

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING PETTY OFFENSES, DEFINING PETTY OFFENSES, VIOLATION PENALTY, REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCE, VALIDITY OF REMAINDER AND SETTING DATE TO TAKE EFFECT.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of St. Mary as follows:

Article 1. Peace Disturbance.

1. A person commits the offense of peace disturbance if:
 1. He unreasonably and knowingly disturbs or alarms another person or persons by:
 - I. Loud noise,
 - II. Offensive and indecent language which is likely to produce an immediate violent response from a reasonable recipient,
 - III. Fighting, or
 - IV. Creating a noxious or offensive odor;
 2. He is in a public place, or on private property of another without consent, and purposely causes inconvenience to another person or persons by unreasonably and physically obstructing:
 - I. Vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or
 - II. The free ingress or egress to or from a public or private place.
2. Private Peace Disturbance.
 1. A person commits the offense of private peace disturbance if he is on private property and unreasonably and purposely causes alarm to another person or persons on the same premises by:
 - I. Threatening to commit a crime against any person; or
 - II. Fighting.
3. Peace Disturbance Definitions. For the purposes of this code:
 1. "Property of another" means any property in which the actor does not have a possessory interest.
 2. "Private property" means any place which at the time is not open to the public. It includes property which is owned publicly or privately.
 3. "Public place" means any place which at the time is open to the public. It includes property which is owned publicly or privately.
 4. If a building or structure is divided into separately occupied units, such units are separate premises.

Article 2. Tampering.

A person commits the offense of tampering if he/she:

1. Tamperers with the property of another for the purpose of causing substantial inconvenience to that person or to another; or
2. Unlawfully operates or rides in or upon another's automobile, motorcycle, or other motor-propelled vehicle;
3. Tamperers or makes connection with property of a utility; or
4. Tamperers with the property or facilities of an institution providing health or safety protection.

Article 3. Property Damage.

A person commits the offense of property damage if he/she:

1. Knowingly damages property of another; or
2. Damages property for the purpose of defrauding an insurer.

Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

Article 4. Trespass.

A person commits the offense of trespass if he/she:

1. A person commits the offense of trespass in the first degree if he/she knowingly enters unlawfully or knowingly remains unlawfully in a building or inhabitable structure or upon real property.

Article 5. Obstructing Entry, Egress or Traffic.

No person in a public place, or on the private property of another without consent, shall purposely cause inconvenience to another person or persons by unreasonably and physically obstructing vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or by obstructing the free ingress or egress to or from public or private places.

Article 6. Shoplifting, stealing.

A person commits the offense of stealing if he appropriates property or services of another with the purpose to deprive him/her thereof, either without his consent or by means of deceit or coercion.

Article 7. Passing Bad Checks.

A person commits the offense of passing a bad check when, with purpose to defraud, he or she issues or passes a check or other similar sight order for the payment of money, knowing that it will not be paid by the drawee, or that there is no such drawee.

1. If the issuer had no account with the drawee or if there were no such drawee at the time the check or order was issued, this fact shall be prima facie evidence of his purpose to defraud and of his or her knowledge that the check or order would not be paid.

2. If the issuer had an account with the drawee, failure to pay the check or order within ten days after notice in writing that pay the check or order within ten days after notice in writing that the drawee is prima facie evidence of his purpose to fraud and of his or her knowledge that the check or order would not be paid. Written notice as used in this subsection means notice deposited as first-class mail in the United States Mail and addressed to the issuer at his address as it appears on the dishonored check or to his last known address.

Article 8. Possession of Marijuana.

A person commits the offense of possession of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid, as both terms are defined in Section 195.010, RSMo., if he or she knowingly possesses marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid, except as authorized by Chapter 579 or Chapter 195, RSMo.^[2]

Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

State Law Reference: For similar statutory provisions and the elements setting the levels of this offense, see §§195.010, 195.017 and 579.015, RSMo.

Article 9. Possession of a Controlled Substance

A person commits the offense of possession of a controlled substance, as defined in Section 195.010, RSMo., if he or she knowingly possesses a controlled substance, except as authorized by Chapter 579, RSMo., or Chapter 195, RSMo.^[2]

Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

State Law Reference: For similar statutory provisions and the elements setting the levels of this offense, see §§195.010, 195.017 and 579.015, RSMo.

Article 10. Unlawful Possession of Drug Paraphernalia.

A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia if he or she knowingly uses, or possesses with intent to use, drug paraphernalia, to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body, a controlled substance or an imitation controlled substance in violation of Chapter 579, RSMo., or Chapter 195, RSMo.

Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

Article 11. Supplying Alcohol to a Minor.

No person nor his employee shall sell, give or supply any intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating beer to any person under the age of 21 years; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to a parent or guardian who supplies intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating beer to his child or ward under the age of 21 years within the confines of a private dwelling, nor to a duly licensed physician who administers intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating beer within the

confines of a private dwelling, nor to a duly licensed physician who administers intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating beer to a person under the age of 21 years, nor to any person who supplies intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating beer to a person under 21 years solely for medical purposes.

Article 12. Disorderly Conduct.

A person commits the offense of disorderly conduct if he/she:

1. Refuses to comply with a reasonable request of a Law Enforcement Officer; or
2. Harasses another person for the purpose of frightening or disturbing that person.

Article 13. Minor in Possession of Alcohol.

No person under the age of 21 years shall purchase, attempt to purchase, or possess any intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating beer.

Article 14. Indecent Exposure.

A person commits the offense of indecent exposure if he knowingly exposes his genitals under circumstances in which he knows that his conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm.

Article 15. Lewd and Lascivious Behavior.

It shall be unlawful for any person to be guilty of any open, gross lewdness or lascivious behavior, or of any open notorious act of public indecency, grossly scandalous, or of any disorderly conduct against the public peace or public morals.

Article 16. Peeping Tom.

No person shall, during the night time hours, except in the discharge or execution of an official duty, loiter about or upon the premises of a place where people reside; nor shall any person, during the night-time peep or gaze through windows, doors, or other openings of a place wherein people reside; no person shall, during the night-time engage in an indecent or perverted conduct commonly called that of a "peeping tom."

Article 17. Unlawful Use of a Weapon.

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons if he knowingly;

1. Shall in the presence of one or more persons, exhibit any such weapons in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, or
2. Shall have any such weapons in his possession when intoxicated, or
3. Shall discharge or shoot a firearm within the City limits or
4. Shall possess a bomb, bombshell, explosive substance, explosive weapon, a machine gun, a short-barreled rifle or shotgun, or a firearm silencer.

Article 18: Assault.

A person commits the offense of assault if:

1. The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury to another person; or

2. With criminal negligence, the person causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon; or
3. The person purposely places another person in apprehension of immediate physical injury; or
4. The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death or serious physical injury to another person; or
5. The person knowingly causes physical contact with another person knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive or provocative; or
6. The person knowingly causes physical contact with an incapacitated person, as defined in Section 475.010, RSMo., which a reasonable person, who is not incapacitated, would consider offensive or provocative.

Article 19. Assault of a Law Enforcement Officer, Police Services Officer, Emergency Personnel, highway Worker in a construction zone or work zone, or Probation and Parole Officer.

- A. A person commits the offense of assault of a Law Enforcement Officer, Police Services Officer, Emergency Personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or Probation and Parole Officer if:
 1. Such person recklessly causes physical injury to a Law Enforcement Officer, Police Services Officer, Emergency Personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone or Probation and Parole Officer; or
 2. Such person purposely places a Law Enforcement Officer, Police Services Officer, Emergency Personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or Probation and Parole Officer in apprehension of immediate physical injury; or
 3. Such person knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical contact with a Law Enforcement Officer, Police Services Officer, Emergency Personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or Probation and Parole Officer without the consent of the Law Enforcement Officer, Police Services Officer, Emergency Personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or Probation and Parole Officer.
- B. 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), (17) and (18) of Section 190.100, RSMo.
- C. As used in this Section, the term "*Police Services Officer*" includes any jailor or Police Services Officer of the State or any political subdivision of the State.
- D. As used in this Section, the term "*highway worker*", "*construction zone*" or "*work zone*" shall have the same meaning as such terms are defined in Section 304.580, RSMo.
- E. Assault of a Law Enforcement Officer, Police Services Officer, Emergency Personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or Probation and Parole Officer is an ordinance violation.

Article 20. Resisting or Interfering with Arrest, Detention or Stop.

- A. A person commits the offense of resisting or interfering with arrest, detention, or stop if he or she knows or reasonably should know that a Law Enforcement Officer is making an arrest or attempting to lawfully detain or stop an individual or vehicle, and for the purpose of preventing the Officer from effecting the arrest, stop or detention, he or she:
1. Resists the arrest, stop or detention of such person by using or threatening the use of violence or physical force or by fleeing from such officer; or
 2. Interferes with the arrest, stop or detention of another person by using or threatening the use of violence, physical force or physical interference.
- B. This Section applies to:
- I. Arrests, stops or detentions with or without warrants;
 - II. Arrests, stops or detentions for any offense, infraction or ordinance violation; and
 - III. Arrests for warrants issued by a court or a probation and parole officer.
- C. A person is presumed to be fleeing a vehicle stop if he or she continues to operate a motor vehicle after he or she has seen or should have seen clearly visible emergency lights or has heard or should have heard an audible signal emanating from the law enforcement vehicle pursuing him or her.
- D. It is no defense to a prosecution under Subsection **(A)** of this Section that the Law Enforcement Officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest. However, nothing in this Section shall be construed to bar civil suits for unlawful arrest.

Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

Article 21. Interference with Legal Process.

A person commits the crime of interference with legal process, if, knowing any person is authorized by law to serve process, for the purpose of preventing such persons from effecting the service, he interferes with or obstructs such person.

Process includes any writ, summons, subpoena, warrant other than arrest, warrant or other process or order of a court.

Article 22. False Reports.

- A. A person commits the offense of making a false report if he/she knowingly:

1. Gives false information to any person for the purpose of implicating another person in an offense; or
 2. Makes a false report to a Law Enforcement Officer that an offense has occurred or is about to occur; or
 3. Makes a false report or causes a false report to be made to a Law Enforcement Officer, security officer, Fire Department or other organization, official or volunteer which deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property that a fire or other incident calling for an emergency response has occurred or is about to occur.
- B. It is a defense to a prosecution under Subsection **(A)** of this Section that the person retracted the false statement or report before the Law Enforcement Officer or any other person took substantial action in reliance thereon.
- C. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of retraction under Subsection **(B)** of this Section.

Article 23. Abandoning Airtight Containers.

No person shall abandon, discard or knowingly permit to remain on premises under his control, in place accessible to children, any abandoned, discarded icebox, refrigerator, or other airtight or semi-airtight container which has a capacity of one and one-half cubic feet or more and an opening of fifty square inches or more and which has a door or lid equipped with hinge, latches or other hardware which may cause a person to be confined therein. This ordinance does not apply to any icebox, refrigerator or other airtight or semi-airtight container located in that part of a building occupied by a dealer, warehouseman or repairman.

Article 24. Blasting.

No person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock or other substance without first giving twenty-four hours' notice and covering all sides of the place to be blasted with protective material so placed as to effectively prevent fragments of said rock or other substances from ascending into the air.

Article 25. Leaving the Scene of a Motor Vehicle Accident

A person commits the offense of leaving the scene of a motor vehicle accident when being the operator or driver of a vehicle on a public street and knowing that an injury has been caused to a person or damage has been caused to property, he leaves the place of said injury, damage, or accident without stopping and giving his name, residence (including city and street name and number), motor vehicle number and chauffer's or registered operator's number, if any to the injured party or to a police officer; or if no injured party or police officer is in the vicinity, then he shall go to the nearest police station or judicial officer for purposes of providing the information required herein.

Article 26. Assembly for the Purpose to Violate the Law

It shall be unlawful for any two or more persons to assemble together in a public or private place within the City for the purpose of violating any ordinance of this city, or any law of this State of the United States.

Article 27. Refusal to Disburse and Assembly for the Purpose to Violate the Law

No person who is present at the scene of an assembly for the purpose to violate the law as described herein shall knowingly fail or refuse to obey the lawful command of a law enforcement officer to depart from the scene.

Article 28. Urinating in Public

It shall be unlawful for any person within the City to urinate in or upon any street, park, any public place open to the public or private place open to public view other than in the restroom facilities provided for such activity.

Article 29. Seatbelts

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, each driver and front seat passenger of a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1968, and persons less than eighteen (18) years of age operating or riding in a truck, with a licensed gross weight of less than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds, operated on a street or highway within this City shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety belt that meets Federal National Highway, Transportation and Safety Act requirements, except that a child less than four (4) years of age shall be protected as required in Subsection **(D)** of this Section.
- B. Each driver of a motor vehicle transporting a child four (4) years of age or more, but less than sixteen (16) must wear safety belts in any vehicle which they are riding in.
- C. With respect to Subsections **(A)** and **(B)** of this Section:
 1. (Reserved)
 2. The provisions of Subsections **(A)** and **(B)** of this Section shall not be applicable to persons who have a medical reason for failing to have a seat belt fastened about his/her body or to any person employed by the United States Postal Service while performing duties for that Federal agency which require the operator to service postal boxes from their vehicle, or which require frequent entry into and exit from their vehicle.
 3. As used in the Subsections **(A)** and **(B)** of this Section, the term "*passenger car*" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying ten (10) persons or less and used for the transportation of persons; except that, the term "*passenger car*" shall not include motorcycles, motorized bicycles, motor-tricycles and trucks with a licensed gross weight of twelve thousand (12,000) pounds or more.
- D. Every person transporting a child under the age of four (4) years shall be responsible, when transporting such child in a motor vehicle operated by that person on the streets or highways of this City, for providing for the protection of such child. When traveling in a motor vehicle, the

child shall be protected by an approved child passenger restraint system approved by the Department of Public Safety.

- E. No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall be allowed to ride in the unenclosed bed of a truck, with a licensed gross weight less than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds, on any street or highway within the City, nor shall anyone operate a truck, with a gross weight less than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds, with persons under the age of eighteen (18) in the unenclosed bed of a truck. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:
1. An employee engaged in the necessary discharge of the employee's duties where it is necessary to ride in the unenclosed bed of the truck;
 2. Any person while engaged in agricultural activities where it is necessary to ride in the unenclosed bed of the truck;
 3. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck while such truck is being operated in a parade, caravan or exhibition which is authorized by the Chief of Police;
 4. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck has installed a means of preventing such person from being discharged or such person is secured to the truck in a manner which will prevent the person from being thrown, falling or jumping from the truck;
 5. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck is being operated solely for the purpose of participating in a special event and it is necessary that the person ride in such unenclosed bed due to a lack of available seating. "*Special event*", for the purposes of this Section, is a specific social activity of a definable duration which is participated in by persons riding in the unenclosed bed;
 6. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck is being operated solely for the purposes of providing assistance to, or ensuring the safety of other persons engaged in a recreational activity; or
 7. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck is the only legally titled, licensed and insured vehicle owned by the family of the person riding in the unenclosed bed and has insufficient room in the passenger cab of the truck to accommodate all passengers in such truck. For the purposes of this Subsection, the term "*family*" shall mean any persons related within the first degree of consanguinity
- F. Each person who violates the provisions of Subsection **(A)** of this Section shall be guilty of an infraction for which a fine not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00) may be imposed. All other provisions of law and court rules to the contrary notwithstanding, no court costs shall be imposed on any person due to a violation of this Section. In no case shall points be assessed against any person, pursuant to Section 302.302, RSMo., for a violation of this Section.
- G. With respect to Subsection **(D)** of this Section:

1. Subsection **(D)** of this Section shall not apply to motor vehicles registered in another State, to a temporary substitute vehicle, or to any public carrier for hire.
2. Any person who violates Subsection **(D)** of this Section shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and court costs.

Article 30. Attempt to Commit Offense

No person shall attempt to commit any offense as described herein when, with the purpose of committing the offense, he does any act which is substantial step towards the commission of the offense. A "substantial step" is conduct which is strongly corroborative of the firmness of the actor's purpose to complete the commission of the offense.

Article 31. Responsibility for Conduct of Another

No person either before or during the commission of an offense herein described, with the purpose of promoting the commission of said offense, shall aid or agree to aid such other person in planning or attempting to commit the offense. Whosoever shall aid or agree to aid such other person shall also be guilty of any offense committed by the principal actor.

Article 32. Penalty for Violation of this Ordinance

1. Every person convicted of a violation of any provision of this ordinance shall be punished by fine of not less than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) and not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days or by both such fine and imprisonment.
2. Each day any violation of any provision of this code or of any such ordinance or resolution shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

Article 33. Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances

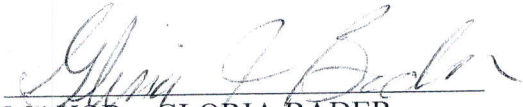
All existing ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed on the effective date hereof.

Article 34. Validity of Remainder

If any section, sentence, or phrase or clause of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity of such section, sentence, phrase or clause, shall not impair the validity of the remainder; the Board of Aldermen hereby declare that they would have passed the remaining portions of this ordinance had they known that such sections, sentence, phrase or clause, would be held invalid.

Addendum; wherein the masculine gender is stated it is intended to mean the feminine gender also, i.e., he/she or his/her.

PASSED AND APPROVED on this 14th day of DECEMBER, 2017.


MAYOR - GLORIA BADER

ATTEST:


CITY CLERK - DAVID B. WOODS

<u>ALDERMEN</u>	<u>AYE</u>	<u>NAY</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
Clyde Cassoutt	X			
Rose Rosenzweig	X			
Brian Helms				X
Paul Franklin	X			

I, David B. Woods, Clerk of the City of St. Mary, Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was duly read and passed at a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of St. Mary, Missouri on this the 14th day of December, 2017.


CITY CLERK - DAVID B. WOODS

**SCHEDULE OF FINES AND COSTS
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUREAU CASES**

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>FINE</u>	<u>COURT COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
DRIVERS LICENSE NOT ON PERSON	\$10.00	\$27.50	\$37.50
CARELESS & IMPRUDENT DRIVING	Court Appearance	\$27.50	\$27.50
FAILURE TO EXERCISE HIGHEST DEGREE OF CARE	Court Appearance		
EXCEED POSTED SPEED LIMIT	(See Chart Below)		
FAILURE TO KEEP RIGHT	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
TURN SIGNAL VIOLATION	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$52.50
DRIVING ON SIDEWALK	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$52.50
FOLLOWING FIRE APPARATUS	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
VIOLATE STOP/YIELD SIGN	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
EMERGING FROM ALLEY, DRIVEWAY OR BLDG.	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$52.50
INCREASE SPEED WHILE BEING PASSED	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$52.50
IMPROPER PASSING	\$75.00	\$27.50	\$102.50
PASS VEHICLE STOPPED AT CROSSWALK	\$75.00	\$27.50	\$102.50
FOLLOWING TOO CLOSE	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
PROHIBITED TURNS	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
WRONG WAY, ONE WAY STREET	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$52.50
DISOBEY OFFICIAL TRAFFIC DEVICE	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
ELECTRIC SIGNAL VIOLATION	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
EXPIRES LICENSE PLATE LESS THAN 1 MONTH	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$52.50
OVER 1 MONTH	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
ALL OTHER LICENSE PLATE VIOLATIONS	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
MUFFLER VIOLATION	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
EXCESSIVE VEHICLE NOISE	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
MOTORCYCLE HELMET VIOLATION	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$52.50
SEAT BELT VIOLATION	\$10.00	\$27.50	\$37.50
NO CHILD SAFETY RESTRAINT(CHILDREN UNDER 4)	\$75.00	\$27.50	\$102.50
DRIVING WITHOUT LIGHTS	\$50.00	\$27.50	\$77.50
DEFECTIVE LIGHTS	\$30.00	\$27.50	\$57.50
FAILURE TO PROVIDE INSURANCE	\$200.00	\$27.50	\$227.50
NO PROOF OF INSURANCE IN CAR	\$5.00		
FAILURE TO APPEAR	\$45.00		
IF WARRANT IS ISSUED	\$100.00	\$27.50	\$127.50
<u>SPEEDING: UP TO 10 MILES OVER THE LIMIT</u>	\$45.00	\$27.50	\$72.50
11	\$48.00	\$27.50	\$75.50
12	\$51.00	\$27.50	\$78.50
13	\$54.00	\$27.50	\$81.50
14	\$57.00	\$27.50	\$84.50
15	\$60.00	\$27.50	\$87.50
16	\$93.00	\$27.50	\$120.50
17	\$105.00	\$27.50	\$132.50
18	\$113.00	\$27.50	\$140.50
19	\$123.00	\$27.50	\$150.50
20	\$133.00	\$27.50	\$160.50
21	\$153.00	\$27.50	\$180.50
22	\$173.00	\$27.50	\$200.50
23	\$193.00	\$27.50	\$220.50
24	\$213.00	\$27.50	\$240.50
25	\$223.00	\$27.50	\$250.50
26	\$253.00	\$27.50	\$280.50
27	\$273.00	\$27.50	\$300.50
28	\$293.00	\$27.50	\$320.50
29	\$313.00	\$27.50	\$340.50
30 AND OVER MUST APPEAR IN COURT			

* IF ANY OF THE ABOVE VIOLATIONS RESULT IN AN ACCIDENT, THEN A COURT APPEARANCE IS REQUIRED. FINES AS SET FORTH ARE CONSIDERED FOR FIRST OFFENSES. SECOND OFFENSE VIOLATIONS OCCURING WITHIN 1 YEAR WILL RESULT IN A 50% INCREASE IN THE FINE. AN OFFENSE VIOLATION WITHIN 1 YEAR REQUIRES A COURT APPEARANCE.