where in his/her opinion there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway and at such other places as may be deemed necessary. The chief of police may also, subject to such approval, establish and mark safety zones of such kind and character and at such places as may be deemed necessary for the protection of pedestrians. (K.S.A. 8-2001 and K.S.A. 82006)

Ref.: Driving Through Safety Zones, see Sec. 70.

Sec. 20. Play Streets.

(a) The chief of police shall have authority to declare any street or part thereof a play street and to place appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same.

(b) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating any street or part thereof as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except drivers of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed area, and then any such driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof.

Sec. 21. Traffic Lanes. The chief of police is hereby authorized to mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street or highway where a regular alignment of traffic is deemed necessary.

Article 5. Accidents and Accident Reports; Duties

Sec. 22. Provisions of Article Apply Throughout City. The provisions of this article shall apply upon streets and highways and elsewhere throughout the city. (K.S.A. 8-1601)

Ref.: Sec. 2.

Sec. 23. Accident Involving Death or Personal Injuries; Duties of Drivers, Reports; Penalties.

(a) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to, great bodily harm to or death of any person or damage to any attended vehicle or property shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident, or as close thereto as possible, but shall then immediately return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of the accident until the driver has fulfilled the requirements of Section 25.

(b) A person who violates subsection (a) when an accident results in:

(1) Total property damages of less than $1,000 shall be punished as provided in Section 201.

(2) Any person who violates this section which results in injury to any person or property damages in excess of $1,000 shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $2,500, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1602)

(c) The driver shall comply with the provisions of section 26.1

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Sec. 24. Reserved for Future Use.

Sec. 25. Duty of Driver to Give Certain Information after Accident; Failure to Provide Proof of Liability Insurance or Financial Security; Duty to Render Aid after Accident; Proof of Liability Insurance or Financial Security by Electronic Means, Restrictions.

(a) (1) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or

damage to any attended vehicle or other property shall give such driver's name, address, and the registration number of the vehicle such driver is driving, and upon request shall exhibit such driver's license or permit to drive, the name of the company with which there is in effect a policy of motor vehicle liability insurance covering the vehicle involved in the accident and the policy number of such policy to any person injured in such accident or to the driver or occupant of or person attending any vehicle or other property damaged in such accident, and shall give such information and upon request exhibit such license or permit and the name of the insurer and policy number to any police officer at the scene of the accident or who is investigating the accident.

(2) Such driver, insofar as possible, shall immediately make efforts to determine whether any person involved in such accident was injured or killed, and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying, or the making of arrangements for the carrying of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

(b) If no police officer is present, the driver of any vehicle involved in such accident, or any occupant of such vehicle 18 years of age or older, shall immediately report such accident, by the quickest available means of communication, to the nearest office of a duly authorized police authority if:

(1) There is apparently property damage of $1,000 or more;
(2) Any person involved in the accident is injured or killed; or
(3) The persons specified in subsection (a) are not present or in condition to receive such information.

(c) Unless the insurance company subsequently submits an insurance verification form indicating that insurance was not in force, no person charged with failing to provide the name of such person's insurance company and policy number as required in subsection (a), shall be convicted if such person produces in court, within 10 days of the date of arrest or of issuance of the citation, evidence of financial security for the motor vehicle operated, which was valid at the time of arrest or of issuance of the citation. For the purpose of this subsection, evidence of financial security shall be provided by a policy of motor vehicle liability insurance, an identification card or certificate of insurance issued to the policyholder by the insurer which provides the name of the insurer, the policy number, make and year of the vehicle and the effective and expiration dates of the policy, or a certificate of self-insurance signed by the commissioner of insurance. Such evidence also may be produced by displaying on a cellular phone or other type of portable electronic device evidence of financial security required by this subsection. Any person to whom such evidence of financial security is displayed shall view only such evidence of financial security. Such person shall be prohibited from viewing any other content or information stored on such cellular phone or other portable electronic devices. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1604)

Sec. 26. Duty Upon Striking Unattended Vehicle or Other Property.

(a) The driver of any vehicle which collides with or is involved in an accident with any vehicle or other property which is unattended, resulting in any damage to such other vehicle or property, shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle or other property of such driver's name, address and the registration number of the vehicle such driver was driving, or shall attach securely in a conspicuous place in or on such vehicle or other property a written notice giving such driver's name, address, and the registration number of the vehicle such driver was driving, and without unnecessary delay shall notify the nearest office of a authorized police authority.

(b) The driver under subsection (a), if possible, shall comply with the provisions of section 26.1. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1605)

Sec. 26.1. Removal of Vehicle From Roadway After Accident.

(a) Except in the case of an accident involving death or apparent injury of any person, or the transportation of hazardous material, the owner or driver of a vehicle which obstructs the regular flow of traffic on any interstate highway, U.S. highway, or any multi-lane or divided roadway, shall make every reasonable effort to move the vehicle from the roadway, if, moving the vehicle may be done safely, does not require towing and may be operated under its own power without further damage to the vehicle or the roadway and without endangering other vehicles or persons upon the roadway.

(b) Except in the case of an accident involving death or apparent injury of any person or the transportation of hazardous material, authorized employees or agents of the Kansas department of transportation, Kansas highway patrol, or other law enforcement agency without the consent of the driver or owner of the vehicle or property, may require, assist in or cause the removal from the roadway any vehicle, debris or any other property which is obstructing the regular flow of traffic, creating or aggravating an emergency situation or otherwise endangering public safety.

(c) No state, county, or municipal agency nor their authorized employees or agents shall be held liable for any damages resulting from the reasonable exercise of authority granted under this section.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a driver is required to comply with the applicable provisions of K.S.A. 8-1601 *et seq.,* and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,107)

Sec. 27. Reserved for Future Use.

Sec. 28. False Reports. A person shall not give information in oral or written reports, as required in this ordinance, knowing or having reason to believe that such information is false. (K.S.A. 8-1608)

Article 6. Serious Traffic Offenses

Sec. 29. Reckless Driving; Penalties.

(a) Any person who drives any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

(b) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section a person shall be sentenced to not less than five days nor more than 90 days' imprisonment or fined not less than $25 nor more than $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment. On a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be sentenced to not less than 10 days nor more than six months' imprisonment, or fined not less than $50 nor more than $500 or both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. 8-1566)

Sec. 30. Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Drugs; Penalties.

(a) Driving under the influence is operating or attempting to operate any vehicle within this city while:

(1) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in Section 1 of this ordinance, is .08 or more;
(2) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as measured within three hours of the time of operating or attempting to operate a vehicle, is .08 or more;
(3) Under the influence of alcohol to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle;
(4) Under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle; or
(5) Under the influence of a combination of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle.

(b) (1) Driving under the influence is:

(A) An ordinance violation. On a first conviction of a violation of this section, the person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months' imprisonment, or in the court's discretion 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than $750 nor more than $1,000. The person convicted shall serve at least 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation or suspension, reduction of sentence or parole. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program to serve the remainder of the sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment;

(B) On a second conviction of a violation of this section the person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than $1,250 nor more than $1,750. The person convicted shall serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The person convicted, if placed into a work release program, shall serve a minimum of 120 hours of confinement. Such 120 hours of confinement shall be a period of at least 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment followed by confinement hours at the end of and continuing to the beginning of the offender's work day. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program to serve the five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. The person convicted, if placed under house arrest, shall be monitored by an electronic

monitoring device, which verifies the offender's location. The offender shall serve a minimum of 120 hours of confinement within the boundaries of the offender's residence. Any exceptions to remaining within the boundaries of the offender's residence provided for in the house arrest agreement shall not be counted as part of 120 hours;

(2) In addition, prior to sentencing for any conviction pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B), the court shall order the person to participate in an alcohol and drug evaluation conducted by a provider in accordance with K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. The person shall be required to follow any recommendation made by the provider after such evaluation, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(c) Any person 18 years of age or older convicted of violating this section who had one or more children under the age of 18 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense shall have such person's punishment enhanced by one month of imprisonment. This imprisonment must be served consecutively to any other minimum mandatory penalty imposed for a violation of this section. Any enhanced penalty imposed shall not exceed the maximum sentence allowable by law. During the service of the enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.

(d) If a person is charged with a violation of subsection (a)(4) or (a)(5), the fact that the person is or has been entitled to use the drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against the charge.

(e) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.

(f) In lieu of payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order that the person perform community service specified by the court. The person shall receive a credit on the fine imposed in an amount

equal to $5 for each full hour spent by the person in the specified community service. The community service ordered by the court shall be required to be performed not later than one year after the fine is imposed or by an earlier date specified by the court. If by the required date the person performs an insufficient amount of community service to reduce to zero the portion of the fine required to be paid by the person, the remaining balance of the fine shall become due on that date.

(g) The court shall electronically report every conviction of a violation of this section and every diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section to the division including any finding regarding the alcohol concentration in the offender's blood or breath. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

(h) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first or second conviction in sentencing under this section:

(1) Convictions for a violation of this section, K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or a violation of an ordinance of any city or resolution of any county which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits, or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging any such violations, shall be taken into account, but only convictions or diversions occurring on or after July 1, 2001. Nothing in this provision shall be construed as preventing any court from considering any convictions or diversions occurring during the person's lifetime in determining the sentence to be imposed within the limits provided for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offense;

(2) Any convictions for a violation of the following sections occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account:

(A) Driving a commercial motor vehicle under the influence, K.S.A. 8-2,144, and amendments thereto, or section 30.1 of this ordinance;

(B) Operating a vessel under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 32-1131, and amendments thereto;

(C) Involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 21-3442, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. Supp. 21-5405(a)(3) or (a)(5), and amendments thereto;

(D) Aggravated battery as described in K.S.A. Supp. 21-5413(b)(3) or (b)(4), and amendments thereto; and

(E) Aggravated vehicular homicide, K.S.A. 21-3405a, prior to its repeal, or vehicular battery, K.S.A. 21-3405b, prior to its repeal, if the crime was committed while committing a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto;

(3) **Conviction** includes:

(A) Entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging an offense described in subsection (h)(2); and

(B) Conviction of a violation of an ordinance of a city in this state, a resolution of a county in this state or any law of another jurisdiction that would constitute an offense that is comparable to the offense described in subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2);

(4) Multiple convictions of any crime described in subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2) arising from the same arrest shall only be counted as one conviction;

(5) It is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and

(6) A person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section, and amendments thereto, only once during the person's lifetime.

(i) For the purposes of determining whether an offense is comparable, the following shall be considered:

(1) The name of the out-of-jurisdiction offense;
(2) The elements of the out-of-jurisdiction offense;
(3) Whether the out-of-jurisdiction offense prohibits similar conduct prohibited by the closest approximate Kansas offense.

(j) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall suspend, restrict or suspend and restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.

(k) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section, the court may order the convicted person to pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted.

(l) Upon the filing of a complaint, citation, or notice to appear alleging a person has violated the acts prohibited by this section, and prior to conviction thereof, a city attorney shall request and shall receive from the:

(1) Division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state; and
(2) Kansas bureau of investigation central repository all criminal history record information concerning such person.

(m) No plea bargaining agreement shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a plea bargaining agreement entered into for the purpose of permitting a person charged with a violation of this section to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section. For the purpose of this subsection, entering into a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-4413 *et seq.*, or K.S.A 22-2906 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, shall not constitute plea bargaining.

(n) The alternatives set out in subsection (a) may be pleaded in the alternative, and the city may, but shall not be required to, elect one or more of such alternatives prior to submission of the case to the fact finder.

(o) As used in this section:

(1) **Imprisonment** shall include any restrained environment in which the court and law enforcement agency intend to retain custody and control of a defendant and such environment has been approved by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city.

(2) **Drug** includes toxic vapors as such term is defined in K.S.A. Supp. 21-5712, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1567)

Ref.: For persons under 21 years of age, see also K.S.A. 8-1567a.

{Editor's Note: Since 2007 the Kansas Legislature has acted to give municipal courts jurisdiction over the felony level offences of Third, Fourth, and Subsequent Driving Under the Influence (DUI), K.S.A. Supp. 8-1567(l)(1) and (l)(3). However, K.S.A. Supp. 8-1567(m)(2) appears to remove this authority from municipal courts. Because of this apparent conflict, and concerns about sentencing issues and cost, the Editor has determined that Third, Fourth, and Subsequent Driving Under the Influence (DUI) would not be included in this Code. Should a city wish to implement these provisions concerning prosecuting felony level DUI in municipal court, a separate ordinance will need to be adopted.**}**

Sec. 30.1. Driving Commercial Motor Vehicle Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Drugs; Penalties.

(a) Driving a commercial motor vehicle under the influence is operating or attempting to operate any commercial motor vehicle within this city while:

(1) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, is .04 or more;
(2) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as measured within three hours of the time of driving a commercial motor vehicle, is .04 or more; or
(3) Committing a violation of subsection (a) of Section 30 of this ordinance, or the ordinance of a city or resolution of a county which prohibits any of the acts prohibited thereunder or is otherwise comparable.

(b) (1) Driving a commercial motor vehicle under the influence is:

(A) An ordinance violation. On a first conviction, the person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor

more than six months' imprisonment, or in the court's discretion, 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than $750 nor more than $1,000. The person convicted shall serve at least 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or other release;

(B) On a second conviction, the person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than $1,250 nor more than $1,750. The person convicted shall serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The person convicted, if placed into a work release program, shall serve a minimum of 120 hours of confinement. Such 120 hours of confinement shall be a period of at least 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment followed by confinement hours at the end of and continuing to the beginning of the offender's work day. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program to serve the five days' imprisonment mandated by this section only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. The person convicted, if placed under house arrest, shall be monitored by an electronic monitoring device, which verifies the offender's location. The offender shall serve a minimum of 120 hours of confinement within the boundaries of the offender's residence. Any exceptions to remaining within the boundaries of the offender's residence provided for in the house arrest agreement shall not be counted as part of the 120 hours; and

(2) In addition, prior to sentencing for any conviction pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B), the court shall order the person to participate in an alcohol and drug evaluation conducted by a provider in accordance with K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. The person shall be required to follow any recommendation made by the provider after such evaluation, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(c) Any person 18 years of age or older convicted of a violation of this section who had one or more children under the age of 18 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense shall have such person's punishment enhanced by one month of imprisonment. This imprisonment shall be served consecutively to any other minimum mandatory penalty imposed for a violation of this section. Any enhanced penalty imposed shall not exceed the maximum sentence allowable by law. During the service of the enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.

(d) If a person is charged with a violation of Section 30(a)(4) or (a)(5), as incorporated in this section, the fact that the person is or has been entitled to use the drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against the charge.

(e) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.

(f) In lieu of payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order that the person perform community service specified by the court. The person shall receive a credit on the fine imposed in an amount equal to $5 for each full hour spent by the person in the specified community service. The community service ordered by the court shall be required to be performed not later than one year after the fine is imposed or by an earlier date specified by the court. If by the required date the person performs an insufficient amount of community service to reduce to zero the portion of the fine required

to be paid by the person, the remaining balance of the fine shall become due on that date.

(g) The court shall electronically report every conviction of a violation of this section to the division. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the:

(1) Division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violation of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state; and
(2) Kansas bureau of investigation central repository all criminal history record information concerning such person.

(h) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall: (1) Disqualify the person from driving a commercial motor vehicle under K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto; and (2) suspend, restrict or suspend and restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.

(i) The court is authorized to order that the convicted person pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted.

(j) Upon the filing of a complaint, citation or notice to appear alleging a violation of this section, and prior to conviction thereof, a city attorney shall request and shall receive from the: (A) Division of vehicles a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state; and (B) Kansas bureau of investigation central repository all criminal history record information concerning such person.

(k) No plea bargaining agreement shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a plea bargaining agreement entered into for the purpose of permitting a person charged with a violation of this section which prohibits the acts prohibited by this section, to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section.

(l) The alternatives set out in subsection (a) may be pleaded in the alternative, and the city may, but shall not be required to, elect one or two of the three prior to submission of the case to the fact finder.

(m) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:

(1) Convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or a violation of an ordinance of any city or resolution of any county that prohibits the acts that such section prohibits, or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging any such violations, shall be taken into account, but only convictions or diversions occurring on or after July 1, 2001. Nothing in this provision shall be construed as preventing any court from considering any convictions or diversions occurring during the person's lifetime in determining the sentence to be imposed within the limits provided for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offense;

(2) Any convictions for a violation of the following sections occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account:

(A) This section or K.S.A. 8-2,144, and amendments thereto;

(B) Operating a vessel under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 32-1131, and amendments thereto;

(C) Involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 21-3442, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 21-5405(a)(3) or (a)(5), and amendments thereto;

(D) Aggravated battery as described in K.S.A. 21-5413(b)(3) or (b)(4), and amendments thereto; and

(E) Aggravated vehicular homicide, K.S.A. 21-3405a, prior to its repeal, or vehicular battery, K.S.A. 21-3405b, prior to its repeal, if the crime was committed while committing a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto;

(3) **Conviction** includes:

(A) Entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of a crime described in subsection (m)(2);

(B) Conviction of a violation of an ordinance of a city in this state, a resolution of a county in this state or any law of another jurisdiction that would constitute an offense that is comparable to the offense described in subsection (m)(1) or (m)(2);

(4) It is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and

(5) Multiple convictions of any crime described in subsection (m)(1) or (m)(2) arising from the same arrest shall only be counted as one conviction.

(n) For the purposes of determining whether an offense is comparable, the following shall be considered:

(1) The name of the out-of-jurisdiction offense;

(2) The elements of the out-of-jurisdiction offense;

(3) Whether the out-of-jurisdiction offense prohibits similar conduct prohibited by the closest approximate Kansas offense.

(o) For the purpose of this section:

(1) **Imprisonment** shall include any restrained environment in which the court and law enforcement agency intend to retain custody and control of a defendant and such environment has been approved by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city; and

(2) **Drug** includes toxic vapors as such term is defined in K.S.A. Supp. 21-5712, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-2,144)

Sec. 30.2. Preliminary Breath Test.

(a) Any person who operates or attempts to operate a vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent to submit to a preliminary screening test of the person's breath or saliva, or both, subject to the provisions set out in subsection (b).

(b) A law enforcement officer may request a person who is operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle within this state to submit to a preliminary screening test of the person's breath or saliva, or both, if the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that the person has been operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both alcohol and drugs.

(c) At the time the test is requested, the person shall be given oral notice that:

(1) There is no right to consult with an attorney regarding whether to submit to testing; and
(2) Further testing may be required after the preliminary screening test.

Failure to provide the notice shall not be an issue or defense in any action. The law enforcement officer then shall request the person to submit to the test.

(d) If the person submits to the test, the results shall be used for the purpose of assisting law enforcement officers in determining whether an arrest should be made and whether to request the tests authorized by K.S.A. 8-1001 and amendments thereto. A law enforcement officer may arrest a person based in whole or in part upon the results of a preliminary screening test. Such results shall not be admissible in any civil or criminal action concerning the operation of or attempted operation of a vehicle except to aid the court or hearing officer in determining a challenge to the validity of the arrest or the validity of the request to submit to a test pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001 and amendments thereto. Following the preliminary screening test, additional tests may be requested pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001 and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1012)

{**Editor's Note:** White v. Kansas Dep't of Revenue, 416 P.3d 168 (Kan. Ct. App. 2018) (unpublished) and State v. Barta, 416 P.3d 175 (Kan. Ct. App. 2018) (unpublished) have held that the severability clause in KSA 8-1007 allows modified DC-70 form that strikes the unconstitutional language in KSA 8-1001 and still allows for the suspension of the driver's license because the warnings required by statute were substantially provided. Law enforcement officers may still request preliminary breath tests based on consent, search incident to a lawful arrest, and probable cause plus exigent circumstances.}

Sec. 30.2.1. Reserved for Future Use.

{Editor's Note: K.S.A. 8-1025 was found to be unconstitutional by the Kansas Supreme Court so the Editor has deleted the offense of Refusal to Submit to Alcohol or Drug Test.**}**

Sec. 30.3. Ignition Interlock Devices; Tampering.

(a) No person shall:

(1) Tamper with an ignition interlock device, circumvent it or render it inaccurate or inoperative;
(2) Request or solicit another to blow into an ignition interlock device, or start a motor vehicle equipped with such device, providing an operable motor vehicle to a person whose driving privileges have been restricted to driving a motor vehicle equipped with such device;
(3) Blow into an ignition interlock device, or start a motor vehicle equipped with such device, providing an operable motor vehicle to a person whose driving privileges have been restricted to driving a motor vehicle equipped with such device; or
(4) Operate a vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device while such person's driving privileges have been restricted to driving a motor vehicle equipped with such device.

(b) Violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1017)

(c) In addition to any other penalties provided by law:

(1) (A) On a first conviction of a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), the division shall extend the ignition interlock restriction period on the person's driving privileges for an additional 90 days; and
(B) On a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), the division shall restart the original ignition interlock restriction period on the person's driving privileges; and

(2) On a conviction of a violation of subsection (a) (4), the division shall restart the original ignition interlock restriction period on the person's driving privileges.

{Editor's Note: K.S.A.8-1015(e) seems to provide an exception to K.S.A. 8-1017(a)(4) as replicated in STO section 30.3 (a) (4) with regard to driving an employer's vehicle. However, there are also exceptions to this exception. Please see K.S.A. 8-1015 for further guidance.**}**

Sec. 30.4. Impounded Motor Vehicle; Disposition; When. If the owner of a motor vehicle which has been impounded pursuant to Section 30 or Section 105, refuses to pay any towing, impoundment, storage, or other fees relating to the impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle or fails to take possession of such vehicle within 30 days following the date of the expiration of the impoundment period, such vehicle shall be deemed abandoned and the vehicle may be disposed of by the person having possession of such vehicle. If the person having possession of such vehicle is a public agency, disposition of such vehicle shall be in compliance with the procedures for notice and public auction provided by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8-1102, and amendments thereto. If the person having possession of such vehicle is not a public agency, disposition of such vehicle shall be in compliance with K.S.A. 8-1103 through 8-1108, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1021)

Sec. 30.5. Commercial Driver's Licenses; Diversion Agreements Not Allowed.

(a) A driver or a holder of a commercial driver's license may not enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings that would prevent such person's conviction for any violation, in any type of motor vehicle, of a state or local traffic control law, except a parking violation, from appearing on the person's record, whether the person was convicted for an offense committed in the state where the person is licensed or another state.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), a person shall be considered a holder of a commercial driver's license if the person was a holder of a commercial driver's license at the time the person was arrested or was issued a citation and shall remain a holder of a commercial driver's license even if the person surrenders the commercial driver's license after the arrest or citation. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-2,150)

Sec. 31. Fleeing or Attempting to Elude a Police Officer.

(a) (1) Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring such driver's vehicle to a stop for a pursuing police vehicle or police bicycle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop shall be guilty as provided by subsection (c).

(2) Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing police vehicle or police bicycle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty as provided by subsection (c).

(3) It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution under subsection (a)(1) that the driver's conduct in violation of such paragraph was caused by such driver's reasonable belief that the vehicle or bicycle pursuing such driver's vehicle is not a police vehicle or police bicycle.

(b) The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light, or siren:

(1) If the officer giving such signal is within or upon an official police vehicle or police bicycle at the time the signal is given, the vehicle or bicycle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle or police bicycle; or

(2) If the office giving such signal is not utilizing an official police vehicle or police bicycle at the time the signal is given, the officer shall be in uniform, prominently displaying such officer's badge of office at the time the signal is given.

(c) Every person convicted of violating subsection (a), shall upon first conviction be imprisoned for not more than six months or fined not to exceed $1,000, or both. Every person convicted of violating this section shall upon a second conviction be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year or fined not to exceed $2,500 or both.

(d) (1) For the purpose of this section **conviction** means a final conviction without regard whether sentence was suspended or probation granted after such conviction. Forfeiture of bail, bond or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated, shall be equivalent to a conviction. For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense.

(2) **Appropriately marked** official police vehicle or police bicycle shall include, but not be limited to, any police vehicle or bicycle equipped with functional emergency lights or siren or both and which the emergency lights or siren or both have been activated for the purpose of signaling a driver to stop a motor vehicle. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1568)

Article 7. Speed Regulations

Sec. 32. Speed Limitations; Basic Rule. No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual hazards then existing. Consistent with the foregoing, every person shall drive at a safe and appropriate speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions. (K.S.A. 8-1557)

Sec. 33. Maximum Speed Limits.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with K.S.A. 8-1557, and amendments thereto, the limits specified in this subsection or established as authorized by law shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall operate a vehicle at a speed in excess of such maximum limits:

(1) In any business district, 20 miles per hour;
(2) In any urban district, 30 miles per hour;
(3) On any separated multilane highway, as designated and posted by the secretary of transportation, 75 miles per hour;
(4) On any county or township highway, 55 miles per hour; and
(5) On all other highways, 65 miles per hour.

(b) No person shall drive a school bus to or from school, or interschool or intraschool functions or activities, at a speed in excess of the maximum speed limits provided in subsection (a), except that the board of education of any school district may establish by board policy lower maximum speed limits for the operation of such district's school buses. The provisions of this subsection relating to school buses shall apply to buses used for the transportation of students enrolled in community colleges or area vocational schools, when such buses are transporting students to or from school, or functions or activities. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1558)

(c) The maximum speed limits in this section may be altered as authorized in K.S.A. 8-1559 and K.S.A. 8-1560, and amendments thereto.

Ref.: Power to change speed limits generally and regulate speed in parks and school zones. (K.S.A. 8-1560, and K.S.A. 8-2002)

Sec. 34. Minimum Speed Regulation.

(a) No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

(b) Whenever the governing body determines on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any highway or part of a highway consistently impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, the governing body may determine and declare a minimum speed limit below which no person shall drive a vehicle except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law, and that limit shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs. (K.S.A. 8-1561)

Sec. 35. Special Speed Limitation on Motor-Driven Cycle. No person shall operate any motor-driven cycle at any time mentioned in Section 144 at a speed greater than 35 miles per hour unless such motor-driven cycle is equipped with a head lamp or lamps which are adequate to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of 300 feet ahead. (K.S.A. 8-1562)

Ref.: Sec. 182.

Sec. 36. Charging Speed Violations. In every charge of violation of any speed regulation in this article, except charges of violations of Section 32, the complaint, also the summons or notice to appear, shall specify the speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven, also the speed limit applicable within the district or at the location. (K.S.A. 8-1564)

Sec. 37. Racing on Highways. No person shall drive any vehicle in any race, speed competition or contest, drag race or acceleration contest, test of physical endurance, exhibition of speed or acceleration, or for the purpose of making a speed record, and no person shall in any manner participate in any such race, competition, contest, test or exhibition. (K.S.A. 8-1565)

Article 8. Driving on Right Side of Roadway; Overtaking and Passing; Use of Roadway

Sec. 38. Driving on Right Side of Roadway; Exceptions.

(a) Upon all roadways 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 movements;
(2) When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of center of the highway, except that any person so doing shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the highway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard;
(3) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or

(4) Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.

(b) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

(c) Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center line of the roadway, except when authorized by official traffic-control devices, designating certain lanes to the left of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use such lanes, or except as permitted under subsection (a)(2) hereof. However, this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the center line in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway. (K.S.A. 8-1514)

Ref.: Sec. 46.

Sec. 39. Passing Vehicles Proceeding in Opposite Directions. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible. (K.S.A. 8-1515)

Sec. 40. Overtaking a Vehicle or Bicycle on the Left. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles and bicycles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

(a) 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.

(b) 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 or her vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

(c) (1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking a bicycle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a distance of not less than three feet and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken bicycle.

(2) The driver of a vehicle may pass a bicycle proceeding in the same direction in a no-passing zone with the duty to execute the pass only when it is safe to do so. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1516)

Ref.: For limitation see Sec. 42.

Sec. 40.1 Passing a Stationary Waste Collection Vehicle.

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle, upon approaching a stationary waste collection vehicle obviously and actually engaged in waste collection and displaying vehicular hazard warning signal lamps as required by Section 174(f), shall do either of the following:

(1) If the driver of the motor vehicle is traveling on a highway that consist of at least two lanes that carry traffic in the same direction of travel as that of the driver's motor vehicle, the driver shall proceed with due caution and, if possible and with due regard to the road, weather and traffic conditions, shall change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent to that of the stationary waste collection vehicle; or

(2) If the driver is not traveling on a highway of a type described in paragraph (1), or if the driver is traveling on a highway of that type but it is not possible to change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe, the driver shall proceed with due caution, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle and maintain a safe speed for the road, weather and traffic conditions.

(b) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of a waste collection vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

(c) Prior to July 1, 2019, a law enforcement officer shall issue a warning citation to anyone violating the provisions of subsection (a). Violations after July 1, 2019 shall be subject to penalties as established pursuant to Section 201. (New Sec. 1, Sub for SB 272, 2018)

Sec. 41. When Passing on the Right is Permitted.

(a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

(1) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn; or
(2) Upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles moving lawfully in the direction being traveled by the overtaking vehicle.
(3) A transit bus authorized under and being operated in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5091, and amendments thereto.

(b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. Such movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway, except as authorized under K.S.A. 75-5091, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. 8-1517)

Sec. 42. Limitations on Overtaking on the Left. Except as otherwise provided in this article no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center of the roadway 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 operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable and, in the event the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction, before coming within 200 feet of any approaching vehicle. (K.S.A. 8-1518)

Ref.: Sec. 40.

Sec. 43. Further Limitations on Driving on Left of Center of Roadway.

(a) No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

(1) When approaching or upon the crest of a grade or a curve in 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 approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing, except that this section shall not apply to any intersection on a state or county maintained highway located outside city limits unless such intersection is marked by an official department of transportation or county road department traffic control device or pavement marking or both indicating that passing is prohibited and such marking is placed at least 100 feet before the intersection; or
(3) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

(b) The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway nor under the conditions described in subsection (a)(2) of Section 38, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway. (K.S.A. 8-1519)

Sec. 44. No-Passing Zones.

(a) Whenever signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person no driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within such no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.

(b) This section shall not apply under the conditions described in subsection (a)(2) of Section 38, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway. (K.S.A. 8-1520)

Sec. 45. One-Way Roadways and Rotary Traffic Islands.

(a) When official traffic control devices indicate that vehicular traffic shall proceed in one direction upon any highway, roadway, part of a roadway or specific lanes a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated at all or such times as shall be indicated by such device.

(b) A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island. (K.S.A. 8-1521)

Sec. 46. Driving on Roadways Laned for Traffic. Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

(a) 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.

(b) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes and provides for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction when such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for making a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the same direction that the vehicle is proceeding and such allocation is designated by official traffic-control devices.

(c) Official traffic-control devices may be erected directing specified traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.

(d) Official traffic-control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the direction of every such device. (K.S.A. 8-1522)

Ref.: Sec. 38.

Sec. 47. Following Too Closely.

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicle and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

(b) The driver of any truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a roadway outside of a business or residence district and which is following another truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle shall leave sufficient space, whenever conditions permit, so that an overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without danger, except that this shall not prevent a truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle from overtaking and passing any vehicle or combination of vehicles.

(c) Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway outside of a business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade, whether or not towing other vehicles, shall be so operated as to allow sufficient space between each such vehicle or combination of vehicles so as to enable any other vehicle to enter and occupy such space without danger. This provision shall not apply to funeral processions. (K.S.A. 8-1523)

Sec. 48. Driving on Divided Highways; Left and U Turns; Controlled-Access Highways. No person shall:

(a) Drive a vehicle over, upon or across any intervening space, physical barrier or a clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic between roadways on divided highways;

(b) Make a left turn or a semicircular or “U” turn on the interstate system;

(c) Make a left turn or a semicircular or “U” turn over, across or within any intervening space, physical barrier or a clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic between roadways on a divided highway, except this subsection (c) does not prohibit making a left turn or a semicircular or “U” turn through an opening provided and surfaced for the purpose of public use for such turning movements;

(d) Make a left turn or a semicircular or “U” turn on a divided highway wherever such turn is specifically prohibited by a sign or signs placed by the authority having jurisdiction over that highway;

(e) Drive any vehicle on a divided highway except on the proper roadway provided for that purpose and in the proper direction and to the right of the intervening space, physical barrier or a clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic between roadways unless directed or permitted to use another roadway by official traffic-control devices or police officers;

(f) Drive any vehicle onto or from any controlled-access highway except at such entrances and exists as are established by the authority having jurisdiction over such highway;

(g) Use controlled-access highway right of way for parking vehicles or mobile equipment, or stacking of materials or equipment, for the purpose of servicing adjacent property; or

(h) Stop, stand or park vehicles on the right of way of controlled-access highway except for:

(1) Stopping of disabled vehicles;
(2) Stopping to give aid in an emergency;
(3) Stopping in compliance with directions of a police officer or other emergency or safety official;
(4) Stopping due to illness or incapacity of driver; or
(5) Parking in designated parking or rest areas. (K.S.A. 8-1524)

Ref.: Secs. 50, 51.

Article 9. Turning and Starting and Signals On Stopping and Turning

Sec. 49. Turning.

(a) The driver of a vehicle intending to turn 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 shall approach the turn in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle. Whenever practicable a left turn at an intersection shall be made to the left of the center of the intersection, and any left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection or other location in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the same direction as such vehicle on the roadway being entered.

(b) **Two-way left turn lanes.** Where a special lane for making left turns by drivers proceeding in opposite directions has been indicated by official traffic control devices:

(1) A left turn shall not be made from any other lane;

(2) A vehicle shall not be driven in the lane except when preparing for or making a left turn from or into the roadway or when preparing for or making a U-turn when otherwise permitted by law.

(c) When official traffic-control devices are placed within or adjacent to intersections requiring and directing that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such devices. (K.S.A. 8-1545)

Sec. 50. Right, Left and U Turns at Intersections: Obedience To.

(a) The chief of police is hereby authorized to determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make a right, left or U turn, and shall place or cause to be placed proper signs at such intersections. The making of such turns may be prohibited between certain hours of any day and permitted at other hours, in which event the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs or the signs may be removed when such turns are permitted.

(b) Whenever authorized signs are erected or temporarily displayed on a movable standard indicating that no right or left or U turn is permitted, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of any such sign.

Ref.: Secs. 48, 51.

Sec. 51. U Turns; Where Prohibited. The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in a business district, when posted, nor upon any other street unless such movement can be made in safety without interfering with other traffic. (K.S.A. 8-1546)

Ref.: Secs. 48, 50.

Sec. 52. Turning on Curve or Crest of Grade Prohibited. No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 500 feet. (K.S.A. 8-1546)

Sec. 53. Starting Parked Vehicle. No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. (K.S.A. 8-1547)

Sec. 54. Turning Movements and Required Signals.

(a) No person shall turn a vehicle or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety, nor without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

(b) A signal of intention to turn or move right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by vehicle before turning.

(c) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal, in the manner provided herein, to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

(d) The signals required on vehicles by subsection (b) of Section 149 shall not be flashed on one side only on a disabled vehicle, flashed as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear, nor be flashed on one side only of a parked vehicle except as may be necessary for compliance with this section. (K.S.A. 8-1548)

Sec. 55. Signals by Hand and Arm or Signal Lamps. The driver of any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles which is required to be equipped with electric turn signal lamps by Section 149 shall give any required notice of intention to turn by means of electric turn signals meeting the requirements of subsection (b) of Section 161. The driver of any other motor vehicle or combination of vehicles shall give such notice by means of hand and arm signals, as provided in Section 56, or by such electric turn signals. (K.S.A. 8-1549)

Sec. 56. Methods of Giving Signals. All signals herein required to be given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and such signals shall indicate as follows:

(a) Left turn — hand and arm extended horizontally.

(b) Right turn — hand and arm extended upward.

(c) Stop or decrease of speed — hand and arm extended downward. (K.S.A. 8-1550)

Article 10. Right-of-Way

Sec. 57. Vehicles Approaching or Entering Intersection.

(a) When two vehicles approach or 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 vehicle on the right.

(b) The right-of-way rule declared in subsection (a) is modified at through highways and otherwise as hereinafter stated in this ordinance. (K.S.A. 8-1526)

Sec. 58. Vehicle Turning Left. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left within an intersection or into any alley, private road or driveway 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. (K.S.A. 8-1527)

Sec. 59. Stop Signs and Yield Signs.

(a) Preferential right-of-way may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs.

(b) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer, every driver of a vehicle approaching 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 on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Such driver shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians within an adjacent crosswalk.

(c) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, 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 on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Such driver shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians within an adjacent crosswalk. If a driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle in the intersection or junction of roadways or with a pedestrian in an adjacent crosswalk, after driving past a yield sign without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the driver's failure to yield the right-of-way. (K.S.A. 8-1528)

Sec. 60. Vehicle Entering Roadway. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a roadway from any place other than another roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the roadway to be entered or crossed. (K.S.A. 8-1529)

Ref.: Sec. 80.

Sec. 61. Operation of Vehicles on Approach of Authorized Emergency Vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of an audible signal meeting the requirements of subsection (d) of Section 174 and visual signals meeting the requirements of Section 160 of this ordinance or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall do the following unless otherwise directed by a police officer:

(1) Yield the right-of-way;
(2) Immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection; and
(3) Stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.

(b) The driver of a motor vehicle upon approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, when the authorized emergency vehicle is making use of visual

signals meeting the requirements of Section 160, or subsection (d) of Section 162, shall do either of the following:

(1) If the driver of the motor vehicle is traveling on a highway that consists of at least two lanes that carry traffic in the same direction of travel as that of the driver's motor vehicle, the driver shall proceed with due caution and, if possible and with due regard to the road, weather and traffic conditions, shall change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent to that of the stationary authorized emergency vehicle; or

(2) If the driver is not traveling on a highway of a type described in paragraph (1), or if the driver is traveling on a highway of that type but it is not possible to change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe, the driver shall proceed with due caution, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle and maintain a safe speed for the road, weather and traffic conditions.

(c) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway. (K.S.A. 8-1530)

Ref.: Sec. 10.

Sec. 61.1. Passing When Near Stationary Authorized Emergency Vehicle. The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass another vehicle when approaching within 100 feet of:

(a) A stationary authorized emergency vehicle on a highway that consists of two lanes carrying traffic in opposite directions, when the authorized emergency vehicle is making use of visual signals meeting the requirements of Section 160, or subsection (d) of Section 162; or

(b) A stationary authorized vehicle which is obviously and actually engaged in work on a highway that consists of two lanes carrying traffic in opposite directions, when such vehicle displays flashing lights meeting the requirements of Section 172. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1520a)

Sec. 62. Highway Construction and Maintenance.

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to any authorized vehicle or pedestrian actually engaged in work upon a highway within any road construction zone, indicated by official traffic-control devices.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to any authorized vehicle which is obviously and actually engaged in work upon a highway whenever such vehicle displays flashing lights meeting the requirements of Section 172.

(c) The driver of a motor vehicle upon approaching a stationary authorized vehicle which is obviously and actually engaged in work upon a highway, when such authorized vehicle is displaying flashing lights meeting the requirements of Section 172, shall do either of the following:

(1) If the driver of the motor vehicle is traveling on a highway that consists of at least two lanes that carry traffic in the same direction of travel as that of the driver's motor vehicle, the driver shall proceed with due caution and, if possible and with due regard to the road, weather, and traffic conditions, shall change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent to that of the stationary authorized vehicle; or

(2) If the driver is not traveling on a highway of a type described in paragraph (1), or if the driver is traveling on a highway of that type but it is not possible to change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe, the driver shall proceed with due caution, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle and maintain a safe speed for the road, weather, and traffic conditions.

(d) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1531)

Article 11. Pedestrians

Sec. 63. Pedestrians; Obedience to Traffic-Control Devices and Traffic Regulations.

(a) A pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device specifically applicable to him, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic and pedestrian-control signals as provided in Sections 13 and 14.

(c) At all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this ordinance. (K.S.A. 8-1532)

Sec. 64. Pedestrians' Right-of-Way in Crosswalks; Control Signals.

(a) When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian entering or crossing the roadway within a crosswalk.

(b) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(c) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply under the conditions stated in subsection (b) of Section 65.

(d) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle. (K.S.A. 8-1533)

Sec. 64.1. School Crossing Guard; Disobeying. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any uniformed school crossing guard invested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,103)

Sec. 65. Crossing at Other Than Crosswalks; Jaywalking.

(a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(b) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(c) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

(d) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic-control devices; and, when authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic-control devices pertaining to such crossing movements. (K.S.A. 8-1534)

Sec. 66. Drivers to Exercise Due Care. Notwithstanding other provisions of this article, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian, and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused or incapacitated person. (K.S.A. 81535)

Sec. 67. Pedestrians to Use Right Half of Crosswalks. Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable upon the right half of crosswalks. (K.S.A. 8-1536)

Sec. 68. Pedestrians on Highways.

(a) Where a sidewalk is provided and its use is practicable it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

(b) Where a sidewalk is not available, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall walk only on a shoulder, as far as practicable from the edge of the roadway.

(c) Where neither a sidewalk nor a shoulder is available, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall walk as near as practicable to an outside edge of the roadway, and, if on a two-way roadway, shall walk only on the left side of the roadway.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this article, any pedestrian upon a roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway. (K.S.A. 8-1537)

Sec. 69. Pedestrians Soliciting Rides or Business.

(a) No person shall stand upon or along a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting a ride.

(b) No person shall stand on a highway for the purpose of soliciting employment, business or contributions from the occupant of any vehicle.

(c) No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street or highway.

(d) The soliciting of contributions under subsection (b) shall not be prohibited if such person or organization has first obtained a permit authorizing such soliciting from the city. (K.S.A. 8-1538)

Sec. 70. Driving Through Safety Zone Prohibited. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone. (K.S.A. 8-1539)

Sec. 71. Pedestrians Right-of-Way on Sidewalks. The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian on a sidewalk. (K.S.A. 8-1540)

Sec.72. Pedestrians Yield to Authorized Emergency Vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of an audible signal meeting the requirements of subsection (d) of Section 174 and visual signals meeting the requirements of

Section 160 of this ordinance, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, every pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to the authorized emergency vehicle.

(b) This section shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway nor from the duty to exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian. (K.S.A. 8-1541)

Sec. 73. Blind Pedestrian Right-of-Way. The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to any blind pedestrian carrying a clearly visible white cane or accompanied by a guide dog. (K.S.A. 8-1542)

Sec. 74. Pedestrian Under Influence of Alcohol or Drugs. A pedestrian who is under the influence of alcohol or any drug to a degree which renders such pedestrian a hazard shall not walk or be upon a highway except on a sidewalk. (K.S.A. 8-1543)

Sec. 75. Bridge or Railroad Signals.

(a) No pedestrian shall enter or remain upon any bridge or approach thereto beyond the bridge signal, gate or barrier after a bridge operation signal indication has been given.

(b) No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing or bridge while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed. (K.S.A. 8-1544)

Article 12. Special Stops Required

Sec. 76. Obedience to Signal Indicating 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 50 feet but not less than 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 when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train;
(3) A railroad train approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard; or
(4) 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. (K.S.A. 8-1551)

Sec. 77. All Vehicles Must Stop at Certain Railroad Grade Crossings. When the Secretary of Transportation, or governing body of this city with the approval of the commission, has designated a particularly dangerous highway-grade crossing of a railroad and erected a stop sign thereat, the driver of any vehicle shall stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall proceed only upon exercising due care. (K.S.A. 8-1552)

Sec. 78. Certain Vehicles Must Stop at All Railroad Grade Crossings.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the driver of any vehicle described in rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Transportation in conjunction with the State Corporation Commission, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, and shall not proceed until such driver can do so safely. After stopping as required and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so, the driver of any vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for manually changing gears while traversing such crossings and the driver shall not manually shift gears while crossing the track or tracks.

(b) This section shall not apply at:

(1) Any railroad grade crossing at which traffic is controlled by a police officer or human flagman;
(2) Any railroad grade crossing at which traffic is controlled by a functioning highway traffic signal transmitting a green indication which, under local law, permits a vehicle to proceed across the railroad tracks without slowing or stopping;
(3) Any abandoned railroad grade crossing which is marked with a sign indicating that the rail line is abandoned;
(4) Any industrial or spur line railroad grade crossing marked with a sign reading "Exempt." Such exempt signs shall be erected only by or with the consent of the appropriate state or local authority;
(5) A railroad grade crossing used exclusively for industrial switching purposes, within a business district. (K.S.A. 8-1553)

Sec. 79. Moving Heavy Equipment at Railroad Grade Crossing.

(a) No person shall operate or move any crawler type tractor, steam shovel, derrick, roller or any equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of 10 or less miles per hour, or a vertical body or load clearance of less than one-half (½) inch per foot of the distance between any two adjacent axles or in any event of less than nine inches, measured above the level surface of a roadway, upon or across any tracks at a railroad grade crossing without first complying with this section.

(b) Notice of any such intended crossing shall be given to a station agent of such railroad and a reasonable time be given to such railroad to provide proper protection at such crossing.

(c) Before making any such crossing, the person operating or moving any such vehicle or equipment shall first stop the same not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and while so stopped, shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, and shall not proceed until the crossing can be made safely.

(d) No such crossing shall be made when warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a railroad train or car. If a flagman is provided by the railroad, movement over the crossing shall be under of the flagman. (K.S.A. 8-1554)

Sec. 80. Emerging from Alley or Private Driveway or Building. The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, building, private road or driveway within a business or residence district shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across such alley, building entrance, road or driveway, or in the event there is no sidewalk area, shall stop at the point nearest the street to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic thereon. (K.S.A. 8-1555)

Ref.: Sec. 60.

Sec. 81. Overtaking and Passing School Bus.

(a) The driver of a vehicle meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus stopped on the highway shall stop before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on the school bus the flashing red lights specified in subsection (a) of Section 170, and the driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or the flashing red lights and the stop signal arm are no longer actuated.

(b) Every school bus shall be equipped with red visual signals meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of Section 170 of this ordinance, which may be actuated by the driver of the school bus whenever but only whenever such vehicle is stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children. A school bus driver shall not actuate the special visual signals:

(1) At intersections or other places where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or police officers or;
(2) In designated school bus loading areas where the bus is entirely off the roadway.

(c) Every school bus shall bear upon the front and rear thereof plainly visible signs containing the words “School Bus” in letters not less than eight inches in height. When a school bus is being operated upon a highway for purposes other than the actual transportation of children either to or from school or to or from interschool or intraschool functions or activities, or for maintenance, repair or storage purposes, all markings thereon indicating “school bus” shall be covered or concealed.

(d) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway or when upon a controlled-access highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway, and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

(e) On a first conviction of a violation of subsection (a), the person shall be fined $315. For a second conviction of a violation of subsection (a) within five years the person shall be fined $750. For a third or subsequent violation of subsection (a) within five years the person shall be fined $1,000.

(f) The provisions of this section shall be subject to the provisions contained in K.S.A. 8-2009a, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1556)

Sec. 82. Overtaking and Passing Church Bus or Day Care Program Bus.

(a) The driver of a vehicle meeting or overtaking from either direction any church bus or day care program bus stopped on the highway shall stop before reaching such church bus or day care program bus when there is in operation on said church bus or day care program bus the flashing red lights specified in subsection (a) of Sec. 170, and said driver shall not proceed until such church bus or day care program bus resumes motion or said driver is signaled by the church bus or day care program bus driver to proceed or the flashing red lights and stop signal arm, if any, are no longer actuated.

(b) If a church bus or day care program bus is equipped with visual signals permitted by subsection (c) of Sec. 171, such signals may be actuated by the driver of said

church bus or day care program bus only when such vehicle is stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers. A church bus or day care program bus driver shall not actuate said special visual signals:

(1) At intersections or other places where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or police officers; or
(2) In designated loading areas where the bus is entirely off the roadway.

(c) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a church bus or day care program bus which is on a separate roadway or when upon a controlled-access highway and the church bus or day care program bus is stopped in a loading zone which is part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway. (K.S.A. 8-1556a)

Article 13. Stopping, Standing and Parking

Sec. 83. Stopping, Standing or Parking Outside Business or Residence Districts.

(a) Outside a business or residence district, no person shall stop, park or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the roadway when it is practicable to stop, park or so leave such vehicle off the roadway, but in every event an unobstructed width of the highway opposite a standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicle shall be available from a distance of 200 feet in each direction upon such highway.

(b) This section, Section 85 and Section 86 shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the vehicle in such position. (K.S.A. 8-1569)

Sec. 84. Officers Authorized to Remove Vehicles.

(a) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions of Section 83, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the roadway.

(b) Any police officer is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to a place of safety any unattended vehicle illegally left standing upon any highway, bridge, causeway or in any tunnel in such position, or under such circumstances as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic.

(c) Any police officer is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to the nearest garage or other place of safety any vehicle found upon a highway when:

(1) Report has been made that such vehicle has been stolen or taken without the consent of its owner;
(2) The person or persons in charge of such vehicle are unable to provide for its custody or removal; or
(3) When the person driving or in control of such vehicle is arrested for an alleged offense for which the officer is required by law to take the person arrested before the municipal judge without unnecessary delay. (K.S.A. 8-1570)

Sec. 85. Stopping, Standing or Parking Prohibited in Specified Places. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall:

(a) Stop, stand or park a vehicle:

(1) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
(2) On a sidewalk;
(3) Within an intersection;
(4) On a crosswalk;
(5) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by signs or markings;

(6) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;
(7) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
(8) On any railroad tracks;
(9) On any controlled-access highway;
(10) In the area between roadways of a divided highway, including crossovers; or
(11) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

(b) Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:

(1) In front of a public or private driveway;
(2) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
(3) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;
(4) Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;
(5) Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance, when properly sign-posted; or
(6) At any place when official signs prohibit standing.

(c) Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of, and while actually engaged in, loading or unloading property or passengers:

(1) Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
(2) At any place where official signs prohibit parking.

(d) Move a vehicle not lawfully under his or her control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such a distance as is unlawful.

(e) Stand or park a vehicle in areas designated as fire lanes upon public or private property. (K.S.A. 8-1571)

Sec. 86. Stopping or Parking on Roadways.

(a) Except where angle parking is permitted by ordinance, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels parallel to and within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right-hand edge of the right-hand shoulder.

(b) Except when otherwise provided by ordinance, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a one-way road way shall be so stopped or parked parallel to the curb or edge of the roadway, in the direction of authorized traffic movement, with its right-hand wheels within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder or with its left-hand wheels within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or as close as practicable to the left edge of the left-hand shoulder.

(c) The governing body may by ordinance permit angle parking on any roadway, except that angle parking shall not be permitted on any federal-aid or state highway unless the secretary of transportation has determined that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic. (K.S.A. 8-1572)

Sec. 87. Accessible Parking.

(a) No person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in a parking space, whether on public or private property, which is clearly marked as being reserved for the use of persons with a disability or persons responsible for the transportation of persons with a disability unless such vehicle bears a special license plate, permanent placard or temporary placard issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-161 or K.S.A. 8-1,125, and amendments thereto, and is being operated by or used for the transportation of a person with a disability or disabled veteran. In addition to the temporary placard, a person issued such temporary placard shall carry the state or county receipt showing the name of the person who is issued such temporary placard. If a parking space on private property is clearly marked as being reserved for the use of a specified person with a disability it shall be unlawful for any other person to park in such space.

(b) When a motor vehicle which bears a special license plate or placard issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1,125, and amendments thereto, is being operated by or used for the transportation of a person with a disability, such motor vehicle:

(1) May be parked in any parking space, whether on public or private property, which is clearly marked as being reserved for the use of persons with a disability or persons responsible for the transportation of a person with a disability, except a parking space on private property which is clearly marked as being reserved for the use of a specified person with a disability;

(2) May be parked for a period of time not to exceed 24 hours in any parking zone which is restricted as to the length of parking time permitted, except where stopping, standing or parking is prohibited to all vehicles, where parking is reserved for special types of vehicles or where parking would clearly present a traffic hazard; and

(3) Shall be exempt from any parking meter fees of the state or any city, county or other political subdivision.

(c) Official identification devices issued to persons with a disability by any other state, district, or territory subject to the laws of the United States, or any foreign jurisdiction, shall be recognized as acceptable identification in the state of Kansas. Motor vehicles bearing a valid device from such a jurisdiction shall be accorded the parking privileges contained in subsection (b), except that if such person becomes a resident of the state of Kansas, such identification devices shall not be recognized as acceptable identification 60 days after such person becomes a resident of this state and such devices shall be deemed expired. Possession of an identification device deemed to have expired shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 87.1.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of K.S.A. 8-2003, and amendments thereto, each designated accessible parking space shall be clearly marked by vertically mounted signs bearing the international symbol of access.

(2) All parking shall conform to Title II or Title III, as required by the Americans with disabilities act of 1990, 42 USCA 12101 *et seq.* and 28 CFR Parts 35 and 36.

(e) (1) At no time, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with the law or the directions of a law enforcement officer or official traffic-control device, shall a person:

(A) Stop, stand or park a vehicle in any parking space designated as accessible parking without displaying a special license plate, permanent placard or disabled veteran license plate and an individual identification card, or a valid temporary placard. Placards shall be displayed in accordance with subsection (a) K.S.A. 8-1,125, and amendments thereto;

(B) Stop, stand or park a vehicle so that it blocks an access entrance;

(C) Stop, stand or park a vehicle so that it blocks a disabled parking stall;

(D) Stop, stand or park a vehicle so that it blocks an access aisle; or

(E) Stop, stand or park a vehicle in an access aisle between or beside a designated accessible parking space.

(2) Each violation of subsection (e)(1) is punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100.

(3) The provisions of subsection (e)(1) shall be enforced by law enforcement officers on public and private property.

(f) (1) Any person who willfully and falsely represents that such person has the qualifications to obtain a special license plate, a permanent placard and an individual identification card or temporary placard shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one month or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any person authorized to certify a person with a disability under subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8-1,125, and amendments thereto, who willfully and falsely certifies that a person has the qualifications to obtain a special license plate, a permanent placard and an individual identification card or

temporary placard shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one month or by both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1,125-8-1,130)

Sec. 87.1. Accessible Parking; Revoked or Suspended Devices.

(a) Any person who has in such person's possession any accessible parking identification device which has expired or has been revoked or suspended shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300.

(b) Any person who utilizes any accessible parking identification device issued to another person, an agency or a business, to park in any parking space specified in K.S.A. 8-1,126, and amendments thereto, which could be utilized by a person with a disability, except when transporting or arriving to transport a person with a disability to whom or for whom the identification device was issued shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300. (K.S.A. 8-1,130a)

Ref.: Sec. 198. Vehicle License; Illegal Tag.

Sec. 88. Parking for Certain Purposes Prohibited. No person shall park a vehicle upon any roadway for the principal purpose of:

(a) Displaying such vehicle for sale.

(b) Washing, greasing or repairing such vehicle except repairs necessitated by an emergency.

Sec. 89. Stall Parking. Where parking stalls or spaces are marked or designated on the pavement or curb, vehicles shall be parked or stopped within such stalls or spaces in the direction of the flow of traffic or at the angle indicated by the markings.

Sec. 90. Blocking Traffic; Narrow Streets; Stopping; When. No person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle upon a street, other than an alley, in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than 10 feet of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic, except that a driver may stop temporarily during the actual loading or unloading of passengers or when necessary in obedience to traffic regulations or traffic signs or signals by a police officer.

Sec. 91. Parking On Narrow Streets; Signs. When signs prohibiting parking are erected on narrow streets, no person shall park or stand a vehicle in any such designated place. The chief of police is authorized to erect signs indicating “no parking” upon both sides of any street when the width of the roadway does not exceed 20 feet, or upon one side of a street when the width of the roadway does not exceed 30 feet.

Sec. 92. Parking in Alley.

(a) No person shall park any vehicle in any alley except for the purpose of loading or unloading.

(b) No person shall park any vehicle in any alley for any time of greater duration than reasonably necessary for the expeditious loading or unloading of materials.

Sec. 93. Parking Disabled and Other Vehicles.

(a) No person shall park or store any farm machinery, trailer or semitrailer of any kind, or parts of the same, or any dead, damaged or disabled motor vehicle or farm machinery, trailer or semitrailer of any kind, in the roadway of any highway, or between the property line or sidewalk and the curb line of any street.

(b) A person shall not use the public highway to abandon vehicles or use the highway to leave vehicles unattended in such a manner as to interfere with public highway operations. When a person leaves a motor vehicle on a public highway or other property open to use by the public, the city having jurisdiction of such highway or other property open to use by the public, after 48 hours or when the motor vehicle interferes with public highway operations, may remove and impound the motor vehicle. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1102)

Sec. 94. Parking Adjacent to Schools; Signs. When official signs or markings are placed indicating no parking upon any street adjacent to any school property, no person shall park a vehicle in any such designated place. The chief of police is hereby authorized to erect signs indicating “No Parking” upon either or both sides of any street adjacent to any school property when such parking would unreasonably interfere with traffic or create a hazard to traffic in such places.

Sec. 95. Stopping or Parking in Hazardous or Congested Places; Signs. When signs are erected upon approach to hazardous or congested places, no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle in any such designated place. The chief of police is authorized to determine and designate by proper signs those places where the stopping or parking of vehicles would create an especially hazardous condition or would cause unusual delay to traffic.

Sec. 96. Parking Prohibited at All Times in Designated Places. When authorized signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle at any time upon that portion of any of the streets so posted or signed for “No Parking.”

Sec. 97. Limited Time Parking Zones. Whenever any appropriate sign shall be placed and maintained in any block by lawful authority of the city giving notice that the street or highway or city owned parking lot may be used for parking or standing vehicles for a limited time only, it shall be unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to comply with such sign.

Sec. 98. Commercial and Delivery Vehicles: Loading and Unloading; Blocking Traffic; Removal of Vehicle; Duty of Police Department. Subject to any provision prohibiting parking at all times or during specified hours, vehicles used for the transportation of merchandise or materials may stand or be parked at the curb to take on or discharge loads on any street marked for parallel parking: Provided, that such vehicles may be backed into any curb at such times and places when and where the same may not interfere with or become a hazard to vehicular traffic on such street within the block: Provided further, that traffic may be temporarily blocked by any such vehicle backed into any curb to load or unload when the same may be necessary during such times as loading or unloading shall be undertaken in an expeditious manner without any delay, upon prior notice to and under the direction and supervision of the Police Department: Provided further, that the driver or some person in charge of such vehicle shall constantly be present or available to remove

such vehicle in an emergency and the vehicle shall be removed immediately upon the same being loaded or unloaded as the case may be. The chief of police may place suitable warning signs to direct or control traffic during the time any street may be blocked or traffic restricted from its normal flow or course.

Sec. 99. Loading, Unloading or Special Zones. Whenever any appropriate sign shall be placed or marked along any street or highway by lawful authority of the city giving notice of any special use of the roadway adjacent thereto for the loading or unloading of merchandise or passengers or the standing of taxicabs, buses or for other authorized purposes, it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse or fail to comply with such sign.

Sec. 100. Citation on Illegally Parked Vehicles. Whenever any motor vehicle without driver is found parked, standing or stopped in violation of this ordinance, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a traffic citation. (K.S.A. 8-2112)

Sec. 101. Failure to Comply With Traffic Citation Attached to Parked Vehicle. If a violator of restrictions on stopping, standing or parking does not appear in response to a traffic citation affixed to such motor vehicle within a period of five days, the clerk of the court, shall send to the owner of the motor vehicle to which the traffic citation was affixed a letter informing the owner of the violation and warning that in the event such letter is disregarded for a period of five days a warrant of arrest will be issued. (K.S.A. 8-2113)

Sec. 102. Presumption in Reference to Illegal Parking.

(a) In any prosecution charging a violation of any law or regulation governing the stopping, standing or parking of a vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle described in the complaint was in violation of any such law or regulation, together with proof that the defendant named in the complaint was at the time of the violation the registered owner of such vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of such vehicle was the person who parked or placed such vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, such violation occurred.

(b) The foregoing stated presumption shall apply only when the procedure as prescribed in Sections 100 and 101 has been followed. (K.S.A. 8-2114)

Article 14. Miscellaneous Rules

Sec. 103. Using Headphones in Vehicles. No person shall operate any motor vehicle on the streets, alleys, or roadways of the city while wearing headphones which in any way interfere with hearing of traffic noise, or warning devices or signals.

Sec. 104. Inattentive Driving. Every driver whose vehicle, because of his or her driving error or negligent inattention, collides with another vehicle, a person or fixed object, shall be guilty of inattentive driving and in violation of this section.

Sec. 105. Allowing Use of Motor Vehicle in Violation of K.S.A. 8-1014.

(a) It shall be unlawful for the owner of a motor vehicle to allow a person to drive such vehicle when such owner knows or reasonably should have known such person was driving in violation of K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.

(b) Violation of this section is punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000. In addition to the fine imposed upon a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court may order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment, and storage fees or other immobilization costs. Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of any such motor vehicle, the court shall consider the factors established in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto. Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this section may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1022)

Sec. 106. Transportation of Alcoholic Beverage.

(a) No person shall transport in any vehicle upon a highway or street any alcoholic beverage unless such beverage is:

(1) In the original unopened package or container, the seal of which has not been broken and from which the original cap, cork or other means of closure has not been removed;

(2) (A) In the locked rear trunk or rear compartment, or any locked outside compartment which is not accessible to any person in the vehicle while it is in motion; or

(B) If a motor vehicle is not equipped with a trunk, behind the last upright seat or in an area not normally occupied by the driver or a passenger; or

(3) In the exclusive possession of a passenger in a vehicle which is a recreational vehicle or a bus, who is not in the driving compartment of such vehicle or who is in a portion of such vehicle from which the driver is not directly accessible.

(b) Violation of this section is punishable by a fine of not more than $200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (e) upon conviction or adjudication of a second or subsequent violation of this section, the judge, in addition to any other penalty or disposition ordered pursuant to law, shall suspend the person's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state for one year.

(d) Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this section, the court shall require the person to surrender the license to the court, which shall transmit the license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the person may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license

unless another suspension or revocation of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect.

(e) In lieu of suspending the driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state of any person convicted of violating this section, as provided in subsection (c), the judge of the court in which such person was convicted may enter an order which places conditions on such person's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, a certified copy of which such person shall be required to carry any time such person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. Any such order shall prescribe the duration of the conditions imposed, which in no event shall be for a period of more than one year for a second violation.

Upon entering an order restricting a person's license hereunder, the judge shall require such person to surrender such person's driver's license to the judge who shall cause it to be transmitted to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions have been imposed on such person's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing such conditions is required to be carried by the person for whom the license was issued any time such person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. If the person convicted is a nonresident, the judge shall cause a copy of the order to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator, of such person's state of residence. Such judge shall furnish to any person whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until such time as the division shall issue the restricted license provided for in this section.

Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by such licensee. In the event such license has expired, such person may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the division upon payment of the proper

fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any person shall violate any of the conditions imposed under this subsection, such person's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state shall be revoked for a period of not less than 60 days nor more than one year by the judge of the court in which such person is convicted of violating such conditions.

(f) It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution under this section that an occupant of the vehicle other than the defendant was in exclusive possession of the alcoholic beverage.

(g) The court shall report to the division every conviction of a violation of this section. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

(h) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:

(1) **Conviction** includes being convicted of a violation of an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the acts that K.S.A. 8-1599, as amended, prohibits;
(2) Only convictions occurring in the immediately preceding five years shall be taken into account, but the court may consider other prior convictions in determining the sentence to be imposed within the limits provided for a first, second or subsequent offender, whichever is applicable; and
(3) It is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1599)

Sec. 107. Unattended Motor Vehicle; Ignition; Key and Brakes.

(a) No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition and effectively setting the brake thereon and, when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

(b) For the purpose of this section, unattended shall not be construed to mean a motor vehicle with an engine that has been activated by a remote starter system, when the motor vehicle is locked and when the ignition keys are not in the motor vehicle. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1573)

Sec. 108. Obstruction of Driver's View or Driving Mechanism.

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(b) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle. (K.S.A. 8-1576)

Sec. 109. Coasting.

(a) The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the gears of such vehicle in neutral.

(b) The driver of a truck or bus when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged. (K.S.A. 8-1580)

Sec. 109.1. Motorized Skateboards. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motorized skateboard on any street, road or highway in this city.

Sec. 110. Following Fire Apparatus Prohibited. 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 500 feet or stop such vehicle within 500 feet of any fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (K.S.A. 8-1581)

Sec. 111. Crossing Fire Hose. No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street or private road, or driveway, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command. (K.S.A. 8-1582)

Sec. 112. Putting Glass, Etc. on Highway Prohibited.

(a) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.

(b) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

(c) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle. (K.S.A. 8-1583)

Sec. 112.1. Littering from a Motor Vehicle.

(a) No person shall throw, place or drop litter or allow litter to be thrown, placed or dropped from a motor vehicle onto or upon any highway, road or street. The driver or the vehicle may be cited for any litter thrown, placed or dropped from the motor vehicle, unless any other person in the motor vehicle admits to or is identified as having committed the act.

(b) "Litter" means rubbish, refuse, waste material, garbage, trash or debris of whatever kind or description and includes improperly discarded paper, metal, plastic or glass. (K.S.A. 8-15,102)

Sec. 113. Stop When Traffic Obstructed. No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk or drive onto any railroad grade crossing unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection, crosswalk or railroad grade crossing to accommodate the vehicle he or she is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles, pedestrians or railroad trains notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (K.S.A. 8-1584)

Sec. 114. Snowmobile Operation Limited. No person shall operate a snowmobile on any controlled-access highway. No person shall operate a snowmobile on any other highway, except when crossing the highway at a right angle, or when use of the highway by other motor vehicles is impossible because of snow, or when such operation is authorized by the governing body. (K.S.A. 8-1585)

Sec. 114.1. Unlawful Operation of All-Terrain Vehicle.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for any person to operate an all-terrain vehicle:

(1) On any interstate highway, federal highway or state highway; or
(2) Within the corporate limits of any city unless authorized by such city.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), all-terrain vehicles owned and operated by a county noxious weed department, or all-terrain vehicles owned and operated by persons contracting with a county noxious weed department or the Kansas department of transportation may be allowed to operate such all-terrain vehicles upon the right-of-way of any federal highway or state highway for the purpose of eradicating noxious weeds and such all-terrain vehicles may be operated incidentally upon such federal highway or state highway.

(c) No all-terrain vehicle shall be operated on any public highway, street or road between sunset and sunrise unless equipped with lights as required by law for motorcycles. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,100)

Sec. 114.2. Unlawful Operation of a Micro Utility Truck.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a micro utility truck:

(1) On any interstate highway, federal highway, or state highway; or
(2) On any public highway or street within the corporate limits of any city unless authorized by such city.

(b) No micro utility truck shall be operated on any public highway or street, unless such truck complies with the equipment requirements under Article 17 of Chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amendments thereto.

(c) The provisions of subsection (a), shall not prohibit a micro utility truck from crossing a federal or state highway. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,106)

Sec. 114.3. Unlawful Operation of Low-Speed Vehicle.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a low-speed vehicle on any street or highway with a posted speed limit greater than 40 miles per hour.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a), shall not prohibit a low-speed vehicle from crossing a street or highway with a posted speed limit in excess of 40 miles per hour. (K.S.A. 8-15,101)

Sec. 114.4. Unlawful Operation of a Golf Cart.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a golf cart:

(1) On any interstate highway, federal highway, or state highway;
(2) On any public highway or street within the corporate limits of any city unless authorized by such city; or
(3) On any street or highway with a posted speed limit greater than 30 miles per hour.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not prohibit a golf cart from crossing a federal or state highway or a street or highway with a posted speed limit in excess of 30 miles per hour.

(c) A golf cart shall be operated on any public street or highway only during the hours between sunrise and sunset, unless equipped with:

(1) Lights as required for motorcycles by Sections 183 through Section 188 of this ordinance; and
(2) A properly mounted slow-moving vehicle emblem as required by K.S.A. 8-1717, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,108)

Sec. 114.5. Unlawful Operation of a Work-Site Utility Vehicle.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a work-site utility vehicle:

(1) On any interstate highway, federal highway, or state highway; or
(2) Within the corporate limits of any city unless authorized by such city.

(b) No work-site utility vehicle shall be operated on any public highway, street, or road between sunset and sunrise unless equipped with lights as required by law for motorcycles. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,109)

Sec. 115. Unlawful Riding on Vehicles; Persons 14 Years of Age and Older.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person 14 years of age or older to ride on any vehicle or upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for use of passengers when the vehicle is in motion.

(b) It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to allow any person 14 years of age or older to ride on any vehicle or upon any portion thereof not designated or intended for the use of passengers when the vehicle is in motion.

(c) This section shall not apply to:

(1) An employee engaged in the necessary discharge of the employee's duty within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise or cargo; or
(2) When the vehicle is being operated in parades, caravans or exhibitions which are officially authorized or otherwise permitted by law.

Ref.: For Persons Under 14 Years of Age see Sec. 182.2.

Sec. 116. Driving Upon Sidewalk. No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway. (K.S.A. 8-1575)

Sec. 117. Limitations on Backing.

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled-access highway. (K.S.A. 8-1574)

Sec. 118. Driving Through or On Private Property to Avoid Traffic Control Devices. No person shall drive through the property of a gasoline service station or the service entrance of any public or private property adjacent to any street intersection to avoid any official traffic control device or short cut from one street to another.

Sec. 119. Parades and Processions. No funeral procession or parade of persons or vehicles, excepting the military forces of the United States, the military forces of the State of Kansas, or the forces of the city police and fire departments, shall occupy, march or proceed along any highway until the chief of police shall have been notified by the person or persons in charge thereof and until the chief shall have made provision for such purpose together with a police escort if he or she deems such escort necessary.

Sec. 120. Driving through Procession. It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion provided such vehicles are conspicuously so designated. This section shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic-control devices or police officers.

Sec. 121. Military Forces. The military forces of the United States and the State of Kansas, while on any authorized duty involving controlled movement of military convoys, critical supplies or equipment, or during any national or state emergency, shall not be restricted by traffic regulations, and shall have the right-of-way on any street or highway through which they may pass against all except carriers of the United States mail and other emergency vehicles. (K.S.A. 48-252a)

Sec. 122. Street Barriers. Whenever any street or alley or part thereof is closed for repair, rebuilding, construction or reconstruction and suitable warning signs and barricades, which so advise the public, are erected at all intersections of the closed street or alley with all other streets and alleys, it shall be unlawful for any person or operator without authority from the proper official to:

(a) Destroy or remove any barricade, warning sign, light or torch used to close the street or alley or warn the public of the closing.

(b) Drive on that portion of the street or alley that is closed: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the regular authorities of the city, state or federal government from having free access to the work at all times.

Sec. 123. 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, and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers. (K.S.A. 8-1577)

Sec. 124. Riding in House Trailer or Mobile or Manufactured Home Prohibited. No person or persons shall occupy a house trailer, manufactured home, as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 58-4202, or mobile home, as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 58-4202 while it is being moved upon a public street or highway. (K.S.A. 8-1578)

Sec. 125. Driving Across Lawns, Sidewalks, Yards, Crops, Etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle upon, across or onto the lawn, sidewalk, yard, farmland, crops or fences or other real or personal property of another person, intentionally damaging the same. (K.S.A. 8-1348)

Note: State statute also provides for district court action for damages and suspension of vehicle registration.

Sec. 126. Removal of Traffic Hazards.

(a) It shall be the duty of the owner of real property to remove from such property any tree, plant, shrub or other obstruction, or part thereof, which, by obstructing the view of any driver, constitutes a traffic hazard.

(b) When the governing body determines upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that such a traffic hazard exists, it shall notify the owner and order that the hazard be removed within 10 days.

(c) The failure of the owner to remove such traffic hazard within 10 days shall constitute an offense punishable by a penalty of $10 and every day said owner shall fail to remove it shall be a separate and distinct offense. (K.S.A. 8-2011)

Sec. 126.1. Obstructing License Plates. It shall be unlawful for any person to attach and display on any vehicle a license plate, as required under article 1 of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, which is covered, in whole or in part, with any clear or opaque material or any other plastic-like material that affects the plate's visibility or reflectivity. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,110)

Sec. 126.2. Use of Wireless Communication Devices.

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), no person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public road or highway while using a wireless communications device to write, send or read a written communication.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to:

(1) A law enforcement officer or emergency service personnel acting within the course and scope of the law enforcement officer's or emergency service personnel's employment;
(2) A motor vehicle stopped off the regular traveled portion of the roadway;
(3) A person who reads, selects or enters a telephone number or name in a wireless communications device for the purpose of making or receiving a phone call;
(4) A person who receives an emergency, traffic or weather alert message; or
(5) A person receiving a message related to the operation or navigation of the motor vehicle.

(c) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not prohibit a person from using a wireless communications device while operating a moving motor vehicle to:

(1) Report current or ongoing illegal activity to law enforcement;
(2) Prevent imminent injury to a person or property; or
(3) Relay information between transit or for-hire operator and the operator's dispatcher, in which the device is permanently affixed to the motor vehicle. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-15,111)

Article 15. Operation of Bicycles, Motorized Bicycles, and Play Vehicles

Sec. 127. Effect of Regulations.

(a) Violation of any provision of Sections 128 to 133, inclusive, is a traffic infraction.

(b) The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of Sections 128 to 133, inclusive.

(c) The provisions of Sections 128 to 133, inclusive, which are applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exceptions stated herein. (K.S.A. 8-1586)

Sec. 128. Traffic Laws Apply to Persons Riding Bicycles. Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this ordinance, except as otherwise provided in Sections 127 to 133, inclusive, of this article and except as to those provisions of this ordinance which by their nature can have no application. (K.S.A. 8-1587)

Sec. 129. Riding on Bicycles; Seats; Riders Limited.

(a) A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

(b) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped. (K.S.A. 8-1588)

Sec. 130. Clinging to Vehicles. No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same, himself or herself to any vehicle upon a roadway. (K.S.A. 8-1589)

Sec. 131. Riding on Roadways and Bicycle Paths.

(a) Every person operating a bicycle or a moped upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, except under any of the following situations when:

(1) Overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

(2) Preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; or

(3) Reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or narrow width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right hand edge of the roadway.

(b) Any person operating a bicycle or a moped upon a one-way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near to the left side of the roadway as practicable.

(c) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

(d) Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. (K.S.A. 8-1590)

Sec. 132. Carrying Articles. No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars. (K.S.A. 8-1591)

Sec. 133. Lamps and Other Equipment on Bicycles.

(a) Every bicycle when in use between sunset and sunrise shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and either: (1) A red reflector on the rear which shall be visible from all distances from 100 feet to 600 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle; (2) a lamp on the rear that shall emit a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear; or (3) the operator of such bicycle shall be wearing a device that emits a red or amber light that shall be visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear.

(b) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(c) No person shall sell a pedal for use on a bicycle, unless such pedal is equipped with a reflector which is visible from the front and rear of the bicycle to which it is attached during darkness from a distance of 200 feet, and no person shall sell a new bicycle, unless it is equipped with pedals meeting the requirements of this subsection. (K.S.A. 8-1592)

Sec. 134. Application of Sec. 127 to Sec. 133 to Motorize Bicycles. The provisions of Sections 127 to 133, inclusive, shall be applicable to motorized bicycles, and every person operating a motorized bicycle shall be subject to the provisions thereof. (K.S.A. 8-1592a)

Sec. 135. Electric-Assisted Bicycles, Traffic Law Application. Vehicle registration and driver's license shall not be required for operation of an electric-assisted bicycle. Traffic regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply to electric-assisted bicycles, except tricycles with no brake horsepower. (K.S.A. 8-1592b)

Sec. 136. Use of Coasters, Roller Skates and Similar Devices Restricted. 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 at a crosswalk and except upon streets set aside as play streets.

Ref.: Sec. 20. Play Streets.

Article 16. Special Rules For Motorcycles

Sec. 137. Traffic Laws Apply to Persons Operating Motorcycles. Every person operating a motorcycle shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under this ordinance, except as provided in Section 138 to 142, inclusive, and except as to those provisions of this ordinance which by their nature can have no application. (K.S.A. 8-1593)

Sec. 138. Riding on Motorcycles.

(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 and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the motorcycle at the rear or side of the operator.

(b) A person shall ride upon a motorcycle only while sitting astride the seat, facing forward, with one leg on each side of the motorcycle. This subsection shall not apply to any person riding within an autocycle.

(c) No person shall operate a motorcycle while carrying any package, bundle or other article which prevents him from keeping both hands on the handlebars.

(d) No operator shall carry any person, nor shall any person ride, in a position that will interfere with the operation or control of the motorcycle or the view of the operator. (K.S.A. 8-1594)

Sec. 139. Operating Motorcycles on Roadways Laned for Traffic.

(a) All motorcycles are entitled to full use of a lane and no motor vehicle shall be driven in such a manner as to deprive any motorcycle of the full use of a lane. This subsection shall not apply to motorcycles operated two abreast in a single lane.

(b) The operator of a motorcycle shall not overtake and pass in the same lane occupied by the vehicle being overtaken.

(c) No person shall operate a motorcycle between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles.

(d) Motorcycles shall not be operated more than two abreast in a single lane.

(e) Subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply to police officers in the performance of their official duties. (K.S.A. 8-1595)

Sec. 140. Clinging to Other Vehicles. No person riding upon a motorcycle shall attach himself, herself or the motorcycle to any other vehicle on a roadway. (K.S.A. 8-1596)

Sec. 141. Motorcycle Seat and Footrests. A motorcycle carrying a passenger, other than in a sidecar or enclosed cab, shall be equipped with a seat and footrests for such passenger. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1597)

Sec. 142. Equipment for Motorcycle Operator or Rider.

(a) No person under the age of 18 years shall operate or ride upon a motorcycle or a motorized bicycle unless wearing a helmet which complies with minimum guidelines established by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration pursuant to the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 for helmets designed for use by motorcyclists and other motor vehicle users.

(b) No person shall allow or permit any person under the age of 18 years to:

(1) Operate a motorcycle or motorized bicycle or to ride as a passenger upon a motorcycle or motorized bicycle without being in compliance with the provisions of subsection (a); or

(2) Operate a motorcycle or to ride as a passenger upon a motorcycle without being in compliance with the provisions of subsection (c).

(c) (1) No person shall operate a motorcycle unless he or she is wearing an eye-protective device which shall consist of protective glasses, goggles or transparent face shields which are shatter proof and impact resistant, except when the motorcycle is equipped with a windscreen which has a minimum height of 10 inches measured from the center of the handlebars.

(2) No person under the age of 18 years shall ride as a passenger on a motorcycle unless such person is wearing an eye-protective device which shall consist of protective glasses, goggles or transparent face shields which are shatter proof and impact resistant.

(d) This section shall not apply to persons riding within an enclosed cab, an autocycle, or on a golf cart, nor shall it apply to any person operating or riding any industrial or cargo-type vehicle having three wheels and commonly known as a truckster. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1598)

Ref.: Motorcycle Equipment, Article 18.

Article 17. Lights, Brakes, Horns and Other Equipment

Sec. 143. Scope and Effect of Regulations.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to drive or move, or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any highway, any vehicle or combination of vehicles which does not contain those parts or is not at all times equipped with such lamps and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required in this article, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of any section of this article, or for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by any provision of any section of this article.

(b) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories on any vehicle not inconsistent with the provisions of this article.

(c) The provisions of this article with respect to equipment required on vehicles shall not apply to implements of husbandry, road machinery, road rollers or farm tractors except as specifically made applicable in this article.

(d) The provisions of this article with respect to equipment required on vehicles shall not apply to motorcycles or motor-driven cycles, except as specifically made applicable by law.

(e) A low-speed vehicle which is in compliance with the equipment requirements in 49 C.F.R. 571.500 shall be deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance. (K.S.A. 8-1701)

Sec. 144. When Lighted Lamps Required; Visibility Distance and Mounted Height of Lamps.

(a) Every vehicle, except as provided in subsection (b), upon a highway within this state, at all times shall display lighted head and other lamps and illuminating devices as required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles:

(1) From sunset to sunrise;
(2) When due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, including smoke or fog, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1,000 feet ahead; or
(3) When windshield wipers are in continuous use as a result of rain, sleet, or snow.

Stop lights, turn signals, and other signaling devices shall be lighted as prescribed for the use of such devices.

(b) Motorcycles, motor-driven cycles and motorized bicycles manufactured after January 1, 1978, shall display lighted head and tail lights at all times that such vehicles are operated on any highway.

(c) Law enforcement officers shall issue a warning citation to anyone violating subsection (a)(3). (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1703)

Sec. 145. Visibility Distance and Mounted Height of Lamps.

(a) Whenever any requirement is declared in this article as to the distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within such lamps or devices shall be visible, said provisions shall apply, during the times stated in Section 144 in respect to a vehicle without load upon a straight, level, unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

(b) Whenever any requirement is declared in this article as to the mounted height of lamps or devices, it shall mean from the center of such lamp or device to the

level ground upon which the vehicle stands when such vehicle is without a load. (K.S.A. 8-1704)

Ref.: Vehicles Parked at Night, see Sec. 157.

Sec. 146. Head Lamps on Motor Vehicles.

(a) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with at least two head lamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which head lamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in this article.

(b) Every head lamp upon every motor vehicle manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1959, shall be located at a height of not more than 54 inches nor less than 24 inches to be measured as set forth in subsection (b) of Section 145. (K.S.A. 8-1705)

Sec. 147. Tail Lamps.

(a) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a combination of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least two tail lamps mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as required in Section 144, shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of 1,000 feet to the rear, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to July 1, 1959, shall have at least one tail lamp. On a combination of vehicles, only the tail lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified. On vehicles equipped with more than one tail lamp, the lamps shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable.

(b) Every tail lamp upon every vehicle shall be located at a height of not more than 72 inches nor less than 15 inches.

(c) Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render is clearly legible from a distance of 50 feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted. (K.S.A. 8-1706)

Sec. 148. Reflectors.

(a) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two or more red reflectors meeting the requirements of this section: provided, that vehicles of the types mentioned in Section 151 shall be equipped with reflectors meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of Section 153 and subsection (a) of Section 154.

(b) Every such reflector shall be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than 15 inches nor more than 60 inches measured as set forth in subsection (b) of Section 145 and shall be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet from such vehicle when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps, except that reflectors on vehicles manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1970, shall be visible at night from all distances within 350 feet to 100 feet when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps. (K.S.A. 8-1707)

Sec. 149. Stop Lamps and Turn Signals.

(a) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with two or more stop lamps meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of Section 161, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1953, shall be equipped with at least one stop lamp. On a combination of vehicles, only the stop lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified in subsection (a) of Section 161.

(b) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with electric turn signal lamps meeting the requirements of subsection (b) of Section 161, except that passenger cars and trucks less than 80 inches in width, manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1953 and vehicles registered under K.S.A. 8-194, need not be equipped with electric turn signal lamps. (K.S.A. 8-1708)

Sec. 150. Application of Succeeding Sections. Sections 151 to 155, inclusive, relating to clearance lamps, marker lamps and reflectors, shall apply as stated in said sections to vehicles of the type therein enumerated, namely buses, trucks, truck-tractors, motor homes, motor vehicles with mounted truck-campers, and trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers, respectively, when operated upon any highway, and said vehicle shall be equipped as required and all lamp equipment required shall be lighted at the times mentioned in Section 144. For purposes of the sections enumerated above, a truck-camper, when mounted upon a motor vehicle, shall be considered part of the permanent structure of that motor vehicle. (K.S.A. 8-1709)

Sec. 151. Additional Equipment Required on Certain Vehicles. In addition to other equipment required by this ordinance, the following vehicles shall be equipped as herein stated.

(a) Buses, trucks, motor homes, and motor vehicles with mounted truck-camper, 80 inches or more overall width:

(1) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1959, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection (g).
(2) On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1959, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection (g).
(3) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.
(4) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(b) Trailers and semitrailers 80 inches or more in overall width, except boat trailers and house trailers for which special permits are required for movement:

(1) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side.
(2) On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1959, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection (g).

(3) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(c) Trailers and semitrailers, except boat trailers and house trailers for which special permits are required pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1911, and amendments thereto, for movement of such house trailers upon the highways of this state:

On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(d) Truck-tractors: On the front, two cab clearance lamps, one at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1959, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection (g).

(e) Trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers 30 feet or more in overall length:

On each side, one amber side marker lamp and one amber reflector, centrally located with respect to the length of the vehicle.

(f) Pole trailers:

(1) On each side, one amber marker lamp at or near the front of the load.
(2) One amber reflector at or near the front of the load.
(3) On the rearmost support for the load, one combination marker lamp showing amber to the front and red to the rear and side, mounted to indicate maximum width of the pole trailer.

(g) Whenever required or permitted by this article, identification lamps shall be grouped in a horizontal row, with lamp centers spaced not less than six nor more than 12 inches apart, and mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle as close as practicable to the vertical center line: provided, that where the cab of a vehicle is not more than 42 inches wide at the front roof line, a single identification lamp at the center of the cab shall be deemed to comply with the requirements for front identification lamps.

(h) Boat trailers 80 inches or more in overall width:

(1) On each side, at or near the midpoint, one clearance lamp performing the function of both a front and rear clearance lamp.
(2) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.
(3) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear. (K.S.A. 8-1710)

Ref.: Secs. 153, 154.

Sec. 152. Color of Clearance Lamps, Identification Lamps, Side Marker Lamps, Backup Lamps and Reflectors.

(a) Front clearance lamps, identification lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the front or on the side near the front of a vehicle shall display or reflect an amber color.

(b) Rear clearance lamps, identification lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the rear or on the sides near the rear of a vehicle shall display or reflect a red color. (K.S.A. 8-1711)

Sec. 153. Mounting of Reflectors, Clearance Lamps and Side Marker Lamps.

(a) Reflectors when required by Section 151 shall be mounted at a height not less than 24 inches and not more than 60 inches above the ground on which the vehicle stands, except that if the highest part of the permanent structure of the vehicle is less than 24 inches the reflector at such point shall be mounted as high as that part of the permanent structure will permit.
The rear reflectors on a pole trailer may be mounted on each side of the bolster or load.
Any required red reflector on the rear of a vehicle may be incorporated with the tail lamp, but such reflector shall meet the other reflector requirements of this article.

(b) Clearance lamps, so far as is practicable, shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such a manner as to indicate the extreme height and width of

the vehicle, except that when rear identification lamps are required and are mounted as high as is practicable, rear clearance lamps may be mounted at optional height and when the mounting of front clearance lamps results in such lamps failing to indicate the extreme width of the trailer, such lamps may be mounted at optional height but must indicate, as near as practicable, the extreme width of the trailer. Clearance lamps on truck-tractors shall be located so as to indicate the extreme width of the truck-tractor cab. Clearance lamps and side marker lamps may be mounted in combination if illumination is given as required herein with reference to both. (K.S.A. 8-1712)

Ref.: Sec. 151.

Sec. 154. Visibility of Reflectors, Clearance Lamps, and Marker Lamps.

(a) Every reflector upon any vehicle referred to in Section 151 shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be readily visible at nighttime from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps, except that the visibility of reflectors on vehicles manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1970, shall be measured in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps. Reflectors required to be mounted on the sides of the vehicle shall reflect the required color of light to the sides, and those mounted on the rear shall reflect a red color to the rear.

(b) Front and rear clearance lamps and identification lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the time lights are required at all distances between 500 feet and 50 feet from the front and rear, respectively, of the vehicle.

(c) Side marker lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lights are required at all distances between 500 feet and 50 feet from the side of the vehicle on which mounted. (K.S.A. 8-1713)

Sec. 155. Obstructed Lights Not Required. Whenever motor and other vehicles are operated in combination during the time that lights are required, any lamp except tail lamps which, by reason of its location on a vehicle of the combination, would be obscured by another vehicle of the combination, need not be lighted, but this shall not affect the requirement that lighted clearance lamps be displayed on the front of the foremost vehicles required to have clearance lamps, nor that all lights required on the rear of the rearmost vehicle of any combination shall be lighted. (K.S.A. 8-1714)

Sec. 156. Lamps or Flags on Projecting Loads.

(a) Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends more than six inches beyond the sides or four feet or more beyond the rear of the bed or body of such vehicle, there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in Section 144, two red lamps visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the rear, two red reflectors visible at night from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps and located so as to indicate maximum width, and on each side one red lamp visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the side and located so as to indicate maximum overhang. There shall be displayed at all other times on any vehicle having a load which extends beyond its sides or more than four feet beyond its rear, red flags, not less than 12 inches square, marking the extremities of such load, at each point where a lamp would otherwise be required by this section.

(b) No passenger type vehicle shall be operated on any highway with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the fenders of the left side of such vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof. (K.S.A. 8-1715)

Sec. 157. Lamps on Parked Vehicles.

(a) Every vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which, when lighted, shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of 1,000 feet to the front of the vehicle, and a red light visible from a distance of 1,000 feet to the rear of the vehicle. The location of said lamp or lamps always shall be such that at least one lamp or combination of lamps meeting the requirements of this section is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic.

(b) Whenever a vehicle is lawfully parked upon a street or highway during the hours between a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise, and in the event there is sufficient light to reveal persons and vehicles within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such street or highway, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

(c) Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended, during the hours between a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise and there is insufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such highway, such vehicle so parked or stopped shall be equipped with and shall display lamps meeting the requirements of subsection (a).

(d) Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed. (K.S.A. 8-1716)

Sec. 158. Lamps on Other Vehicles and Equipment. Every vehicle, including animal-drawn vehicles and vehicles referred to in subsection (c) of Section 143, not specifically required by the provisions of other sections in this article to be equipped with lamps or other lighting devices, shall be equipped, at all times specified in Section 144, with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the front of said vehicle, and also shall be equipped with two lamps displaying red lights visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear, or as an alternative, one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of 600 to 100 feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of head lamps. (K.S.A. 8-1718)

Sec. 159. Spot Lamps and Auxiliary Lamps.

(a) **Spot Lamps.** Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two spot lamps. Every lighted spot lamp emitting a white light shall be so aimed and used that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will strike the windshield or any windows, mirror or occupant of another vehicle in motion. The limitations of this subsection shall not apply to a police vehicle used as an authorized emergency vehicle.

(b) **Fog Lamps.** Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two fog lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 12 inches nor more than 30 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands, and so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of the center of the vehicle shall at a distance of 25 feet ahead project higher than a level of four inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Lighted fog lamps meeting the above requirements may be used with lower head lamp beams as specified in subsection (a)(2) of Section 164 of this ordinance.

(c) **Auxiliary Passing Lamps.** Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary passing lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 24 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of Section 164 shall apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary passing lamps.

(d) **Auxiliary Driving Lamps.** Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 16 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of Section 164 shall apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary driving lamps. (K.S.A. 8-1719)

Sec. 160. Authorized Emergency Vehicles.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), every authorized emergency vehicle, in addition to any other equipment required by this ordinance, shall be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level, or in lieu thereof, any such authorized emergency vehicle shall be equipped with at least one rotating or oscillating light, which shall be mounted as high as practicable on such vehicle and which shall display to the front and rear of such vehicle a flashing red light or alternate flashes of red and white lights or red and blue lights in combination. All lights required or authorized by this subsection shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight. Every authorized emergency vehicle may, but need not, be equipped with head lamps which alternatively flash or simultaneously flash.

(b) A police vehicle when used as an authorized emergency vehicle may, but need not, be equipped with:

(1) Head lamps which alternately flash or simultaneously flash;
(2) Flashing lights specified in subsection (a), but any flashing lights, used on a police vehicle, other than the flashing lights specified in Section 162, rotating or oscillating lights or alternately flashing head lamps or simultaneously flashing head lamps, shall be red in color; or
(3) Rotating or oscillating lights, which may display a flashing red light or alternate flashes of red and blue lights in combination.

(c) A person, partnership, association, corporation, municipality or public official shall not operate, or cause to be operated upon a public highway, road or street within this city, a motor vehicle with a red light, siren or both unless the vehicle has been designated as an authorized emergency vehicle pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2010, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1720; K.S.A. 8-2010b)

Sec. 161. Signal Lamps and Signal Devices.

(a) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under this ordinance shall be equipped with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of the vehicle which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than 300 feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of the service or foot brake, and which may, but need not, be incorporated with one or more other rear lamps.

(b) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under this ordinance shall be equipped with electric turn signals which shall indicate an intention to turn by flashing lights showing to the front and rear of a vehicle or on a combination of vehicles on the side of the vehicle or combination toward which the turn is to be made. The lamps showing to the front shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit amber light: Provided, that on any vehicle manufactured prior to July 1, 1973, the lamps showing to the front may emit white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber. The lamps showing to the rear shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and, when signaling, shall emit a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber. Turn signal lamps shall be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight. Turn signal lamps may, but need not be, incorporated in other lamps on the vehicle. (K.S.A. 8-1721)

Sec. 162. Vehicular Hazard Warning Lights.

(a) Any vehicle may be equipped with lamps for the purpose of warning the operators of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing.

(b) Every bus, truck, truck-tractor, trailer, semi-trailer or pole trailer 80 inches or more in overall width or 30 feet or more in overall length shall be equipped with lamps meeting the requirements of this section.

(c) Vehicular hazard warning signal lamps used to display such warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneously flashing amber lights. On any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969, the lamps showing to the front may display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. Such warning lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(d) Any police vehicle, when used as an authorized emergency vehicle, may be equipped with warning lamps mounted as widely spaced laterally as practicable, either inside such vehicle, in front of the rear window or on the roof of such vehicle, and capable of displaying two alternately flashing amber lights to the rear of such vehicle. Such warning lamps may be used in lieu of or in combination with any other vehicular hazard warning signal lamps used to display such warning to the rear, and shall be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(e) Every truck designed and used for collection and disposal of domestic or commercial waste or trash shall be equipped as provided in subsection (c) and shall operate such lamps when collecting or transporting waste or trash and traveling 15 miles per hour or less. (K.S.A. 8-1722)

Sec. 163. Additional Lighting Equipment.

(a) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

(b) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running-board courtesy lamp on each side which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

(c) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with one or more back-up lamps, either separately or in combination with other lamps, but any such back-up lamp or lamps shall not be lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

(d) Any vehicle 80 inches or more in overall width, if not otherwise required by Section 151, may be equipped with not more than three identification lamps showing to the front which shall emit an amber light without glare and not more than three identification lamps showing to the rear which shall emit a red light without glare. Such lamps shall be mounted as specified in subsection (g) of Section 151.

(e) Any vehicle may be equipped with one or more side marker lamps and any such lamp may be flashed in conjunction with turn or vehicular hazard warning signals. Side marker lamps located toward the front of a vehicle shall be amber and side marker lamps located toward the rear shall be red.

(f) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with neon ground effect lighting, except that such lighting shall not flash, be any shade of red nor shall any portion of the neon tubes be visible. **Neon ground effect lighting** means neon tubes placed underneath the motor vehicle for the purpose of illuminating the ground below the motor vehicle creating a halo light effect.

(g) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with head lamps which alternately flash or simultaneously flash when such motor vehicle is being used as the lead motor vehicle of a funeral procession. A funeral hearse may serve as a funeral lead vehicle. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1723)

Sec. 164. Multiple-Beam Road-Lighting Equipment.

(a) Except as hereinafter provided, the head lamps, or the auxiliary driving lamps or the auxiliary passing lamp or combination thereof, on motor vehicles other than motorcycles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distribution of light projected to different elevations, and such lamps may, in addition, be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically, subject to the following limitations:

(1) There shall be an uppermost distribution of light or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 450 feet ahead for all conditions of loading.

(2) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 150 feet ahead; and on a straight level road under any condition of loading none of the high-intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

(b) Every new motor vehicle registered in this state which has multiple-beam road-lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the head lamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. Said indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped. (K.S.A. 8-1724)

Sec. 165. Use of Multiple-beam Road-lighting Equipment. When a motor vehicle is being operated on a highway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times specified in Section 144 of this ordinance the driver 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:

(a) When the driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within 500 feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver. The lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, specified in subsection (a)(2) of Section 164 or subsection (b) of Section 187, shall be dimmed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading.

(b) When the driver of a vehicle approaches another vehicle from the rear, within 300 feet, except when engaged in the act of overtaking and passing, such driver shall use a distribution of light permissible under this article other than the uppermost distribution of light specified in subsection (a)(1) of Section 164 or subsection (b) of Section 187.

(c) The requirements in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to:

(1) Authorized emergency vehicles displaying alternately flashing or simultaneously flashing head lamps as provided in Section 160; or
(2) School buses displaying alternately flashing or simultaneously flashing head lamps as provided in Section 170. (K.S.A. 8-1725)

Sec. 166. Single-beam Road-lighting Equipment Permitted on Certain Vehicles. Head lamp systems which provide only a single distribution of light shall be permitted on all farm tractors, regardless of date of manufacture, and on other motor vehicles manufactured and sold prior to July 1, 1938, in lieu of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment herein specified, if the single distribution of light complies with the following requirements and limitations:

(a) The head lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high intensity portion of the light at a distance of 25 feet ahead shall project higher than a level of five inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes, and in no case higher than 42 inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of 75 feet ahead.

(b) The intensity shall be sufficient to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 200 feet. (K.S.A. 8-1726)

Sec. 167. Alternate Road-lighting Equipment on Certain Vehicles; Limitations on Speed. Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in Sec. 144 when equipped with two lighted lamps upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and vehicles 100 feet ahead in lieu of lamps required in Sec. 164 or Sec. 166: Provided, that at no time shall it be operated at a speed in excess of 25 miles per hour. (K.S.A. 8-1727)

Sec. 168. Number of Driving Lamps Required or Permitted.

(a) At all times specified in Section 144 of this ordinance, at least two lighted head lamps shall be displayed, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle, except when such vehicle is parked, subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles.

(b) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spot lamp or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting a beam of an intensity greater than 300 candlepower, not more than a total of four of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway. (K.S.A. 8-1728)

Sec. 169. Special Restrictions on Lamps.

(a) During the time specified in Section 144, any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle, other than head lamps, spot lamps, auxiliary lamps, flashing turn signals, and school bus warning lamps, which project a beam of light of an intensity greater than 300 candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than 75 feet from the vehicle.

(b) Except as required or permitted in Sections 160 and 170, no person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any highway with any lamp or device capable of displaying a red light visible from directly in front of the center thereof, nor shall any vehicle or equipment upon any highway have any lamp or device displaying any color of light visible from directly in front of the center thereof except white or amber or any shade of color between white and amber.

(c) Flashing lights are prohibited except as authorized or required in Sections 160, 161, 163, 170, and 172.

(d) The flashing lights described in Sections 160 and 170 shall not be used on any vehicle other than a school bus, church bus or day program bus, as defined in Section 171, or an authorized emergency vehicle.

(e) All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop light or other signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow, and except that the light illuminating the license plate shall be white and the light emitted by a back-up lamp shall be white or amber. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1729)

Sec. 170. School Buses.

(a) Every school bus, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this act:

(1) Shall be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall display to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level, and these lights shall be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight; and

(2) Every new school bus put into initial service after July 1, 2007, shall be equipped with a white flashing strobe light mounted on the roof of such bus to afford optimum visibility.

(b) Any school bus, in addition to the lights required by subsection (a), may be equipped with:

(1) Yellow signal lamps mounted near each of the four red lamps and at the same level but closer to the vertical centerline of the bus, which shall display two alternately flashing yellow lights to the front and two alternately flashing yellow lights to the rear, and these lights shall be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight. These lights shall be displayed by the school bus driver at least 200 feet, but not more than 1,000 feet, before every stop at which the alternately flashing red lights required by subsection (a) will be actuated; or

(2) Head lamps which alternately flash on low beam or simultaneously flash on low beam, except such head lamps shall only be activated during daylight hours.

(c) The provisions of this section shall be subject to the provisions contained in K.S.A. 8-2009a, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1730)

Sec. 171. Lighting Equipment and Warning Devices on Church Buses and Day Care Program Buses. Any church bus, or day care program bus, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by law, may be equipped with:

(a) Signal lamps which conform to the requirements of Section 170, and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto; and

(b) A stop signal arm which conforms to requirements therefor applicable to school buses which have been adopted by rules and regulations of the state board of education. (K.S.A. 8-1730a)

Sec. 172. Highway Construction and Maintenance Vehicles. It shall be unlawful to operate any snow removal and other highway maintenance and service equipment on any highway unless the lamps thereon comply with and are lighted when and as required by the standards and specifications adopted by the Secretary of Transportation. (K.S.A. 8-1731)

Sec. 173. Brakes; Performance Requirements.

(a) Every motor vehicle and every combination of vehicles shall have a service braking system which will stop such vehicle or combination within 40 feet from an initial speed of 20 miles per hour on a level, dry, smooth, hard surface.

(b) Every motor vehicle and combination of vehicles shall have a parking brake system adequate to hold such vehicle or combination on any grade on which it is operated under all conditions of loading, on a surface free from snow, ice or loose material.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to vehicles registered pursuant to K.S.A. 8-166 *et seq.* and any amendments thereto. (K.S.A. 8-1734)

Sec. 174. Horns and Warning Devices.

(a) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation shall give audible warning with his horn, but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

(b) No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section.

(c) Any vehicle may be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal. Such a theft alarm signal may use a whistle, bell, horn or other audible signal but shall not use a siren.

(d) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the secretary of transportation, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

(e) Every truck specifically designed and equipped and used exclusively for garbage, refuse, or solid waste disposal operations shall be equipped with a whistle, bell, or other audible signal. Such whistle, bell, or other audible signal shall be used only when the driver of the truck is backing such truck. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a city may adopt an ordinance prohibiting the activation of such whistle, bell, or other audible signal during specific periods of time during the day. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1738)

(f) Every truck designed and used for collection and disposal of domestic or commercial waste or trash shall be equipped with vehicular hazard warning signal lamps for the purpose of warning the operators of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing. Hazard warning signal lamps used to display such warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely space laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneously flashing amber lights. On any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969, the lamps showing to the front may display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. Such warning lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet in normal sunlight. (K.S.A. 8-1722)

Sec. 175. Noise Prevention; Mufflers.

(a) Every vehicle shall be equipped, maintained and operated so as to prevent excessive or unusual noise. Every motor vehicle at all times shall be equipped with a muffler or other effective noise suppressing system in good working order and in constant operation, and no person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass or similar device.

(b) The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke. (K.S.A. 8-1739)

Sec. 175.1. Compression Release Engine Braking System.

It shall be unlawful for the driver of any motor vehicle to use or cause to be used or operated any compression release engine braking system without such motor vehicle being equipped with a muffler in accordance with Section 175.

As used in this section, “compression release engine braking system” means a hydraulically operated device that converts a power producing diesel engine into a power absorbing retarding mechanism. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1761)

Sec. 176. Mirrors.

(a) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror mounted on the left side of the vehicle and so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway to the rear of the vehicle.

(b) Every motor vehicle, except a motorcycle, shall be equipped with an additional mirror mounted either inside the vehicle approximately in the center or outside the vehicle on the right side and so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway to the rear of the vehicle.

(c) All mirrors required by regulations of the United States department of transportation shall be maintained in good condition. (K.S.A. 8-1740)

Sec. 177. Windshields Must Be Unobstructed and Equipped With Wipers; Eye Protection.

(a) No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings, side or rear windows of such vehicle which substantially obstructs, obscures or impairs the driver's clear view of the highway or any intersecting highway.

(b) No person shall drive any motor vehicle with a damaged front windshield or side or rear windows which substantially obstructs the driver's clear view of the highway or any intersecting highway.

(c) The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle.

(d) Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order.

(e) The driver of a motor vehicle which is not equipped with a windshield shall wear an eye-protective device. (K.S.A. 8-1741)

Sec. 178. Restrictions as to Tire Equipment.

(a) Every solid rubber tire on a vehicle shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery.

(b) No person shall operate or move on any highway any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer having any metal tire in contact with the roadway.

(c) No tire on a vehicle moved on a highway shall have on its periphery any protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it shall be permissible to use:

(1) Farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the highway;
(2) Tire chains of reasonable proportions upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid;
(3) Studded traction equipment upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid; or
(4) Pneumatic tires having metallic or nonmetallic studs designed to improve traction without materially injuring the surface of the highway. To qualify under paragraph (3) or (4), such tires or studded traction equipment shall be approved by the secretary of transportation by adoption of rules and regulations, and their use may be limited to certain months or types of vehicles by such rules and regulations.

(d) The governing body may issue special permits authorizing the operation upon a highway of traction engines or tractors having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of such movable tracks or farm tractors or other farm machinery, the operation of which upon a highway would otherwise be prohibited under this ordinance.

(e) It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles having one or more tires in

an unsafe condition. A solid rubber tire is in an unsafe condition if it does not comply with the provisions of subsection (a). A pneumatic tire is in an unsafe condition if it has:

(1) Any part of the ply or cord exposed;
(2) Any bump, bulge or separation;
(3) A tread design depth of less than one-sixteenth (1/16) inch measured in any two or more adjacent tread grooves, exclusive of tie bars, or, for those tires with tread wear indicators worn to the level of the tread wear indicators in any two tread grooves;
(4) A marking “not for highway use” or “for racing purposes only” or “unsafe for highway use”;
(5) Tread or sidewall cracks, cuts or snags deep enough to expose the body cord;
(6) Been regrooved or recut below the original tread design depth, excepting special taxi tires which have extra undertread rubber and are identified as such; or
(7) Such other conditions as may be reasonably demonstrated to render it unsafe.

(f) The provisions of subsection (e) shall not apply to a vehicle or combination of vehicles being transported by a wrecker or tow truck.

(g) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a vehicle with a single tire on any hubs configured for a dual tire assembly. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply:

(1) To any truck registered for a gross weight of 20,000 pounds or less;
(2) To any vehicle or combination of vehicles operating with wide-base single tires, as defined in K.S.A. 8-1742b, and amendments thereto, on any hubs configured for a dual tire assembly;
(3) To any single axle with hubs configured for a dual tire assembly when such single axle does not exceed 9,000 pounds and is a part of a triple-axle combination; or
(4) In cases of emergency.

(h) No person in the business of selling tires shall sell or offer for sale for highway use any tire which is in unsafe condition or which has tread depth of less than one-sixteenth (1/16) inch measured as specified in subsection (e). (K.S.A. 8-1742; K.S.A. 8-1742a)

Sec. 178.1. Wide-Base Single Tires.

(a) The following shall apply where wide-base single tires are used in the operation of any vehicle or combination of vehicles:

(1) The maximum load for a wide-base single tire on a steering axle shall not exceed 600 pounds per inch of tire section width. The maximum load for a wide-base single tire on any other axle shall not exceed 575 pounds per inch of tire section width;
(2) No wide-base single tire shall exceed the load designated by the manufacturer; and
(3) The maximum tire inflation pressures shall be as designated by the manufacturer.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall apply to all wide-based single tires purchased after July 1, 1993.

(c) Any conviction or forfeiture of bail or bond for any violation of this section shall not be construed as a moving traffic violation for the purpose of K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. 8-1742b)

Sec. 179. Spilling Loads on Highways Prohibited.

(a) No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that:

(1) This section shall not prohibit the necessary spreading of any substance in highway maintenance or construction operations; and
(2) Subsections (a) and (c) shall not apply to trailers or semitrailers when hauling livestock if such trailers or semitrailers are properly equipped with a cleanout trap and such trap is operated in a closed position unless material is intentionally spilled

when the trap is in a closed position. Paragraph (2) shall not apply to trailers or semitrailers used for hauling livestock when livestock are not being hauled in such trailers or semitrailers.

(b) All trailers or semitrailers used for hauling livestock shall be cleaned out periodically.

(c) No person shall operate on any highway any vehicle with any load unless such load and any covering thereon is securely fastened so as to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway. (K.S.A. 8-1906)

Sec. 180. Trailers and Towed Vehicles; Drawbar Connections and Safety Hitch.

(a) When one vehicle is towing another, the drawbar, tow bar or other connections shall be of sufficient strength to pull, stop and hold all weight towed thereby, and so designed, constructed and installed as to insure that any vehicle or motor vehicle towed on a level, smooth, paved surface will follow in the path of the towing vehicle when it is moving in a straight line. In addition to the drawbar connections between any two such vehicles, there shall be provided an adequate safety hitch.

(b) When one vehicle is towing another and the connection consists of a chain, rope or cable, there shall be displayed upon such connection a white flag or cloth not less than 12 inches square.

(c) Motor vehicles in transit may be transported in combination by means of tow bar, saddle-mount or full-mount mechanisms, utilizing the motive power of one of the motor vehicles in such combination, except that not more than two vehicles in any such combination of motor vehicles in transit may be connected by means of a tow bar mechanism. Whenever motor vehicles are transported as authorized in this subsection, such motor vehicles shall be connected securely in combination in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of transportation, and any combination of such motor vehicles shall comply with the limitations prescribed by K.S.A. 8-1904, and amendments thereto.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), not more than three vehicles, including the towing vehicle, in any combination of vehicles may be connected by means of a tow bar mechanism, and if the three such vehicles are connected by tow bar mechanisms, the tow bar mechanism between the towing vehicle and the first towed vehicle shall be equipped with an anti-sway mechanism. In addition, the second towed vehicle of every combination of vehicles so connected shall be equipped with service brakes acting on the wheels of at least one axle, and which are of a type approved by the secretary of transportation and of such character as to be applied automatically and promptly. (K.S.A. 8-1907)

Sec. 181. One-Way Glass and Sun Screening Devices.

(a) No motor vehicle required to be registered in this state and which is operated on the highways of this city shall be equipped with one-way glass or any sun screening device, as defined in Section 1, and used in conjunction with windshields, side wings, side windows or rear windows that do not meet the following requirements:

(1) A sun screening device when used in conjunction with the windshield shall be nonreflective and shall not be red, yellow or amber in color. A sun screening device shall be used only along the top of the windshield and shall not extend downward beyond the AS1 line which is clearly defined and marked;
(2) A sun screening device when used in conjunction with the side wings or side windows located at the immediate right and left of the driver, the side windows behind the driver and the rear most window shall be nonreflective; and
(3) The total light transmission shall not be less than 35% when a sun screening device is used in conjunction with other existing sun screening devices.

(b) Subsection (a) (3) shall not apply to a window of a law enforcement motor vehicle that is clearly identified as such by words or other symbols on the outside of the vehicle.

(c) This section shall not prohibit labels, stickers or other informational signs that are required or permitted by law.

(d) No motor vehicle required to be registered in this state which is operated on the highways of this city shall be equipped with head lamps which are covered with any sun screening device, adhesive film or other glaze or application which, when such lamps are not in operation, is highly reflective or otherwise nontransparent.

(e) Any person violating the provisions of (a) or (d) of this section shall be in violation of this ordinance and punished as provided in Section 201.

(f) Any person who installs a sun screening device on a motor vehicle which is not in compliance with the provisions of this section, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one month or by both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1749a; K.S.A. 8-1749c)

Sec. 182. Child Passenger Safety Restraining System.

(a) Every driver who transports a child under the age of 14 years in a passenger car or an autocycle on a highway shall provide for the protection of such child by properly using:

(1) For a child under the age of four years an appropriate child passenger safety restraining system that meets or exceeds the standards and specifications contained in federal motor vehicle safety standard no. 213;
(2) For a child four years of age, but under the age of eight years and who weighs less than 80 pounds or is less than 4 feet 9 inches in height, an appropriate child passenger safety restraining system that meets or exceeds the standards and specifications contained in federal motor vehicle safety standard no. 213; or
(3) For a child 8 years of age but under the age of 14 years or who weighs more than 80 pounds or is more than 4 feet 9 inches in height, a safety belt manufactured in compliance with federal motor vehicle safety standard no. 208.

(b) If the number of children subject to the requirements of subsection (a) exceeds the number of passenger securing locations available for use by children affected by such requirements, and all of these securing locations are in use by children, then there is not a violation of this section.

(c) If a securing location only has a lap safety belt available, the provisions of subsection (a)(2) shall not apply and the child shall be secured in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a)(3).

(d) It shall be unlawful for any driver to violate the provisions of subsection (a) and upon conviction such driver shall be punished by a fine of $60. The failure to provide a child safety restraining system or safety belt for more than one child in the same passenger car or autocycle at the same time shall be treated as a single violation. Any conviction under the provisions of this subsection shall not be construed as a moving traffic violation for the purpose of K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto.

(e) The $60 fine provided for in subsection (d) shall be waived if the driver convicted of violating subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) provides proof to the court that such driver has purchased or acquired the appropriate and approved child passenger safety restraining system. At the time of issuing the citation for a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), the law enforcement officer shall notify the driver of the waiver provisions of this subsection.

(f) No driver charged with violating the provisions of this section shall be convicted if such driver produces in the office of the arresting officer or in court proof that the child was 14 years of age or older at the time the violation was alleged to have occurred.

(g) Evidence of failure to secure a child in a child passenger safety restraining system or a safety belt under the provisions of this section shall not be admissible in any action for the purpose of determining any aspect of comparative negligence or mitigation of damages.

(h) As used in this section **passenger car** means a motor vehicle, manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1968, or a motor vehicle manufactured or assembled

prior to 1968 which was manufactured or assembled with safety belts, with motive power designed for carrying 10 passengers or fewer, including vans, but does not include a motorcycle, a trailer or a vehicle constructed either on a truck chassis registered for a gross weight of more than 12,000 pounds or a farm truck registered for a gross weight of more than 16,000 pounds. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1343a-8-1345)

Sec. 182.1. Seat Belts.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b):

(1) Each occupant of either a passenger car manufactured with safety belts in compliance with federal motor vehicle safety standard no. 208 or an autocycle, who is 18 years of age or older, shall have a safety belt properly fastened about such person's body at all times when the passenger car is in motion; and

(2) Each occupant of either a passenger car manufactured with safety belts in compliance with federal motor vehicle safety standard no. 208 or an autocycle, who is at least 14 years of age but less than 18 years of age, shall have a safety belt properly fastened about such person's body at all times when the passenger car is in motion.

(b) This section does not apply to:

(1) An occupant of a passenger car who possesses a written statement from a licensed physician that such person is unable for medical reasons to wear a safety belt system;

(2) Carriers of United States mail while actually engaged in delivery and collection of mail along their specified routes; or

(3) Newspaper delivery persons while actually engaged in delivery of newspapers along their specified routes.

(c) Law enforcement officers shall not stop drivers for violations of subsection (a)(1) by a back seat occupant in the absence of another violation of law. A citation for violation of subsection (a)(1) by a back seat occupant shall not be issued without citing the violation that initially caused the officer to effect the enforcement stop.

(d) (1) Persons violating subsection (a)(1) shall be fined $30 and no court costs; and
(2) Persons violating subsection (a)(2) shall be fined $60 and no court costs.

(e) As used in this section, **passenger car** means a motor vehicle, manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1968, or a motor vehicle manufactured or assembled prior to 1968 which was manufactured or assembled with safety belts, with motive power designed for carrying 10 passengers or fewer, including vans, but does not include a motorcycle or a motor-driven cycle. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-2502-8-2504)

Sec. 182.2. Unlawful Riding on Vehicles; Persons Under Age 14.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 14 years to ride on any vehicle or upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for use of passengers when the vehicle is in motion.

(b) It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to allow any person under the age of 14 years to ride on any vehicle or upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers when the vehicle is in motion.

(c) This section shall not apply to:

(1) An employee under the age of 14 years engaged in the necessary discharge of the employee's duty within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise or cargo; or
(2) When the vehicle is being operated in parades, caravans or exhibitions which are officially authorized or otherwise permitted by law.

(d) The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only when a vehicle is being operated within the corporate limits of the city. (K.S.A. 8-1578a)

Ref.: For Persons 14 Years of Age and Older see Sec. 115.

Article 18. Equipment on Motorcycles and Motor-Driven Cycles

Sec. 183. Head Lamps.

(a) Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one head lamp which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this article.

(b) Every head lamp upon every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall be located at a height of not more than 54 inches nor less than 24 inches to be measured as set forth in subsection (b) of Section 145.

(c) Any headlamp, required by this section, may be wired with a headlamp modulation system provided the headlamp modulation system complies with federal standards established by 49 C.F.R. § 571.108. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1801)

Ref.: Sec. 35.

Sec. 184. Tail Lamps.

(a) Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall have at least one tail lamp which shall be located at a height of not more than 72 nor less than 15 inches.

(b) Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of 50 feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted. (K.S.A. 8-1802)

Sec. 185. Reflectors. Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall carry on the rear, either as part of the tail lamp or separately, at least one red reflector meeting the requirements of subsection (b) of Section 140. (K.S.A. 8-1803)

Sec. 186. Stop Lamps.

(a) Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one stop lamp meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of Section 161.

(b) Every motorcycle manufactured after January 1, 1973, shall be equipped with electric turn signals meeting the requirements of subsection (b) of Section 161. Motor-driven cycles may, but need not, be equipped with electric turn signals.

(c) In addition to the lamps otherwise permitted by this article, a motorcycle may be equipped with lamps on the sides thereof, visible from the side of the motorcycle but not from the front or the rear thereof, which lamps, together with mountings or receptacles, shall be set into depressions or recesses in the body or wheel of the motorcycle and shall not protrude beyond or outside the body or the wheel of the motorcycle. The light source may emit only white, amber or red light without glare. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-1804)

Sec. 187. Multiple-beam Road-lighting Equipment. Every motorcycle, other than a motor-driven cycle, shall be equipped with multiple-beam road-lighting equipment. Such equipment shall:

(a) Reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 300 feet ahead when the uppermost distribution of light is selected; and

(b) Reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 150 feet ahead when the lowermost distribution of light is selected, and on a straight, level road under any condition of loading, none of the high intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver. (K.S.A. 8-1805)

Sec. 188. Lighting Equipment for Motor-Driven Cycles. The head lamp or head lamps upon every motor-driven cycle may be of the single-beam or multiple-beam type, but in either event shall comply with the requirements and limitations as follows:

(a) Every such head lamp or head lamps on a motor-driven cycle shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and

vehicles at a distance of not less than 100 feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at any speed less than 25 miles per hour, and at a distance of not less than 200 feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of 25 or more miles per hour, and at a distance of not less than 300 feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of 35 or more miles per hour.

(b) In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a multiple-beam head lamp or head lamps, such equipment shall comply with the requirements of Section 187.

(c) In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a single-beam lamp or lamps, such lamp or lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is loaded none of the high-intensity portion of light, at a distance of 25 feet ahead, shall project higher than the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. (K.S.A. 8-1806)

Ref.: Sec. 35.

Sec. 189. Brake Equipment Required. Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall comply with the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 173, except that the wheel of a sidecar attached to a motorcycle or to a motor-driven cycle, and the front wheel of a motor-driven cycle need not be equipped with brakes: provided, that such motorcycle or motor-driven cycle is capable of complying with the performance requirements of this article. (K.S.A. 8-1807)

Sec. 190. Performance Ability of Brakes. Upon application of the service brake, every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle, at all times and under all conditions of loading, shall be capable of stopping from a speed of 20 miles per hour in not more than 30 feet, such distance to be measured from the point at which movement of the service brake pedal or control begins.

Tests for stopping distance shall be made on a dry smooth, hard and substantially level surface, not to exceed 1% grade, that is free from loose material. (K.S.A. 8-1808)

Sec. 191. Other Equipment.

(a) Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall comply with the requirements and limitations of Section 174 on horns and warning devices, Section 175 on noise prevention and mufflers, Section 176 on mirrors and Section 178 on tires.

(b) Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall comply with the requirements and limitations contained in this article, and unless otherwise specifically made applicable, motorcycles and motor-driven cycles shall not be subject to the requirements and limitations imposed elsewhere in this ordinance with respect to equipment on vehicles. (K.S.A. 8-1810)

Article 19. Driver's License and Vehicle Tags

Sec. 192. Driver's License. No person, except those expressly exempted, shall drive any motor vehicle or motorized bicycle upon any highway in this city unless such person has a valid driver's license. Violation of this section is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-235)

Sec. 193. Driver's License in Possession. Every licensee shall have his or her driver's license in his or her immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle, and shall display the same upon demand of any law enforcement officer. However, no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if such person produces in court or the office of the arresting officer a driver's license theretofore issued to such person and valid at the time of arrest. (K.S.A. 8-244)

Sec. 194. Driving While License Canceled, Suspended or Revoked; Penalty.

(a) (1) Any person who drives a motor vehicle on any street or highway at a time when such person's privilege so to do is canceled, suspended or revoked or while such person's privilege to obtain a driver's license is suspended or revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-252a and amendments thereto, shall upon a first conviction be punished

by imprisonment for not more than six months or fined not to exceed $1,000, or both such fine and imprisonment. On a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or fined not to exceed $2,500, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) No person shall be convicted under this section if such person was entitled at the time of arrest under K.S.A. 8-257 and amendments thereto, to the return of such person's driver's license.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (a)(4) or (b), every person convicted under this section shall be sentenced to at least five days' imprisonment and fined at least $100 and upon a second conviction shall not be eligible for parole until completion of five days' imprisonment.

(4) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (b), if a person:

(A) Is convicted of a violation of this section, committed while the person's privilege to drive or privilege to obtain a driver's license was suspended or revoked for a violation of K.S.A. 8-2,144 or K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of another state, which ordinance or resolution or law prohibits the acts prohibited by those statutes; and

(B) Is or has been also convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-2,144 or K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or law of another state, which ordinance or resolution or law prohibits the acts prohibited by those statutes, committed while the person's privilege to drive or privilege to obtain a driver's license was so suspended or revoked, the person shall not be eligible for suspension of sentence, probation or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment, and any fine imposed on such person shall be in addition to such a term of imprisonment.

(b) A person on a third or subsequent conviction of this section shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days' imprisonment and fined not less than $1,500 if such person's privilege to drive a motor vehicle is canceled, suspended, or revoked because such person:

(1) Refused to submit and complete any test of blood, breath, or urine requested by law enforcement excluding the preliminary screening test as set forth in K.S.A. 8-1012, and amendments thereto;
(2) Was convicted of violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage;
(3) Was convicted of vehicular homicide, K.S.A. 21-3405, prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 21-5406, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 21-3442, prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 21-5405(a)(3) and (a)(5), and amendments thereto, or any other murder or manslaughter crime resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle; or
(4) Was convicted of being a habitual violator, K.S.A. 8-287, and amendments thereto.

(c) The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program or any municipal ordinance to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

(d) For the purposes of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section, **conviction** includes a conviction of a violation of any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of any state which is in substantial conformity with this section. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-262)

Sec. 195. Driving in Violation of Restrictions.

(a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle in violation of the restrictions on any driver's license or permit imposed pursuant to any statute.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c):

(1) Any person guilty of violating this section, upon the first conviction, shall be fined not to exceed $250, and the court shall suspend such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for not less than 30 days and not more than two years.

(2) Any person guilty of violating this section, upon a second or subsequent conviction, shall be fined not to exceed $500, and the court shall suspend such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for not less than 90 days and not more than two years.

(c) Any person guilty of violating this section, for violating restrictions on a driver's license or permit imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 8-237, 8-296, 8-2,100, or 8-2,101, and amendments thereto:

(1) Upon first conviction, the court shall suspend such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for 30 days;

(2) Upon a second conviction, the court shall suspend such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for 90 days; and

(3) Upon a third or subsequent conviction, the court shall suspend such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for one year.

(d) Nothing in this section shall limit the court in imposing penalties, conditions or restrictions authorized by any other ordinance arising from the same occurrence in addition to penalties and suspensions imposed under this section. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-291)

Ref.: Procedure for Imposing Restrictions, K.S.A. 8-292.

Sec. 195.1. Operation of a Motor Vehicle When a Habitual Violator. Except as allowed under subsection (d)(4) of K.S.A. 8-235, and amendments thereto, operation of a motor vehicle in this state when one's driving privileges are revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-286, and amendments thereto shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or fined not to exceed $2,500, or both such fine and imprisonment. The person found guilty of a third or subsequent conviction of this section shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days' imprisonment and fined not less than $1,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension, or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program or any municipal ordinance to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-287)

Sec. 196. Unauthorized Operator. No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or her or under such person's control to be driven upon any highway by any person who has no legal right to do so, or who does not have a valid driver's license. (K.S.A. 8-264)

Sec. 197. Unauthorized Minors. No person shall cause or knowingly permit his or her child or ward under the age of 18 years to drive a motor vehicle upon any highway when such minor person is not authorized under the laws of Kansas to drive a vehicle. (K.S.A. 8-263)

Sec. 198. Vehicle License; Illegal Tag.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(1) Operate, or for the owner thereof knowingly to permit the operation, upon a highway of any vehicle which is not registered, or for which a certificate of title has not been issued or which does not have attached thereto and displayed thereon the license plate or plates assigned thereto by the division for the current registration year, including any registration decal required to be affixed to any such license

plate pursuant to K.S.A. 8-134, and amendments thereto, subject to the exemptions allowed in K.S.A. 8-135 and 8-198, and amendments thereto. A violation of this subsection (1) by a person unlawfully claiming that a motor vehicle is exempt from registration as a self-propelled crane under K.S.A. 8-128(b) and amendments thereto, shall constitute a violation punishable by a fine of not less than $500. A person shall not be charged with a violation of this subsection (1) for failing to display a registration decal on any vehicle except those included under K.S.A. 8-1,101 and K.S.A. Supp. 8-143m and 8-1,152, and amendments thereto, up to and including the 10th day following the expiration of the registration if the person is able to produce a printed payment receipt or electronic payment receipt from an online electronic payment processing system for the current 12-month registration period. Any charge for failing to display a registration decal up to and including the 10th day following the expiration of the registration shall be dismissed if the person produces in court a registration receipt for the current 12-month registration period which was valid at the time of arrest.

(2) Display or cause or permit to be displayed, or to have in possession, any registration receipt, certificate of title, registration license plate, registration decal, accessible parking placard or accessible parking identification card knowing the same to be fictitious or to have been canceled, revoked, suspended or altered. A violation of this subsection (2) shall constitute an ordinance violation punishable by a fine of not less than $100 and forfeiture of the item. A mandatory court appearance shall be required of any person violating this subsection (2). This subsection (2) shall not apply to the possession of:

    (A) Model year license plates displayed on antique vehicles as allowed under K.S.A. 8-172, and amendments thereto; or

    (B) Distinctive license plates allowed under K.S.A. 8-1,147, and amendments thereto.

(3) Lend to or knowingly permit the use by one not entitled thereto any registration receipt, certificate of title, registration license plate or registration decal issued to the person so lending or permitting the use thereof.

(4) Remove, conceal, alter, mark or deface the license number plate or plates or any other mark of identification upon any vehicle. License plates shall be kept clean and they shall be placed on all vehicles within the city as required by law so as to be plainly legible.
(5) Carry or display a registered number plate or plates or registration decal upon any vehicle not lawfully issued for such vehicle.

(b) Any person violating subsections (1), (2) or (3) shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,500, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person violating subsections (4) or (5) shall be punished as provided in section 201(d) of this ordinance. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-142; K.S.A. 8-149)

Sec. 199. Unlawful Use of License.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, for any purpose to:

(1) Display or cause or permit to be displayed or have in possession any fictitious or fraudulently altered driver's license.
(2) Lend any driver's license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.
(3) Display or represent as the person's own, any driver's license not issued to the person.
(4) Fail or refuse to surrender to any police officer upon lawful demand any driver's license which has been suspended, revoked or canceled.
(5) Permit any unlawful use of driver's license issued to the person.
(6) Photograph, photostat, duplicate or in any way reproduce any driver's license or facsimile thereof in such a manner that it could be mistaken for a valid driver's license or display or have in possession any such photograph, photostat, duplicate, reproduction or facsimile unless authorized by law.
(7) Display or possess any photograph, photostat, duplicate or facsimile of a driver's license unless authorized by law.
(8) Display or cause or permit to be displayed any canceled, revoked or suspended driver's license.

(b) Violation of paragraphs (1) or (8) of subsection (a) is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violation of paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) or (7) of subsection (a) is punishable by a fine of not more than $2,500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(1) Lend any driver's license to or knowingly permit the use of any driver's license by any person under 21 years of age for use in the purchase of any alcoholic liquor.
(2) Lend any driver's license to or knowingly permit the use of any driver's license by a person under the legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage for use in the purchase of any cereal malt beverage.
(3) Display or cause to be displayed or have in possession any fictitious or fraudulently altered driver's license by any person under 21 years of age for use in the purchase of any alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage.

(d) (1) Upon a first conviction of a violation of any provision of subsection (c) a person shall be sentenced to not less than 100 hours of public service and fined not less than $200 nor more than $500.
(2) On a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of any provision of subsection (c), a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(e) The provisions of this section shall apply to any driver's license, whether issued under the laws of this state or issued under the laws of another state or jurisdiction. (K.S.A. 8-260)

Sec. 200. Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance.

(a) Every owner shall provide motor vehicle liability insurance coverage in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas Automobile Injury Reparations Act, K.S.A. 40-3101, *et seq*., for every motor vehicle owned by such person, unless such motor vehicle: (1) Is included under an approved self-insurance plan as provided in K.S.A. 40-3104 (f); (2) is used as a driver training motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 72-5015, and amendments thereto, in an approved driver training course by a school district or an accredited nonpublic school under an agreement with a motor vehicle dealer, and such motor vehicle liability insurance coverage is provided by the school district or accredited nonpublic school; (3) is included under a qualified plan of self-insurance approved by an agency of the state in which such motor vehicle is registered and the form prescribed in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 40-3106, and amendments thereto, has been filed; or (4) is expressly exempted from the provisions of the Kansas Automobile Injury Reparations Act, K.S.A. 40-3101, *et seq*.

(b) An owner of an uninsured motor vehicle shall not permit the operation thereof upon a highway or upon property open to use by the public, unless such motor vehicle is expressly exempted from the provisions of the Kansas Automobile Injury Reparations Act.

(c) No person shall knowingly drive an uninsured motor vehicle upon a highway or upon property open to use by the public, unless such motor vehicle is expressly exempted from the provisions of the Kansas Automobile Injury Reparations Act.

(d) (1) Any person operating a motor vehicle upon a highway or upon property open to use by the public shall display, upon demand, evidence of financial security to a law enforcement officer. Such evidence of financial security which meets the requirements of subsection (e) may be displayed on a cellular phone or any other type of portable electronic device. The law enforcement officer to whom such evidence of financial security is displayed shall view only such evidence of financial responsibility. Such law enforcement officer shall be prohibited from viewing any other content or information

stored on such cellular phone or other type of portable electronic device. The law enforcement officer shall issue a citation to any person who fails to display evidence of financial security upon such demand. The law enforcement officer shall transmit a copy of the insurance verification form prescribed by the secretary of revenue with the copy of the citation transmitted to the court.

(2) No citation shall be issued to any person for failure to provide proof of financial security when evidence of financial security meeting the standards of subsection (e) is displayed upon demand of a law enforcement officer. Whenever the authenticity of such evidence is questionable, the law enforcement officer may initiate the preparation of the insurance verification form prescribed by the secretary of revenue by recording information from the evidence of financial security displayed. The officer shall immediately forward the form to the department of revenue, and the department shall proceed with verification in the manner prescribed in the following paragraph. Upon return of a form indicating that insurance was not in force on the date indicated on the form, the department shall immediately forward a copy of the form to the law enforcement officer initiating preparation of the form.

(e) Unless the insurance company subsequently submits an insurance verification form indicating that insurance was not in force, no person charged with violating subsections (b), (c) or (d) shall be convicted if such person produces in court, within 10 days of the date of arrest or of issuance of the citation, evidence of financial security for the motor vehicle operated, which was valid at the time of arrest or of issuance of the citation. Such evidence of financial security may be produced by displaying such information on a cellular phone or any other type of portable electronic device. Any person to whom such evidence of financial security is displayed on a cellular phone or any other type of portable electronic device shall be prohibited from viewing any other content or information stored on such cellular phone or other type of portable electronic device. For the purpose of this subsection, evidence of financial security shall be provided by a policy of motor vehicle liability insurance, an identification card or certificate of insurance issued to the policyholder by the insurer which provides the

name of the insurer, the policy number, make and year of the vehicle, and the effective and expiration dates of the policy, or a certificate of self-insurance signed by the commissioner of insurance.

(f) Any person violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and subject to a fine of not less than $300 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, except that any person convicted of violating any provision of this section within three years of any such prior conviction shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and subject to a fine of not less than $800 nor more than $2,500 or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. Supp. 40-3104)

Article 20. Penalties Generally

Sec. 201. Penalties.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance.

(b) The judge of the Municipal Court shall in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 12-4305 and amendments thereto establish a schedule of fines for violation of any section of this ordinance classified as an ordinance traffic infraction by K.S.A. 8-2118 and amendments thereto. Such fines shall be imposed upon a voluntary entry of appearance and upon a plea of guilty or no contest to a complaint alleging such violation and payment of the fine and any court costs.

(c) A person who has been convicted of a traffic infraction may be sentenced to pay a fine which shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding $500.

(d) Every person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance for which another penalty is not provided by this ordinance or by the schedule of fines established by the judge of the municipal court shall be punished for first conviction thereof by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one month or by both such fine and imprisonment;

for a second such conviction within one year thereafter such person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment; upon a third or subsequent conviction within one year after the first conviction such person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment. (K.S.A. 8-2116; K.S.A. Supp. 21-6611)

Sec. 201.1. Failure to Comply with a Traffic Citation.

(a) It shall be unlawful to fail to comply with a traffic citation. Failure to comply with a traffic citation means failure either to:

(1) Appear before the municipal court in response to a traffic citation and pay in full any fine and court costs imposed; or

(2) Otherwise comply with a traffic citation issued for an ordinance traffic infraction. Failure to comply with a traffic citation shall be unlawful regardless of the disposition of the charge for which such citation was originally issued.

(b) (1) In addition to penalties of law applicable under subsection (a), when a person fails to comply with a traffic citation, except for illegal parking, standing, or stopping, the municipal court in which the person should have complied with the citation shall mail notice to the person that if the person does not appear in municipal court or pay all fines, court costs and any penalties within 30 days from the date of mailing notice, the division of vehicles will be notified to suspend the person's driving privileges. The municipal court may charge an additional fee of $5 for mailing such notice. Upon the person's failure to comply within such 30 days of mailing notice, the municipal court shall electronically notify the division of vehicles. Upon receipt of a report of a failure to comply with a traffic citation under this subsection, pursuant to K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto, the division of vehicles shall notify the violator and suspend the license of the violator until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the traffic citation has been furnished to the informing court. When

the court determines the person has complied with the terms of the traffic citation, the court shall immediately electronically notify the division of vehicles of such compliance. Upon receipt of notification of such compliance from the informing court, the division of vehicles shall terminate the suspension or suspension action.

(2) (A) In lieu of suspension under paragraph (1), the driver may submit to the division of vehicles a written request for restricted driving privileges, with a non-refundable $25 applicable fee, to be applied by the division of vehicles for additional administrative costs to implement restricted driving privileges.

(B) A person whose driver's license has expired during the period when such person's driver's license has been suspended for failure to pay fines for traffic citations, the driver may submit to the division of vehicles a written request for restricted driving privileges, with a non-refundable $25 application fee, to be applied by the division of vehicles for additional administrative costs to implement restricted driving privileges. The division shall remit all restricted driving privilege application fees to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the division of vehicles operating fund. An individual shall not qualify for restricted driving privileges pursuant to this section unless the following conditions are met:

(i) The suspended license that expired was issued by the division of vehicles;

(ii) the suspended license resulted from the individual's failure to comply with a traffic citation pursuant to subsection (b) (1);

(iii) the traffic citation that resulted in the failure to comply pursuant to subsection (b) (1) was issued in this state; and

(iv) the individual has not previously received a stayed suspension as a result of driving while suspended conviction.

(C) Upon review and approval of the driver's eligibility, the driving privileges will be restricted by the division of vehicles for a period up to one year or until the terms of the traffic citation have been complied with and the court shall immediately electronically notify the division of vehicles of such compliance. If the driver fails to comply with the traffic citation within the one year restricted period, the driving privileges will be suspended by the division of vehicles until the court determines the person has complied with the terms of the traffic citation and the court shall immediately electronically notify the division of vehicles of such compliance. Upon receipt of notification of such compliance from the informing court, the division of vehicles shall terminate the suspension action. When restricted driving privileges are approved pursuant to this section, the person's driving privileges shall be restricted to driving only under the following circumstances:

(i) In going to or returning from the person's place of employment or schooling;

(ii) In the course of the person's employment;

(iii) In going to or returning from an appointment with a health care provider or during a medical emergency;

(iv) In going to and returning from probation or parole meetings, drug or alcohol counseling or any place the person is required to go by a court.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), when the municipal court notifies the division of vehicles of a failure to comply with a traffic citation pursuant to subsection (b), the court shall assess a reinstatement fee of $59 for each charge on which the person failed to make satisfaction regardless of the disposition of the charge for which such citation was originally issued and regardless of any application for restricted driving privileges. Such reinstatement fee shall be in addition to any fine, restricted driving privilege application fee, municipal court costs and other penalties. The court shall remit all reinstatement fees to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto.

(d) The municipal court shall waive the reinstatement fee provided for in subsection (c), if the failure to comply with a traffic citation was the result of such person enlisting in or being drafted into the armed services of the United States, being called into service as a member of a reserve component of the military service of the United States, or volunteering for such active duty, or being called into service as a member of the State of Kansas national guard, or volunteering for such active duty, and being absent from Kansas because of such military service. In any case of a failure to comply with a traffic citation which occurred on or after August 1, 1990, and prior to the effective date of this act, in which a person was assessed and paid a reinstatement fee and the person failed to comply with a traffic citation because the person was absent from Kansas because of any such military service, the reinstatement fee shall be reimbursed to such person upon application therefor. (K.S.A. Supp. 8-2110, as amended)

Sec. 202. Parties to a Violation. Every person who commits, attempts to commit, conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of, any act declared herein to be unlawful, whether individually or in connection with one or more other persons or as a principal, agent or accessory, shall be guilty of such offense, and every person who falsely, fraudulently, forcibly, or willfully induces, causes, coerces, requires, permits or directs another to violate any provision of this ordinance is likewise guilty of such offense. (K.S.A. 8-2101)

Sec. 203. Offenses by Persons Owning or Controlling Vehicles. It is unlawful for the owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle, to require or knowingly to permit the operation of such vehicle upon a highway in any manner contrary to this ordinance. (K.S.A. 8-2102)

Sec. 204. Fines Doubled in Road Construction and School Zones.

(a) Fines listed in the schedule of fines, as established by the municipal court judge, shall be doubled if a person is convicted of an ordinance traffic infraction, which is defined as a moving violation in accordance with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 8-249, and amendments thereto, committed within any road construction zone.

(b) Fines listed in the schedule of fines, as established by the municipal court judge relating to exceeding the maximum speed limit, shall be doubled if a person is convicted of exceeding the maximum speed limit in a school zone authorized under subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 8-1560, and amendments thereto. (K.S.A. Supp. 82118)

Article 21. Severability

Sec. 205. Severability. If any provision of this code is declared unconstitutional, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of the code and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

APPENDIX A

Statutes Affecting or Limiting Powers of Cities

K.S.A. 8-136, 8-198, 66-1109.
Wrecker or Tow Trucks, Licensing.

K.S.A. 8-235.
Licenses Required; City License, When. Provides that cities may require licenses of persons driving taxicabs or municipally franchised transit systems.

K.S.A. 8-253.
Duty of Municipal Court to Report Convictions; Forms to Be Used; Conviction Defined; Notice of Disposition of Appeals.

K.S.A. 8-254, 8-288, 8-1567.
Drivers' Licenses; Restrictions and Suspensions; Penalties for Violation.

K.S.A. 8-284 *et seq.*
Habitual Traffic Violator.

K.S.A. 8-1102.
Abandoned Vehicles; Removal, Storage; Notice; Sale at Auction.

K.S.A. 8-1338.
Speed Limits — Change from Statutory Limits. City may on basis of engineering and traffic investigation decrease speed limit at intersections, increase limit within an urban district not to exceed 55 m.p.h., decrease limit outside an urban district and in school zones within an urban district but not to less than 20 m.p.h. and declare maximum speed for arterial streets.

K.S.A. 8-1525.
Restrictions on Use of Controlled Access Facilities. Cities may by ordinance prohibit the use of such facilities by class or kind of traffic found to be incompatible with normal and safe flow of traffic.

K.S.A. 8-1911.

Permits for Excess Size and Weight. City may in its discretion upon proper application issue permit to operate or move vehicle over city streets of a size or weight exceeding maximum specified in state act. State connecting link not included.

K.S.A. 8-1912.

Use of Street or Bridge — City Authority to Restrict. City authorized by ordinance to prohibit operation of vehicles or impose restrictions as to weight of vehicles upon designated street for not to exceed 90 days. City may by ordinance prohibit operation of trucks or other commercial vehicles or limit weight on designated streets (except connecting link unless approved alternate route provided). City may fix limit on weight of vehicles which may use bridges.

K.S.A. 8-2001.

Provisions of Traffic Act Uniform. Provides that no city shall enact or enforce any rule or regulation in conflict with provisions of the State Act.

K.S.A. 8-2002.

Powers of Cities Generally. Section lists a number of specific areas in which cities may regulate traffic and vehicles.

K.S.A. 8-2005.

Traffic Control Devices — Placing and Maintenance. Provides for the placing and maintenance of traffic control devices on city streets. Approval of secretary of transportation required upon highway connecting links.

K.S.A. 8-2115.

Duty to Report Conviction or Forfeiture of Bail or Appearance Bond; Forms To Be Used.

K.S.A. 8-2117.

Prosecution of Certain Juvenile Traffic Offenses; Disposition.

K.S.A. 8-2118.

Traffic Infractions.

K.S.A. 72-9101 *et seq.*

Regulation of Traffic on School Grounds.

APPENDIX B

Ordinance Traffic Infractions

The following sections of the Standard Traffic Ordinance (STO) are classified as Ordinance Traffic Infractions by state law (K.S.A. Supp. 8-2118). The fine for violation of these sections must be established by the municipal judge in a schedule of fines. (K.S.A. 12-4305) The sections of the STO shown prohibit the same offense prohibited by state statute. The description of offense is for reference only and is not a legal description.

STO Section	Statute	Description of Offense
12	8-1507	Disobeying traffic control device
13	8-1508	Violating traffic control signal
14	8-1509	Violating pedestrian control signals
15	8-1510	Violating flashing traffic signals
16	8-1511	Violating lane-control signal
17	8-1512	Unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device
26.1	8-15,107	Failure to Remove Vehicles in Accidents
32	8-1557	Unsafe speed for prevailing conditions
33	8-1558 8-1560	to Exceeding maximum speed limit; or speeding in posted zone
34	8-1561	Impeding normal traffic by slow speed
35	8-1562	Speeding on motor-driven cycle
38	8-1514	Driving on left side of roadway
39	8-1515	Failure to keep right to pass oncoming vehicle
40	8-1516	Improper passing; increasing speed when passed
40.1		New Sec. 1, Sub for SB 272, 2018 Passing a stationary waste collection vehicle
41	8-1517	Improper passing on right
42	8-1518	Passing on left with insufficient clearance
43	8-1519	Driving on left side where curve, grade, intersection railroad crossing, or obstructed view
44	8-1520	Driving on left in no passing zone
45	8-1521	Driving wrong direction on one-way road
46	8-1522	Improper driving on laned roadway
47	8-1523	Following too close
48	8-1524	Improper crossover on divided highway

STO Section	Statute	Description of Offense
49	8-1545	Improper turn or approach
51	8-1546	Improper “U” turn
53	8-1547	Unsafe starting of stopped vehicle
54	8-1548	Unsafe turning or stopping, failure to give proper signal; using turn signal unlawfully
55	8-1549	Improper method of giving notice of intention to turn
56	8-1550	Improper hand signal
57	8-1526	Failure to yield right-of-way at uncontrolled intersection
58	8-1527	Failure to yield to approaching vehicle when turning left
59	8-1528	Failure to yield at stop or yield sign
60	8-1529	Failure to yield from private road or driveway
61	8-1530	Failure to yield to emergency vehicle
62	8-1531	Failure to yield to pedestrian or vehicle working on roadway
62	8-1531	Failure to comply with restrictions in road construction zone
63	8-1532	Disobeying pedestrian traffic control device
64	8-1533	Failure to yield to pedestrian in crosswalk; pedestrian suddenly entering roadway; passing vehicle stopped for pedestrian at crosswalk
64.1	8-15,103	School crossing guard; disobeying
65	8-1534	Improper pedestrian crossing
66	8-1535	Failure to exercise due care in regard to pedestrian
67	8-1536	Improper pedestrian movement in crosswalk
68	8-1537	Improper use of roadway by pedestrian
69	8-1538	Soliciting ride or business on roadway
70	8-1539	Driving through safety zone
71	8-1540	Failure to yield to pedestrian on sidewalk
72	8-1541	Failure of pedestrian to yield to emergency vehicle
73	8-1542	Failure to yield to blind pedestrian
75	8-1544	Pedestrian disobeying bridge or railroad signal
76	8-1551	Failure to stop or obey railroad crossing signal
77	8-1552	Failure to stop at railroad crossing stop sign

STO Section	Statute	Description of Offense
78	8-1553	Certain hazardous vehicles failure to stop at railroad crossing
79	8-1554	Improper moving of heavy equipment at railroad crossing
80	8-1555	Vehicle emerging from alley, private roadway, building or driveway
81	8-1556	Improper passing of school bus; improper use of school bus signals
82	8-1556a	Improper passing of church or day-care bus; improper use of signals
83	8-1569	Improper stopping, standing or parking on roadway
85	8-1571	Parking, standing or stopping in prohibited area
86	8-1572	Improper parking
107	8-1573	Unattended vehicle
108	8-1576	Driving with view or driving mechanism obstructed
109	8-1580	Coasting
110	8-1581	Following fire apparatus too closely
111	8-1582	Driving over fire hose
112	8-1583	Putting glass, etc., on highway
112.1	8-15,102	Littering from a Motor Vehicle
113	8-1584	Driving into intersection, crosswalk, or crossing without sufficient space on other side
114	8-1585	Improper operation of snowmobile on highway
114.1	8-15,100	Unlawful operation of all-terrain vehicle
114.2	8-15,106	Unlawful operation of a micro utility truck
114.3	8-15,101	Unlawful operation of low-speed vehicle
114.4	8-15,108	Unlawful operation of golf cart
114.5	8-15,109	Unlawful operation of work-site utility vehicle
116	8-1575	Driving on sidewalk
117	8-1574	Improper backing
123	8-1577	Unsafe opening of vehicle door
124	8-1578	Riding in house trailer or mobile or manufactured home
126.1	8-15,110	Unlawful obstructing of license plate
126.2	8-15,111	Unlawful use of wireless communication devices
127	8-1586	Parental responsibility of child riding bicycle
129	8-1588	Not riding on bicycle seat; too many

STO Section	Statute	Description of Offense
		persons on bicycle
130	8-1589	Clinging to other vehicle
131	8-1590	Improper riding of bicycle on roadway
132	8-1591	Carrying articles on bicycle; one hand on handlebars
133	8-1592	Improper bicycle lamps, brakes or reflectors
138	8-1594	Improper operation of motorcycle; seats; passengers, bundles
139	8-1595	Improper operation of motorcycle on laned roadway
140	8-1596	Motorcycle clinging to other vehicle
141	8-1597	Improper motorcycle handlebars or passenger equipment
142	8-1598	Motorcycle helmet and eye protection requirements
143	8-1701	Equipment offenses that are not misdemeanors
144	8-1703	Driving without lights when needed
146	8-1705	Defective headlamps
147	8-1706	Defective tail lamp
148	8-1707	Defective reflector
149	8-1708	Improper stop lamp or turn signal
151	8-1710	Improper lighting equipment on certain vehicles
152	8-1711	Improper lamp color on certain vehicles
153	8-1712	Improper mounting of reflectors and lamps on certain vehicles
154	8-1713	Improper visibility of reflectors and lamps on certain vehicles
156	8-1715	No lamp or flag on projecting load
157	8-1716	Improper lamps on parked vehicle
158	8-1718	Improper lamps and equipment on implements of husbandry, road machinery or animal-drawn vehicles
159	8-1719	Unlawful use of spot, fog, or auxiliary lamp
160	8-1720	Improper lamps or lights on emergency vehicle
161	8-1721	Improper stop or turn signal
162	8-1722	Improper vehicular hazard warning lamp
163	8-1723	Unauthorized additional lighting equipment
164	8-1724	Improper multiple-beam lights
165	8-1725	Failure to dim headlights

STO Section	Statute	Description of Offense
166	8-1726	Improper single-beam headlights
167	8-1727	Improper speed with alternate lighting
168	8-1728	Improper number of driving lamps
169	8-1729	Unauthorized lights and signals
170	8-1730	Improper school bus lighting equipment and warning devices
171	8-1730a	Unauthorized lights and devices on church or day-care bus
172	8-1731	Improper lights on highway construction or maintenance vehicles
173	8-1734	Defective brakes
174	8-1738	Defective or improper use of horn or warning device
175	8-1739	Defective muffler
176	8-1740	Defective mirror
177	8-1741	Defective wipers; obstructed windshield or windows
178	8-1742	Improper tires
178.1	8-1742b	Improper wide-based single tires
182.2	8-1578a	Unlawful riding on vehicles; persons under age 14
183	8-1801	Defective motorcycle headlamps
184	8-1802	Defective motorcycle tail lamp
185	8-1803	Defective motorcycle reflector
186	8-1804	Defective motorcycle stop lamps and turn signals
187	8-1805	Defective multiple-beam lighting
188	8-1806	Improper road-lighting equipment on motor-driven cycles
189	8-1807	Defective motorcycle or motor-driven cycle brakes
190	8-1808	Improper performance ability of brakes
191	8-1810	Defective horn, muffler, mirrors or tires

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CHANGES IN STANDARD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE FOR 2018

The following represent the changes in the Standard Traffic Ordinance from the 2017 edition to the 2018 edition.

Section 1. **Definitions.**

Added: Waste Collection Vehicle.

Section 30. **Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Drugs; Penalties.** (Amended by H. Sub. SB 374 and HB 2439)

Section 30.1 **Driving a Commercial Motor Vehicle Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Drugs; Penalties.** (Amended by H. Sub. SB 374 and HB 2439)

Section 40.1 **Passing a Stationary Waste Collection Vehicle**. (New section created by Sub. SB 272

Section 81. **Overtaking and Passing School Bus.** (Amended by Sub. SB 272)

Section 112.1 **Littering from a Motor Vehicle.** (Added by Editor)

Section 114.4(c). **Unlawful Operation of a Golf Cart.** (Amended by Sub. SB 272)

Section 174. **Horns and Warning Devises.** (New subsection (f) in response to new section 40.1)

Section 194. **Driving While License Canceled Suspended or Revoked; Penalty.** (Amended by HB 2439)

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