SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1715

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES SCHAD (Sponsor), COOPER (155), WALLACE, FISHER, FAITH, LEMBKE, NANCE, BRUNS, BIVINS, WILSON (119), SANDER, JONES (117), ROBB, SMITH (150), KINGERY, DUSENBERG, DAY, SCHARNHORST, RUESTMAN, DENISON, DEEKEN, MAY, LOEHNER, CUNNINGHAM (86), WILSON (130), MOORE, NOLTE, KRAUS, McGHEE, MUNZLINGER, SATER, WETER, MUSCHANY, KELLY, SCHLOTTACH, RUZICKA, JONES (89), WRIGHT, GUEST, SILVEY, GRISAMORE, FLOOK, ONDER, BAKER (123), VIEBROCK, SCHOELLER, POLLOCK, PARSON, PRATT, TILLEY, ERVIN, QUINN (7), STEVENSON, SUTHERLAND, SCHAAF, ST. ONGE, FRANZ, THRELKELD, COX, WELLS, STREAM, THOMSON, WASSON, HOBBS, SMITH (14) AND BRANDOM (Co-sponsors).

Read 1st time January 17, 2008 and copies ordered printed.

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

4105L.01I

AN ACT

To repeal sections 304.157, 306.010, 306.015, 306.100, 306.111, 306.112, 306.114, 306.117, 306.124, 306.125, 306.126, 306.127, 306.132, 306.147, 306.163, 306.221, 565.024, 565.082, and 577.080, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty new sections relating to watercraft, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 304.157, 306.010, 306.015, 306.100, 306.111, 306.112, 306.114,

- 2 306.117, 306.124, 306.125, 306.126, 306.127, 306.132, 306.147, 306.163, 306.221, 565.024,
- 3 565.082, and 577.080, RSMo, are repealed and twenty new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to
- 4 be known as sections 304.157, 306.010, 306.015, 306.100, 306.111, 306.112, 306.114, 306.117,
- 5 306.118, 306.124, 306.125, 306.126, 306.127, 306.132, 306.147, 306.163, 306.221, 565.024,
- 6 565.082, and 577.080, to read as follows:
 - 304.157. 1. If a person abandons property, as defined in section 304.001, on any real
- 2 property owned by another without the consent of the owner or person in possession of the
- 3 property, at the request of the person in possession of the real property, any member of the state

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

highway patrol, state water patrol, sheriff, or other law enforcement officer within his jurisdiction
may authorize a towing company to remove such abandoned property from the property in the
following circumstances:

- (1) The abandoned property is left unattended for more than forty-eight hours; or
- (2) In the judgment of a law enforcement officer, the abandoned property constitutes a safety hazard or unreasonably interferes with the use of the real property by the person in possession.
- 2. A local government agency may also provide for the towing of motor vehicles **or vessels** from real property under the authority of any local ordinance providing for the towing of vehicles **or vessels** which are derelict, junk, scrapped, disassembled or otherwise harmful to the public health under the terms of the ordinance. Any local government agency authorizing a tow under this subsection shall report the tow to the local law enforcement agency within two hours with a crime inquiry and inspection report pursuant to section 304.155.
- 3. Neither the law enforcement officer, local government agency nor anyone having custody of abandoned property under his or her direction shall be liable for any damage to such abandoned property occasioned by a removal authorized by this section other than damages occasioned by negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions.
- 4. The owner of real property or lessee in lawful possession of the real property or the property or security manager of the real property may authorize a towing company to remove abandoned property or property parked in a restricted or assigned area without authorization by a law enforcement officer only when the owner, lessee or property or security manager of the real property is present. A property or security manager must be a full-time employee of a business entity. An authorization to tow pursuant to this subsection may be made only under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) There is displayed, in plain view at all entrances to the property, a sign not less than seventeen by twenty-two inches in size, with lettering not less than one inch in height, prohibiting public parking and indicating that unauthorized abandoned property or property parked in a restricted or assigned area will be removed at the owner's expense, disclosing the maximum fee for all charges related to towing and storage, and containing the telephone number of the local traffic law enforcement agency where information can be obtained or a twenty-four-hour staffed emergency information telephone number by which the owner of the abandoned property or property parked in a restricted or assigned area may call to receive information regarding the location of such owner's property;
- (2) The abandoned property is left unattended on owner-occupied residential property with four residential units or less, and the owner, lessee or agent of the real property in lawful

possession has notified the appropriate law enforcement agency, and ten hours have elapsed since that notification; or

- (3) The abandoned property is left unattended on private property, and the owner, lessee or agent of the real property in lawful possession of real property has notified the appropriate law enforcement agency, and ninety-six hours have elapsed since that notification.
- 5. Pursuant to this section, any owner or lessee in lawful possession of real property that requests a towing company to tow abandoned property without authorization from a law enforcement officer shall at that time complete an abandoned property report which shall be considered a legal declaration subject to criminal penalty pursuant to section 575.060, RSMo. The report shall be in the form designed, printed and distributed by the director of revenue and shall contain the following:
- 50 (1) The year, model, make and abandoned property identification number of the property 31 and the owner and any lienholders, if known;
 - (2) A description of any damage to the abandoned property noted by owner, lessee or property or security manager in possession of the real property;
 - (3) The license plate or registration number and the state of issuance, if available;
- 55 (4) The physical location of the property and the reason for requesting the property to 56 be towed;
 - (5) The date the report is completed;
 - (6) The printed name, address and phone number of the owner, lessee or property or security manager in possession of the real property;
 - (7) The towing company's name and address;
 - (8) The signature of the towing operator;
 - (9) The signature of the owner, lessee or property or security manager attesting to the facts that the property has been abandoned for the time required by this section and that all statements on the report are true and correct to the best of the person's knowledge and belief and that the person is subject to the penalties for making false statements;
 - (10) Space for the name of the law enforcement agency notified of the towing of the abandoned property and for the signature of the law enforcement official receiving the report; and
 - (11) Any additional information the director of revenue deems appropriate.
 - 6. Any towing company which tows abandoned property without authorization from a law enforcement officer pursuant to subsection 4 of this section shall deliver a copy of the abandoned property report to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the location from which the abandoned property was towed. The copy may be produced and sent by facsimile machine or other device which produces a near exact likeness of the print and

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signatures required, but only if the law enforcement agency receiving the report has the technological capability of receiving such copy and has registered the towing company for such purpose. The registration requirements shall not apply to law enforcement agencies located in counties of the third or fourth classification. The report shall be delivered within two hours if the tow was made from a signed location pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 4 of this section, otherwise the report shall be delivered within twenty-four hours.

- 7. The law enforcement agency receiving such abandoned property report must record the date on which the abandoned property report is filed with such agency and shall promptly make an inquiry into the national crime information center and any statewide Missouri law enforcement computer system to determine if the abandoned property has been reported as stolen. The law enforcement agency shall enter the information pertaining to the towed property into the statewide law enforcement computer system, and an officer shall sign the abandoned property report and provide the towing company with a signed copy. The department of revenue may design and sell to towing companies informational brochures outlining owner or lessee of real property obligations pursuant to this section.
- 8. The law enforcement agency receiving notification that abandoned property has been towed by a towing company shall search the records of the department of revenue and provide the towing company with the latest owner and lienholder information on the abandoned property, and if the tower has online access to the department of revenue's records, the tower shall comply with the requirements of section 301.155, RSMo. If the abandoned property is not claimed within ten working days, the towing company shall send a copy of the abandoned property report signed by a law enforcement officer to the department of revenue.
- 9. If any owner or lessee of real property knowingly authorizes the removal of abandoned property in violation of this section, then the owner or lessee shall be deemed guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

306.010. As used in this chapter the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Motorboat", any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not such machinery is a principal source of propulsion;
 - (2) "Operate", to navigate or otherwise use a motorboat or a vessel;
- 5 (3) "Operator", the person who operates or has charge of the navigation or use of a 6 vessel;
- 7 (4) "Owner", a person other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to a 8 motorboat. The term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a motorboat subject 9 to an interest of another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment or 10 performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as 11 security;

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12 (5) "Parasailing", the towing of any person equipped with a parachute or kite equipment 13 by any watercraft operating on the waters of this state;

- (6) "Personal watercraft", a class of vessel, which is less than sixteen feet in length, propelled by machinery which is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the vessel, rather than being operated by a person sitting or standing inside the vessel;
- (7) "Skiing", any activity that involves a person or persons being towed by a vessel, including but not limited to waterskiing, wake boarding, wake surfing, knee boarding, and tubing;
- (8) "Vessel", every motorboat and every description of motorized watercraft, and any watercraft more than twelve feet in length which is powered by sail alone or by a combination of sail and machinery, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, but not any watercraft having as the only means of propulsion a paddle or oars;
- [(8)] (9) "Watercraft", any boat or craft, including a vessel, used or capable of being used as a means of transport on waters;
- [(9)] (10) "Waters of this state", any waters, lakes, or reservoirs within the territorial limits of this state [and lakes constructed or maintained by the United States Army Corps of Engineers except bodies of water owned by a person, corporation, association, partnership, municipality or other political subdivision, public water supply impoundments, and except drainage ditches constructed by a drainage district, but the term does include any body of water which has been leased to or owned by the state department of conservation].
- 306.015. 1. The owner of a vessel kept within this state shall cause it to be registered in the office of the director of revenue who shall issue a certificate of title for the same.
- 2. The owner of any vessel acquired or brought into the state shall file his application for title within sixty days after it is acquired or brought into this state. The director of revenue may grant extensions of time for titling to any person in deserving cases.
- 3. The fee for the certificate of title shall be seven dollars fifty cents and shall be paid to the director of revenue at the time of making application. If application for certificate of title is not made within sixty days after the vessel is acquired or brought into the state, a delinquency penalty fee of ten dollars for each thirty days of delinquency, not to exceed a total of thirty dollars, shall be imposed. If the director of revenue learns that any person has failed to make application for certificate of title within sixty days after acquiring or bringing into the state a vessel or has sold a vessel without obtaining a certificate of title, he shall cancel the registration of all motorboats, vessels, and watercraft registered in the name of the person, either as sole owner or as co-owner, and shall notify the person that the cancellation will remain in force until the person pays the delinquency penalty fee provided in this section together with all fees,

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charges, and payments which he should have paid in connection with the certificate of title of the vessel. 17

- 4. In the event of a sale or transfer of ownership of a vessel or outboard motor for which a certificate of ownership or manufacturer's statement of origin has been issued, the holder of such certificate shall endorse on the same an assignment thereof, with warranty of title in form printed thereon, and prescribed by the director of revenue, with a statement 22 of all liens or encumbrances on such vessel or outboard motor, and deliver the same to the buyer at the time of delivery to the buyer of such vessel or outboard motor; provided that, 24 when the transfer of a vessel or outboard motor occurs within a corporation which holds a license to operate as a motor vehicle or boat dealer under sections 301.550 to 301.573, 26 RSMo, and this section, the provisions of subdivision (3) of subsection 6 of section 144.070, RSMo, shall not apply.
 - 306.100. 1. For the purpose of this section, vessels shall be divided into four classes as follows:
- 3 (1) Class A, less than sixteen feet in length;
- 4 (2) Class 1, at least sixteen and less than twenty-six feet in length;
- 5 (3) Class 2, at least twenty-six and less than forty feet in length;
- 6 (4) Class 3, forty feet and over.
- 7 2. All vessels shall display from sunset to sunrise the following lights when under way, 8 and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for those prescribed shall be 9 exhibited:
- 10 (1) Vessels of classes A and 1:
- 11 (a) A bright white light aft to show all around the horizon;
 - (b) A combined light in the forepart of the vessel and lower than the white light aft, showing green to starboard and red to port, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points (22 1/2 degrees) abaft the beam on their respective sides.
 - (2) Vessels of classes 2 and 3:
 - (a) A bright white light in the forepart of the vessel as near the stem as practicable, so constructed as to show the unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points (225 degrees) of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points (112 1/2 degrees) on each side of the vessel; namely, from right ahead to two points (22 1/2 degrees) abaft the beam on either side;
- 21 (b) A bright white light aft to show all around the horizon and higher than the white light 22 forward;
- 23 (c) On the starboard side a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points (112 1/2 degrees) of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light

from right ahead to two points (22 1/2 degrees) abaft the beam on the starboard side; on the port side a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points (112 1/2 degrees) of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points (22 1/2 degrees) abaft the beam on the portside. The side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens so set as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

- (3) Vessels of classes A and 1 when propelled by sail alone shall exhibit the combined light prescribed by this section and a twelve point (135 degree) white light aft. Vessels of classes 2 and 3, when so propelled, shall exhibit the colored side lights, suitably screened, prescribed by this section and a twelve point (135 degree) white light aft.
- (4) All vessels between the hours of sunset and sunrise that are not under way, moored at permanent dockage or attached to an immovable object on shore so that they do not extend more than fifty feet from the shore shall display one three-hundred-sixty-degree white light visible three hundred sixty degrees around the horizon.
- (5) Every white light prescribed by this section shall be of such character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles. Every colored light prescribed by this section shall be of such character as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile. The word "visible" in this subsection, when applied to lights, shall mean visible on a dark night with clear atmosphere.
- (6) When propelled by sail and machinery every vessel shall carry the lights required by this section for a motorboat propelled by machinery only.
- 3. Any watercraft not defined as a vessel shall, from sunset to sunrise, carry, ready at hand, a lantern or flashlight showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to avert collision.
- 4. Any vessel may carry and exhibit the lights required by the federal regulations for preventing collisions at sea, in lieu of the lights required by subsection 2 of this section.
- 5. All other watercraft over sixty-five feet in length and those propelled solely by wind effect on the sail shall display lights prescribed by federal regulations.
- 6. Any watercraft used by a person engaged in the act of sport fishing is not required to display any lights required by this section if no other vessel is within the immediate vicinity of the first vessel, the vessel is using an electric trolling motor and the vessel is within fifty feet of the shore.
- 7. Every vessel, except those in class A, shall have on board at least one wearable personal flotation device of type I, II or III for each person on board and each person being towed who is not wearing one. Every such vessel shall also have on board at least one type IV throwable personal flotation device.

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8. All class A motorboats and all watercraft traveling on the waters of this state shall have on board at least one type I, II, III or IV personal flotation device for each person on board and each person being towed who is not wearing one.

- 9. No vessel shall continuously display spotlights, docking lights, or any other nonprescribed lights between official sunset and sunrise.
- **10.** All lifesaving devices required by subsections 7 and 8 of this section shall be United States Coast Guard approved, in serviceable condition and so placed as to be readily accessible.
- [10.] 11. Every vessel which is carrying or using flammable or toxic fluid in any enclosure for any purpose, and which is not an entirely open vessel, shall have an efficient natural or mechanical ventilation system which must be capable of removing resulting gases prior to and during the time the vessel is occupied by any person.
- 70 [11.] **12.** Motorboats shall carry on board at least the following United States Coast 71 Guard approved fire extinguishers:
 - (1) Every class A and every class 1 motorboat carrying or using gasoline or any other flammable or toxic fluid, one B1 type fire extinguisher;
 - (2) Every class 2 motorboat, one B2 or two B1 type fire extinguishers;
- 75 (3) Every class 3 motorboat:
 - (a) Three B1 type fire extinguishers; or
 - (b) One B2 type and one B1 type fire extinguisher; or
- 78 (c) A fixed fire extinguishing system and one B2 type fire extinguisher; or
- 79 (d) A fixed fire extinguishing system and two B1 type fire extinguishers.
- [12.] **13.** All class 1 and 2 motorboats and vessels shall have a sounding device. All class 3 motorboats and vessels shall have at least a sounding device and one bell.
- [13.] **14.** No person shall operate any watercraft which is not equipped as required by this section.
 - [14.] **15.** A Missouri state water patrol officer may direct the operator of any watercraft being operated without sufficient personal flotation devices, fire-fighting devices or in an overloaded or other unsafe condition or manner to take whatever immediate and reasonable steps are necessary for the safety of those aboard when, in the judgment of the officer, such operation creates a hazardous condition. The officer may direct the operator to return the watercraft to the nearest safe mooring and to remain there until the situation creating the hazardous condition is corrected.
 - [15.] **16.** A Missouri state water patrol officer may remove any unmanned or unattended watercraft from the water when, in the judgment of the officer, the watercraft creates a hazardous condition.

306.111. 1. A person commits the crime of negligent operation of a vessel if when operating a vessel on the [Mississippi River, Missouri River or the lakes] waters of this state he or she acts with criminal negligence, as defined in subsection 5 of section 562.016, RSMo, to cause physical injury to any other person or damage to the property of any other person. A person convicted of negligent operation of a vessel is guilty of a class B misdemeanor upon conviction for the first violation, guilty of a class A misdemeanor upon conviction for the second violation, and guilty of a class D felony for conviction for the third and subsequent violations.

- 2. A person commits the crime of operating a vessel while intoxicated if he operates a vessel on the [Mississippi River, Missouri River or the lakes] waters of this state while in an intoxicated condition. [A person convicted of] Operating a vessel while intoxicated is [guilty of] a class B misdemeanor [upon conviction for the first violation, guilty of a class A misdemeanor upon conviction for the second violation, and guilty of a class D felony for conviction for the third and subsequent violations].
- 3. A person commits the crime of involuntary manslaughter with a vessel if, while in an intoxicated condition, he operates any vessel on the [Mississippi River, Missouri River or the lakes] **waters** of this state and, when so operating, acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person. Involuntary manslaughter with a vessel is a class C felony.
- 4. A person commits the crime of assault with a vessel in the second degree if, while in an intoxicated condition, he operates any vessel on the [Mississippi River, Missouri River or the lakes] waters of this state and, when so operating, acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to any other person. Assault with a vessel in the second degree is a class D felony.
- 5. For purposes of this section, a person is in an intoxicated condition when he is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance or drug, or any combination thereof.
 - 306.112. 1. A person commits the crime of operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content if such person operates a vessel on the [Mississippi River, Missouri River or the lakes] waters of this state with [ten-hundredths] eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood.
 - 2. As used in this section, percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood and may be shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva.
 - 3. [Any person convicted of] Operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content is [guilty of] a class B misdemeanor [upon conviction for the first violation, guilty of a class A misdemeanor upon conviction for the second violation, and guilty of a class D felony for conviction for the third and subsequent violations].

306.114. 1. No person convicted of or pleading guilty to a violation of section 306.111 or 306.112 shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence, unless such person is placed on probation for a minimum of two years and a record of the conviction or plea of guilty is entered into the records of the Missouri uniform law enforcement system maintained by the Missouri state highway patrol.

- 2. Chemical tests of a person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva to be considered valid under the provisions of sections 306.111 to 306.119 shall be performed according to methods and devices approved by the department of health and senior services by licensed medical personnel or by a person possessing a valid permit issued by the department of health and senior services for this purpose. In addition, any state, county, or municipal law enforcement officer who is certified pursuant to chapter 590, RSMo, may, prior to arrest, administer a portable chemical test to any person suspected of operating any vessel in violation of section 306.111 or 306.112. A portable chemical test shall be admissible as evidence of probable cause to arrest and as exculpatory evidence, but shall not be admissible as evidence of blood alcohol content. The provisions of section 306.116 shall not apply to a test administered prior to arrest pursuant to this section.
- 3. The department of health and senior services shall approve satisfactory techniques, devices, equipment, or methods to conduct tests required by sections 306.111 to 306.119, and shall establish standards as to the qualifications and competence of individuals to conduct analyses and to issue permits which shall be subject to termination, suspension or revocation by the department of health and senior services.
- 4. A licensed physician, registered nurse, or trained medical technician, acting at the request and direction of a law enforcement officer, shall withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol content of the blood, unless the medical personnel, in the exercise of good faith medical judgment, believes such procedure would endanger the life or health of the person in custody. Blood may be withdrawn only by such medical personnel, but such restriction shall not apply to the taking of a breath test or a urine or saliva specimen. In withdrawing blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol content in the blood, only a previously unused and sterile needle and sterile vessel shall be used and the withdrawal shall otherwise be in strict accord with accepted medical practices. [A nonalcoholic antiseptic shall be used for cleansing the skin prior to a venapuncture.] Upon the request of the person who is tested, full information concerning the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to such person.
- 5. No person who administers any test pursuant to the provisions of sections 306.111 to 306.119 upon the request of a law enforcement officer, no hospital in or with which such person is employed or is otherwise associated or in which such test is administered, and no other person,

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firm, or corporation by whom or with which such person is employed or is in any way associated shall be civilly liable for damages to the person tested, except for negligence in administering of the test or for willful and wanton acts or omissions.

- 6. Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering such person incapable of refusing to take a test as provided in sections 306.111 to 306.119 shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by section 306.116 and the test or tests may be administered.
- 306.117. 1. Upon the trial of any person for violation of any of the provisions of section 306.111 or 306.112 the amount of alcohol or drugs in the person's blood at the time of the act alleged as shown by any chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva is admissible in evidence and the provisions of subdivision (5) of section 491.060, RSMo, shall not prevent the admissibility or introduction of such evidence if otherwise admissible. Evidence of alcohol in a person's blood shall be given the following effect:
 - (1) If there was five-hundredths of one percent or less by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, it shall be presumed that the person was not intoxicated at the time the specimen was obtained;
- 10 (2) If there was in excess of five-hundredths of one percent but less than 11 [ten-hundredths] **eight-hundredths** of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, 12 the fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not intoxicated, but the 13 fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was 14 intoxicated;
 - (3) If there was [ten-hundredths] **eight-hundredths** of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, this shall be prima facie evidence that the person was intoxicated at the time the specimen was taken.
 - 2. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood.
 - 3. A chemical analysis of a person's breath, blood, urine, or saliva, in order to give rise to the presumption or to have the effect provided for in subsection 1 of this section, shall have been performed as provided in sections 306.111 to 306.119 and in accordance with methods and standards approved by the department of health and senior services.
 - 4. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled substance, or drug, or a combination of either or both with or without alcohol.
- 306.118. 1. For purposes of this section, unless the context clearly indicates 2 otherwise, the following terms mean:

- 3 (1) "Aggravated offender", a person who:
 - (a) Has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of three or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or
 - (b) Has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one or more intoxication-related boating offenses and any of the following: involuntary manslaughter under subsection 3 of section 306.111; assault with a vessel in the second degree under subsection 4 of section 306.111, or assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.082, RSMo;
 - (2) "Chronic offender":
 - (a) A person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of four or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or
 - (b) A person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of, on two or more separate occasions, any combination of the following: involuntary manslaughter under subsection 3 of section 306.111; assault with a vessel in the second degree under subsection 4 of section 306.111; or assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.082, RSMo; or
 - (c) A person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of two or more intoxication-related boating offenses and any of the following: involuntary manslaughter under subsection 3 of section 306.111; assault with a vessel in the second degree under subsection 4 of section 306.111; or assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.082, RSMo;
 - (3) "Intoxication-related boating offense", operating a vessel while intoxicated under subsection 2 of section 306.111; operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content under section 306.112; involuntary manslaughter under subsection 3 of section 306.111; assault with a vessel in the second degree under subsection 4 of section 306.111; any violation of subsection 2 of section 306.110; or assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.082, RSMo;
 - (4) "Persistent offender", one of the following:
 - (a) A person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of two or more intoxication-related boating offenses;
 - (b) A person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of involuntary manslaughter under subsection 3 of section 306.111, assault in the second degree under subsection 4 of section 306.111, assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.082, RSMo;
 - (5) "Prior offender", a person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one intoxication-related boating offense, where such prior offense occurred within five

years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related boating offense for which the person is charged.

- 2. Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of subsection 2 of section 306.110, section 306.111, or section 306.112, who is alleged and proved to be a prior offender shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- 3. Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of subsection 2 of section 306.110, section 306.111, or section 306.112, who is alleged and proved to be a persistent offender shall be guilty of a class D felony.
- 4. Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of subsection 2 of section 306.110, section 306.111, or section 306.112, who is alleged and proved to be an aggravated offender shall be guilty of a class C felony.
- 5. Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of subsection 2 of section 306.110, section 306.111, or section 306.112 who is alleged and proved to be a chronic offender shall be guilty of a class B felony.
- 6. No state, county, or municipal court shall suspend the imposition of sentence as to a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, or chronic offender under this section, nor sentence such person to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 557.011, RSMo, to the contrary notwithstanding. No prior offender shall be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of five days imprisonment, unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service. No persistent offender shall be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment, unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court. No aggravated offender shall be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment. No chronic offender shall be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment.
- 7. The state, county, or municipal court shall find the defendant to be a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, or chronic offender if:
- (1) The indictment or information, original or amended, or the information in lieu of an indictment pleads all essential facts warranting a finding that the defendant is a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, or chronic offender; and
- (2) Evidence is introduced that establishes sufficient facts pleaded to warrant a finding beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant is a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, or chronic offender; and

75 (3) The court makes findings of fact that warrant a finding beyond a reasonable doubt by the court that the defendant is a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, or chronic offender.

- 8. In a jury trial, the facts shall be pleaded, established and found prior to submission to the jury outside of its hearing.
- 9. In a trial without a jury or upon a plea of guilty, the court may defer the proof in findings of such facts to a later time, but prior to sentencing.
 - 10. The defendant shall be accorded full rights of confrontation and cross-examination, with the opportunity to present evidence, at such hearings.
 - 11. The defendant may waive proof of the facts alleged.
 - 12. Nothing in this section shall prevent the use of presentence investigations or commitments.
 - 13. At the sentencing hearing both the state, county, or municipality and the defendant shall be permitted to present additional information bearing on the issue of sentence.
 - 14. The pleas or findings of guilty shall be prior to the date of commission of the present offense.
 - 15. The court shall not instruct the jury as to the range of punishment or allow the jury, upon a finding of guilty, to assess and declare the punishment as part of its verdict in cases of prior offenders, persistent offenders, aggravated offenders, or chronic offenders.
- 306.124. 1. (1) "Aids to navigation" means buoys, beacons or other fixed objects in the water which are used to mark obstructions to navigation or to direct navigation through safe channels.
 - (2) "Regulatory markers" means any anchored or fixed markers in or on the water or signs on the shore or on bridges over the water other than aids to navigation and shall include but not be limited to bathing markers, speed zone markers, information markers, danger zone markers, boat keep-out areas, and mooring buoys.
 - 2. The Missouri state water patrol after a public hearing pursuant to notice thereof published not less than ten days prior thereto in each county to be affected may provide for the uniform marking of the water areas in this state through the placement of aids to navigation and regulatory markers. The Missouri state water patrol shall establish a marking system compatible with the system of aids to navigation prescribed by the United States Coast Guard. No city, county, or person shall mark or obstruct the water of this state in any manner so as to endanger the operation of watercraft or conflict with the marking system prescribed by the state water patrol.

3. Whenever, due to any actual or imminent man-made or natural disaster, the navigation or use of any waters of this state presents an unreasonable danger to persons or property, the Missouri state water patrol may, with the consent of the director of the department of public safety, close such waters [by the placement of regulatory markers].

- 4. The operation of any watercraft within prohibited areas that are marked shall be prima facie evidence of negligent operation.
- 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a watercraft on the waters of this state in a manner other than that prescribed or permitted by regulatory markers.
 - 6. No person shall moor or fasten a watercraft to or willfully damage, tamper, remove, obstruct, or interfere with any aid to navigation or regulatory marker established pursuant to sections 306.010 to 306.126.
 - 306.125. 1. Every person shall operate a motorboat, vessel or watercraft in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed so as not to endanger the property of another or the life or limb of any person and shall exercise the highest degree of care.
 - 2. No person shall operate a motorboat, vessel or watercraft at any time from a half-hour after sunset until an hour before sunrise the following day at a speed exceeding thirty miles per hour. [This subsection shall only apply to the waters of the Mississippi River, the waters of the Missouri River, and lakes with an aggregate shoreline in excess of one hundred sixty miles.]
 - 3. Vessels shall not be operated within one hundred feet of any dock, pier, occupied anchored boat or buoyed restricted area on any lake at a speed in excess of slow-no wake speed.
 - 4. Subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to a motorboat or other boat race authorized under section 306.130.
 - 306.126. 1. The operator of a motorboat shall not allow any person to ride or sit on the gunwales, decking over the bow, railing, top of seat back or decking over the back of the motorboat while under way, unless such person is inboard of adequate guards or railing provided on the motorboat to prevent a passenger from being lost overboard. As used in this section, the term "adequate guards or railing" means guards or railings having a height parameter of at least six inches but not more than eighteen inches. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that passengers or other persons aboard a motorboat cannot occupy the decking over the bow of the boat to moor it to a mooring buoy or to cast off from such a buoy, or for any other necessary purpose. The provisions of this section shall not apply to vessels propelled by sail.
 - 2. Whenever any person leaves any watercraft[, other than a personal watercraft,] on the waters of [the Mississippi River, the waters of the Missouri River or the lakes of] this state and enters the water [between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and sunset], the operator of such watercraft shall display on the watercraft a red or orange flag measuring not less than twelve inches by twelve inches. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to watercraft that is moored or

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anchored. The flag required by this subsection shall be visible for three hundred sixty degrees around the horizon when displayed and shall be displayed only when an occupant of the watercraft has left the confines of the watercraft and entered the water. [The flag required by this subsection shall not be displayed when the watercraft is engaged in towing any person, but shall be displayed when such person has ceased being towed and has reentered the water.]

- 3. No operator shall knowingly operate any watercraft within fifty yards of a flag required by subsection 2 of this section at a speed in excess of a slow-no wake speed.
- 306.127. 1. Beginning January 1, 2005, every person born after January 1, 1984, or as required pursuant to section 306.128, who operates a vessel on the [lakes] **waters** of this state shall possess, on the vessel, a boating safety identification card issued by the Missouri state water patrol or its agent which shows that he or she has:
- (1) Successfully completed a boating safety course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators and certified by the Missouri state water patrol. The boating safety course may include a course sponsored by the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary or the United States Power Squadron. The Missouri state water patrol may appoint agents to administer a boater education course or course equivalency examination and issue boater identification cards under guidelines established by the water patrol. The Missouri state water patrol shall maintain a list of approved courses; or
- (2) Successfully passed an equivalency examination prepared by the Missouri state water patrol and administered by the Missouri state water patrol or its agent. The equivalency examination shall have a degree of difficulty equal to, or greater than, that of the examinations given at the conclusion of an approved boating safety course; or
- 16 (3) A valid master's, mate's, or operator's license issued by the United States Coast 17 Guard.
 - 2. The Missouri state water patrol or its agent shall issue a permanent boating safety identification card to each person who complies with the requirements of this section which is valid for life unless invalidated pursuant to law.
 - 3. The Missouri state water patrol may charge a fee for such card or any replacement card that does not substantially exceed the costs of administrating this section. The Missouri state water patrol or its designated agent shall collect such fees. These funds shall be forwarded to general revenue.
 - 4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who:
 - (1) Is licensed by the United States Coast Guard to serve as master of a vessel;
- (2) Operates a vessel only on a private lake or pond that is not classified as waters of the state;
 - (3) Until January 1, 2006, is a nonresident who is visiting the state for sixty days or less;

- 30 (4) Is participating in an event or regatta approved by the water patrol;
- 31 (5) Is a nonresident who has proof of a valid boating certificate or license issued by 32 another state if the boating course is approved by the National Association of State Boating Law 33 Administrators (NASBLA);
 - (6) Is exempted by rule of the water patrol;
 - (7) Is currently serving in any branch of the United States armed forces, reserves, or Missouri national guard, or any spouse of a person currently in such service; or
 - (8) Has previously successfully completed a boating safety education course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA).
 - 5. The Missouri state water patrol shall inform other states of the requirements of this section.
 - 6. No individual shall be detained or stopped strictly for the purpose of checking whether the individual possesses a boating safety identification card or a temporary boater education permit.
 - 7. Beginning January 1, 2006, any nonresident born after January 1, 1984, desiring to operate a rental vessel on the lakes of this state, may obtain a temporary boater education permit by completing and passing a written examination developed by the Missouri state water patrol, provided the person meets the minimum age requirements for operating a vessel in this state. The Missouri state water patrol is authorized to promulgate rules for developing the examination and any requirements necessary for issuance of the temporary boater education permit. The temporary boater education permit shall expire when the nonresident obtains a permanent identification card pursuant to subsection 2 of this section or thirty days after issuance, whichever occurs first. The Missouri state water patrol may charge a fee not to exceed ten dollars for such temporary permit. Upon successful completion of an examination and prior to renting a vessel, the business entity responsible for giving the examination shall collect such fee and forward all collected fees to the Missouri state water patrol on a monthly basis for deposit in the state general revenue fund. Such business entity shall incur no additional liability in accepting the responsibility for administering the examination. This subsection shall terminate on December 31, 2010.
 - 306.132. 1. Any person operating a watercraft on the waters of this state shall stop such watercraft upon a signal of any member of the Missouri state water patrol and obey any other reasonable signal or direction of such member of the Missouri state water patrol given in directing the movement of traffic on the waters of this state.
 - 2. Any person operating a watercraft upon the waters of this state shall immediately stop or position such watercraft in such a way as to give the right-of-way on the water to any emergency watercraft, as established by the Missouri state water patrol, when such emergency

8 watercraft gives an audible signal by siren or gives a visible signal by having at least one lighted 9 lamp exhibiting a red or blue light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance 10 of five hundred feet to the front of such emergency watercraft.

- 3. Vessels shall not be operated at a speed in excess of slow no-wake speed within one hundred feet of any emergency vessel that has red or blue lighting displayed.
- 4. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
 - 306.147. 1. As used in this section, the term "muffler" means a sound suppression device or system designed and installed to abate the sound of exhaust gases emitted from an internal combustion engine and which prevents excessive or unusual noise.
 - 2. Effective January 1, 1996, a person shall not manufacture, sell or offer for sale or operate in this state any motorboat manufactured after that date that exceeds the noise level of 90dB(A) when subjected to a stationary sound level test as prescribed by SAE J2005. All motorboats manufactured prior to January 1, 1996, shall not exceed eighty-six decibels on an A-weighted scale when subjected to a sound level test as prescribed by SAE J34 when measured from a distance of fifty or more feet from the motorboat.
 - 3. No person shall remove, alter or otherwise modify in any way a muffler or muffler system in a manner which will prevent it from being operated in accordance with this section. Nothing in this section shall preclude a person from removing, altering or modifying a muffler or muffler system so long as the muffler or muffler system continues to comply with subsection 2 of this section. This section shall not be construed so as to prohibit the use of any exhaust system or device, including but not limited to those not discharging water with exhaust gases, so long as the device or system is in compliance with subsection 2 of this section.
 - 4. No motorboat shall be equipped with any electrical or mechanical device or switch that when manipulated in any manner would allow the muffler or exhaust system to emit a noise level that exceeds the maximums in subsection 2 of this section.
 - 5. Effective January 1, 1996, a person shall not manufacture, nor shall any person sell or offer for sale any motorboat which is manufactured after January 1, 1996, which is equipped with a muffler or muffler system which does not comply with this section. The subsection shall not apply to power vessels designed, manufactured and sold for the sole purpose of competing in racing events and for no other purpose. Any such exemption or exception shall be documented in every sale agreement and shall be formally acknowledged by signature on the part of both the buyer and the seller. Copies of such agreement shall be maintained by both parties. A copy of such agreement shall be kept on board whenever the motorboat is operated. Any motorboat sold under this exemption may only be operated on the waters of this state in
- 28 motorboat sold under this exemption may only be operated on the waters of this state in
- 29 accordance with subsection 7 of this section.

- 6. As of January 1, 1996, every manufacturer which delivers a new motorboat for sale in this state shall certify, if the purchaser or dealer makes a request in writing, that the decibel level of the motorboat engine, muffler and exhaust system, as delivered to any licensed dealer in this state, does not exceed the noise level of 90dB(A) when subjected to a stationary sound level test as prescribed by SAE J2005. Such certificate of decibel level from the manufacturer shall be given by the dealer to the purchaser of the new motorboat if the motorboat is sold for use upon the waters of this state. The purchaser shall sign a statement acknowledging receipt of the certificate of decibel level which shall be supplied by the dealer. The dealer shall represent by affidavit whether or not the engine or muffler system of the new motorboat being sold has been altered or modified in any way.
- 7. The provisions of this section shall not apply to motorboats registered and actually participating in a racing event or tune-up periods for such racing events or to a motorboat being operated by a boat or engine manufacturer for the purpose of testing or development. The operator of any motorboat operated upon the waters of this state for the purpose of a tune-up for a sanctioned race or for testing or development by a boat or engine manufacturer shall at all times have in such operator's possession and produce on demand by a law enforcement officer a test permit issued by the state water patrol. For the purpose of races or racing events, such race shall only be sanctioned when conducted in accordance with and approved by the United States Coast Guard or this state.
- 8. Any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this section who has probable cause to believe that a motorboat is not in compliance with the noise levels established in this section may direct the operator of such motorboat to submit the motorboat to an on-site test to measure noise levels, with the officer on board if such officer chooses, and the operator shall comply with such request. The owner of any motorboat which violates any provision of this section shall have sixty days from the date of the violation to bring the motorboat into compliance with the provisions of this section. Thereafter, it shall be the owner's responsibility to have the motorboat tested by the state water patrol. If the motorboat fails the state water patrol test, the owner shall immediately moor the motorboat and shall keep the motorboat moored until the state water patrol certifies that the motorboat is in compliance with the provisions of this section. Any person who fails to comply with a request or direction of an officer made pursuant to this subsection is guilty of a class C misdemeanor. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the officer's ability to enforce this section and to issue citations to the owner or operator of any motorboat during the sixty-day compliance period.
- 9. Any officer who conducts motorboat sound level tests as provided in this section shall be qualified in motorboat noise testing by the department of public safety. Such qualifications shall include but may not be limited to the selection of the measurement site, and the calibration

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and use of noise testing equipment in accordance with the testing procedure prescribed by SAE J2005 and SAE J34. 67

- 10. Unless otherwise indicated, any person who knowingly violates this section is guilty of an infraction for a first offense with a penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars, is guilty of an infraction for a second offense with a penalty not to exceed two hundred dollars, and is guilty of an infraction for a third or subsequent offense with a penalty not to exceed three hundred dollars.
- 11. [This section shall only apply to the waters of the Mississippi River, the waters of 74 the Missouri River, and lakes with an aggregate shoreline in excess of one hundred sixty miles.] This section shall not apply to motorboats not intended for use in this state.
 - 306.163. 1. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a commissioner of the Missouri state water patrol from its uniformed membership to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commissioner shall take and subscribe an oath of office to perform the commissioner's duties faithfully and impartially.
 - 2. The commissioner shall prescribe rules for instruction and discipline and make administrative rules and regulations and fix the hours of duty for the members of the patrol. The commissioner shall have charge of the office of the patrol, shall be custodian of the records of the patrol, and shall direct the day-to-day activities of the officers, patrolmen and office personnel.
 - 3. The commissioner shall be given a certificate of appointment, a copy of which shall be filed with the secretary of state, granting him or her all the powers of a peace officer to enforce all the laws of this state within the jurisdiction of the water patrol as listed in section 306.165, provided that he has completed a law enforcement training course which meets the standards established in chapter 590, RSMo.
- 15 4. In the absence, or upon the disability, of the commissioner, or at the time the commissioner designates, the lieutenant colonel shall assume the duties of the commissioner. In case of the disability of the commissioner and the lieutenant colonel, the governor may 17 designate a major as acting commissioner and when so designated, the acting commissioner shall 18 19 have all the powers and duties of the commissioner.
- 306.221. 1. No person shall operate or otherwise position a vessel or other object or any person in such manner as to obstruct or impede the normal flow of traffic on the [lakes] waters 3 of this state.
- 4 2. Any person who violates subsection 1 of this section is guilty upon the first conviction of a class C misdemeanor and upon the second and any subsequent conviction of a class B 5 misdemeanor.

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565.024. 1. A person commits the crime of involuntary manslaughter in the first degree if he or she:

- (1) Recklessly causes the death of another person; or
- 4 (2) While in an intoxicated condition operates a motor vehicle **or vessel** in this state and, 5 when so operating, acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person; or
- 6 (3) While in an intoxicated condition operates a motor vehicle **or vessel** in this state, 7 and, when so operating, acts with criminal negligence to:
- 8 (a) Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vehicle **or vessel** operated by 9 the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vehicle 10 leaving a highway, as defined by section 301.010, RSMo, or the highway's right-of-way; or **from** 11 **the defendant's vessel leaving the waters of the state as defined by section 306.010, RSMo;** 12 **or**
 - (b) Cause the death of two or more persons; or
 - (c) Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood; or
 - (4) Operates a motor vehicle in violation of subsection 2 of section 304.022, RSMo, and when so operating, acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person authorized to operate an emergency vehicle, as defined in section 304.022, RSMo, while such person is in the performance of official duties;
 - (5) Operates a vessel in violation of subsections 1 and 2 of section 306.132, RSMo, and when so operating acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person authorized to operate an emergency watercraft, as defined in section 306.132, RSMo, while such person is in the performance of official duties.
 - 2. Involuntary manslaughter in the first degree under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section is a class C felony. Involuntary manslaughter in the first degree under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section is a class B felony. A second or subsequent violation of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section is a class A felony. For any violation of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section, the minimum prison term which the defendant must serve shall be eighty-five percent of his or her sentence. Any violation of [subdivision] subdivisions (4) and (5) of subsection 1 of this section is a class B felony.
 - 3. A person commits the crime of involuntary manslaughter in the second degree if he acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person.
 - 4. Involuntary manslaughter in the second degree is a class D felony.
- 565.082. 1. A person commits the crime of assault of a law enforcement officer, 2 emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer in the second degree if such person:

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3 (1) Knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, 4 emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous 5 instrument;

- (2) Knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer by means other than a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;
- 9 (3) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer, emergency 10 personnel, or probation and parole officer; or
 - (4) While in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of controlled substances or drugs, operates a motor vehicle or vessel in this state and when so operating, acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer;
 - (5) Acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;
 - (6) Purposely or recklessly places a law enforcement officer, emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer in apprehension of immediate serious physical injury; or
 - (7) Acts with criminal negligence to create a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer, emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer.
 - 2. As used in this section, "emergency personnel" means any paid or volunteer firefighter, emergency room or trauma center personnel, or emergency medical technician as defined in subdivisions (15), (16), and (17) of section 190.100, RSMo.
 - 3. Assault of a law enforcement officer, emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer in the second degree is a class B felony unless committed pursuant to subdivision (2), (5), (6), or (7) of subsection 1 of this section in which case it is a class C felony.
 - 577.080. 1. A person commits the crime of abandoning a motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer if he abandons any motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer on the right-of-way of any public road or state highway or on or in any of the waters in this state or on the banks of any stream, or on any land or water owned, operated or leased by the state, any board, department, agency or commission thereof, or any political subdivision thereof or on any land or water owned, operated or leased by the federal government or on any private real property owned by another without his consent.
- 7 2. For purposes of this section, the last owner of record of a motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer found abandoned and not shown to be transferred pursuant to sections 301.196 and 301.197, RSMo, shall be deemed prima facie to have been the owner of such motor vehicle, 10 vessel, or trailer at the time it was abandoned and to have been the person who abandoned the motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer or caused or procured its abandonment. The registered owner

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of the abandoned motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer shall not be subject to the penalties provided 13 by this section if the motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer was in the care, custody, or control of another person at the time of the violation. In such instance, the owner shall submit such 15 evidence in an affidavit permitted by the court setting forth the name, address, and other pertinent information of the person who leased, rented, or otherwise had care, custody, or control 17 of the motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer at the time of the alleged violation. The affidavit 18 submitted pursuant to this subsection shall be admissible in a court proceeding adjudicating the 19 alleged violation and shall raise a rebuttable presumption that the person identified in the 20 affidavit was in actual control of the motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer. In such case, the court has 21 the authority to terminate the prosecution of the summons issued to the owner and issue a summons to the person identified in the affidavit as the operator. If the motor vehicle, vessel, 23 or trailer is alleged to have been stolen, the owner of the motor vehicle, vessel, or trailer shall submit proof that a police report was filed in a timely manner indicating that the vehicle or 24 vessel was stolen at the time of the alleged violation. 25

- 3. Abandoning a motor vehicle, **vessel**, or trailer is a class A misdemeanor.
- 4. Any person convicted pursuant to this section shall be civilly liable for all reasonable towing, storage, and administrative costs associated with the abandonment of the motor vehicle, **vessel**, or trailer. Any reasonable towing, storage, and administrative costs in excess of the value of the abandoned motor vehicle, **vessel**, or trailer that exist at the time the motor vehicle **or vessel** is transferred pursuant to section 304.156, RSMo, shall remain the liability of the person convicted pursuant to this section so long as the towing company, as defined in chapter 304, RSMo, provided the title owner and lienholders, as ascertained by the department of revenue records, a notice within the time frame and in the form as described in subsection 1 of section 304.156, RSMo.

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