

General Assembly

Raised Bill No. 5429

January Session, 2021

LCO No. 1511



Referred to Committee on TRANSPORTATION

Introduced by: (TRA)

AN ACT CONCERNING PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, VISION ZERO COUNCIL, SPEED LIMITS IN MUNICIPALITIES, FINES AND CHARGES FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS, THE GREENWAYS COMMEMORATIVE ACCOUNT AND MAINTENANCE WORK ZONE AND SCHOOL ZONE SAFETY ENFORCEMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. Subsection (c) of section 14-300 of the general statutes is
- 2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
- 3 1, 2021):
- 4 (c) Except as provided in subsection (c) of section 14-300c, at any
- 5 crosswalk marked as provided in subsection (a) of this section or any
- 6 unmarked crosswalk, provided such crosswalks are not controlled by
- 7 police officers or traffic control signals, each operator of a vehicle shall
- 8 grant the right-of-way, and slow or stop such vehicle if necessary to so
- 9 grant the right-of-way, to any pedestrian crossing the roadway within
- such crosswalk. [, provided such pedestrian steps off the curb or into the crosswalk at the entrance to a crosswalk or is within that half of the
- 12 roadway upon which such operator of a vehicle is traveling, or such
- 13 pedestrian steps off the curb or into the crosswalk at the entrance to a

LCO No. 1511 **1** of 33

crosswalk or is crossing the roadway within such crosswalk from that half of the roadway upon which such operator is not traveling.] For the purposes of this subsection, a pedestrian is "crossing the roadway within such crosswalk" when the pedestrian (1) is within any portion of the crosswalk, (2) steps to the curb at the entrance to the crosswalk and indicates his or her intent to cross the roadway by raising his or her hand and arm toward oncoming traffic, or (3) indicates his or her intent to cross the roadway by moving any part of his or her body or an extension thereof, including, but not limited to, a wheelchair, cane, walking stick, crutch, bicycle, electric bicycle, stroller, carriage, cart or leashed or harnessed dog, into the crosswalk at the entrance to the crosswalk. No operator of a vehicle approaching from the rear shall overtake and pass any vehicle, the operator of which has stopped at any crosswalk marked as provided in subsection (a) of this section or any unmarked crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway. The operator of any vehicle crossing a sidewalk shall yield the right-of-way to each pedestrian and all other traffic upon such sidewalk.

Sec. 2. (Effective from passage) (a) There is established a Vision Zero Council to develop a state-wide policy and interagency approach to eliminate all transportation-related fatalities and severe injuries to pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, motorists and passengers. The council shall consider ways to improve transportation safety across all modes of transportation by using data, new partnerships, safe planning and community-based solutions to achieve the goal of zero transportation-related fatalities.

(b) The council shall consist of the Commissioners of Transportation, Motor Vehicles and Energy and Environmental Protection, or their designees, and any other commissioner of a state agency, or such commissioner's designee, invited to participate by the Commissioners of Transportation, Motor Vehicles and Energy and Environmental Protection. The Commissioner of Transportation or the commissioner's designee shall serve as chairperson of the council and shall schedule the first meeting of the council not later than September 1, 2021. The Department of Transportation shall serve as administrative staff of the

LCO No. 1511 2 of 33

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- (c) On or before February 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the council shall submit the state-wide policy and interagency approach and any other recommendations to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to transportation, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes.
- Sec. 3. Subsection (d) of section 14-311 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October* 1, 2021):
- 57 (d) In determining the advisability of such certification, the Office of 58 the State Traffic Administration shall include, in its consideration, 59 highway safety, bicycle and pedestrian access and safety, the width and 60 character of the highways affected, the density of traffic thereon, the 61 character of such traffic and the opinion and findings of the traffic 62 authority of the municipality wherein the development is located. The 63 Office of the State Traffic Administration may require improvements to 64 be made by the applicant to the extent that such improvements address 65 impacts to highway safety or bicycle and pedestrian access and safety 66 created by the addition of the applicant's proposed development or 67 activity. If the Office of the State Traffic Administration determines that 68 such improvements, including traffic signals, pavement markings, 69 channelization, pavement widening or other changes or traffic control 70 devices, are required to handle traffic safely and efficiently, one 71 hundred per cent of the cost thereof shall be borne by the person 72 building, establishing or operating such open air theater, shopping 73 center or other development generating large volumes of traffic, except 74 that such cost shall not be borne by any municipal agency. The 75 Commissioner of Transportation may issue a permit to said person to 76 construct or install the changes required by the Office of the State Traffic 77 Administration.
- Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2021*) (a) For the purposes of this section, "moving traffic" includes, but is not limited to, a motor vehicle

LCO No. 1511 3 of 33

- 80 using a highway for the purpose of travel and a pedestrian or a person
- 81 riding a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter on a
- sidewalk, shoulder or bikeway for the purpose of travel, and "bikeway"
- has the same meaning as provided in subsection (a) of section 13a-153f
- 84 of the general statutes.

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- (b) No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on a highway unless the door can be opened with reasonable safety and without impeding moving traffic.
- (c) No person shall leave a door open on the side of a motor vehicle adjacent to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.
- 91 (d) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall have committed an infraction.
- 93 Sec. 5. Section 51-56a of the general statutes is repealed and the 94 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
  - (a) Each clerk of the Supreme Court and Superior Court shall account for and pay or deposit all fees, fines, forfeitures and contributions made to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund and the proceeds of judgments of such clerk's office in the manner provided by section 4-32. If any such clerk fails to so account and pay or deposit, such failure shall be reported by the Treasurer to the Chief Court Administrator who may thereupon remove the clerk. When any such clerk dies before so accounting and paying or depositing, the Treasurer shall require the executor of such clerk's will or administrator of such clerk's estate to so account. If any such clerk is removed from office, the Treasurer shall require such clerk to account for any money of the state remaining in such clerk's hands at the time of such removal and, if such clerk neglects to so account, the Treasurer shall certify the neglect to the Chief Court Administrator.
  - (b) (1) The state shall remit to the municipalities in which the violations occurred all amounts received in respect to the violation of

LCO No. 1511 **4** of 33

subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-12, sections 14-251, as amended by this act, 14-252, 14-253a and 14-305 to 14-308, inclusive, the violation of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, or section 14-219, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device in the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act, or the violation of any regulation adopted thereunder or ordinance enacted in accordance therewith, and (2) in the case of the municipalities ranked one to eight, inclusive, when all municipalities are ranked from highest to lowest in population, based on the most recent federal decennial census, the state shall remit to the municipality in which the violations occurred fifty per cent of the fine amounts received in respect to the violation of section 14-250b, or any ordinance enacted in accordance therewith. Each clerk of the Superior Court or the Chief Court Administrator, or any other official of the Superior Court designated by the Chief Court Administrator, shall, on or before the thirtieth day of January, April, July and October in each year, certify to the Comptroller the amount due for the previous quarter under this subsection to each municipality served by the office of the clerk or official, provided prior to the institution of court proceedings, a city, town or borough shall have the authority to collect and retain all proceeds from parking violations committed within the jurisdiction of such city, town or borough.

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(c) For the purpose of providing additional funds for municipal and state police training, each person who pays in any sum as (1) a fine or forfeiture for any violation of section 14-12, 14-215, 14-219, as amended by this act, 14-222, as amended by this act, 14-224, 14-225, 14-227a, 14-227m, 14-227n, 14-266, 14-267a, 14-269 or 14-283, as amended by this act, or (2) a fine or forfeiture for any infraction, shall pay an additional fee of one dollar for each eight dollars or fraction thereof of the amount such person is required to pay, except if such payment is made for violation of such a section which is deemed to be an infraction, such additional fee shall be only on the first eighty-eight dollars of such fine or forfeiture. Such additional fee charged shall be deposited in the General Fund.

LCO No. 1511 5 of 33

(d) Each person who pays in any sum as a fine or forfeiture for any violation of sections 14-218a, as amended by this act, 14-219, as amended by this act, 14-222, as amended by this act, 14-223, 14-227a, 14-227m, 14-227n, sections 14-230 to 14-240, inclusive, sections 14-241 to 14-249, inclusive, section 14-279 for the first offense, sections 14-289b, 14-299, 14-300, as amended by this act, 14-300d, sections 14-301 to 14-303, inclusive, section 4 of this act or any regulation adopted under said sections or ordinance enacted in accordance with said sections shall pay an additional fee of [twenty] twenty-five dollars. The state shall remit to the municipalities in which the violations occurred the amounts paid under this subsection. Each clerk of the Superior Court or the Chief Court Administrator, or any other official of the Superior Court designated by the Chief Court Administrator, on or before the thirtieth day of January, April, July and October in each year, shall certify to the Comptroller the amount due for the previous quarter under this subsection to each municipality served by the office of the clerk or official.

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(e) The state shall remit to the municipalities in which the violation occurred all fine amounts received in respect to the violation of section 14-279 after crediting twelve per cent of such fine amounts to the Special Transportation Fund established under section 13b-68 and crediting eight per cent of such fine amounts to the General Fund. Each clerk of the Superior Court or the Chief Court Administrator, or any other official of the Superior Court designated by the Chief Court Administrator, shall, on or before the thirtieth day of January, April, July and October in each year, certify to the Comptroller the amount due for the previous quarter under this subsection to each municipality served by the office of the clerk or official.

(f) The provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of this section shall not apply to a violation of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, or section 14-219, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device in the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act.

LCO No. 1511 6 of 33

Sec. 6. Section 14-251 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

(a) No vehicle shall be permitted to remain stationary within ten feet of any fire hydrant, or upon the traveled portion of any highway except upon the right-hand side of such highway in the direction in which such vehicle is headed; and, if such highway is curbed, such vehicle shall be so placed that its right-hand wheels, when stationary, shall, when safety will permit, be within a distance of twelve inches from the curb, except if a bikeway, as defined in section 13a-153f, or such bikeway's buffer area, as described in the federal Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, is in place between the parking lane and the curb, such vehicle shall be so placed that its right-hand wheels, when stationary, shall, when safety will permit, be within a distance of twelve inches from the edge of such bikeway or buffer area.

(b) No vehicle shall be permitted to remain parked within twenty-five feet of an intersection or an approach to a marked crosswalk, [at such intersection,] except within ten feet of such intersection or marked crosswalk if such intersection or marked crosswalk has a curb extension treatment with a width equal to or greater than the width of the parking lane and such intersection is located in and comprised entirely of highways under the jurisdiction of the city of New Haven, or within twenty-five feet of a stop sign caused to be erected by the traffic authority in accordance with the provisions of section 14-301, except where permitted by the traffic authority of the city of New Haven at the intersection of one-way streets located in and comprised entirely of highways under the jurisdiction of the city of New Haven.

(c) No vehicle shall be permitted to remain stationary upon the traveled portion of any highway at any curve or turn or at the top of any grade where a clear view of such vehicle may not be had from a distance of at least one hundred fifty feet in either direction. The Commissioner of Transportation may post signs upon any highway at any place where the keeping of a vehicle stationary is dangerous to traffic, and the keeping of any vehicle stationary contrary to the directions of such signs

LCO No. 1511 **7** of 33

shall be a violation of this section. No vehicle shall be permitted to remain stationary upon the traveled portion of any highway within fifty feet of the point where another vehicle, which had previously stopped, continues to remain stationary on the opposite side of the traveled portion of the same highway. No vehicle shall be permitted to remain stationary within the limits of a public highway in such a manner as to constitute a traffic hazard or obstruct the free movement of traffic thereon, provided a vehicle which has become disabled to such an extent that it is impossible or impracticable to remove it may be permitted to so remain for a reasonable time for the purpose of making repairs thereto or of obtaining sufficient assistance to remove it.

- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to emergency vehicles and to maintenance vehicles displaying flashing lights or to prohibit a vehicle from stopping, or being held stationary by any officer, in an emergency to avoid accident or to give a right-of-way to any vehicle or pedestrian as provided in this chapter, or from stopping on any highway within the limits of an incorporated city, town or borough where the parking of vehicles is regulated by local ordinances.
- (e) Violation of any provision of this section shall be an infraction.
- Sec. 7. Section 14-218a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2021*):
  - (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any public highway of the state, or road of any specially chartered municipal association or any district organized under the provisions of chapter 105, a purpose of which is the construction and maintenance of roads and sidewalks, or on any parking area as defined in section 14-212, or upon a private road on which a speed limit has been established in accordance with this subsection, or upon any school property, at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable, having regard to the width, traffic and use of highway, road or parking area, the intersection of streets and weather conditions. The Office of the State Traffic Administration may determine speed limits which are reasonable and safe on any state highway, bridge or

LCO No. 1511 8 of 33

parkway built or maintained by the state, and differing limits may be established for different types of vehicles, and may erect or cause to be erected signs indicating such speed limits. [The] Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section and section 8 of this act, the traffic authority of any town, city or borough may establish speed limits on streets, highways and bridges or in any parking area for ten cars or more or on any private road wholly within the municipality under its jurisdiction; provided such limit on streets, highways, bridges and parking areas for ten cars or more shall become effective only after application for approval thereof has been submitted in writing to the Office of the State Traffic Administration and a certificate of such approval has been forwarded by the office to the traffic authority; and provided such signs giving notice of such speed limits shall have been erected as the Office of the State Traffic Administration directs, provided the erection of such signs on any private road shall be at the expense of the owner of such road. The presence of such signs adjacent to or on the highway or parking area for ten cars or more shall be prima facie evidence that they have been so placed under the direction of and with the approval of the Office of the State Traffic Administration. Approval of such speed limits may be revoked by the Office of the State Traffic Administration at any time if said office deems such revocation to be in the interest of public safety and welfare, and thereupon such speed limits shall cease to be effective and any signs that have been erected shall be removed. Any speed in excess of [such limits] a speed limit established in accordance with this section or section 8 of this act, other than speeding as provided for in section 14-219, as amended by this act, shall be prima facie evidence that such speed is not reasonable, but the fact that the speed of a vehicle is lower than such [limits] speed limit shall not relieve the operator from the duty to decrease speed when a special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

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(b) The Office of the State Traffic Administration shall establish a speed limit of sixty-five miles per hour on any multiple lane, limited access highways that are suitable for a speed limit of sixty-five miles per

LCO No. 1511 9 of 33

hour, taking into consideration relevant factors including design, population of area and traffic flow.

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(c) (1) The traffic authority of any town, city or borough may establish or modify speed limits on streets, highways and bridges or in any parking area for ten cars or more wholly within the municipality under its jurisdiction without approval from the Office of the State Traffic Administration, provided the traffic authority (A) establishes, modifies and maintains the speed limits on all streets, highways and bridges and in parking areas for ten cars of more wholly within the municipality under its jurisdiction, (B) conducts an engineering study described in subdivision (2) of this subsection, (C) notifies the office in writing of the intention of the traffic authority to assume responsibility and authority for establishing speed limits on municipally owned highways, and (D) notifies the Department of Transportation of each change to a speed limit on a municipally owned highway so the department may maintain a state-wide inventory of speed limits. Any speed limit approved by the office pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall remain in effect until modified by such traffic authority. The traffic authority shall not establish or modify a speed limit lower than twenty miles per hour unless the speed limit is established or modified in a pedestrian safety zone pursuant to section 8 of this act or the engineering study described in subdivision (2) of this subsection indicates that a speed limit lower than twenty-five miles per hour is reasonable. If the traffic authority reduces a speed limit by more than ten miles per hour, the traffic authority shall erect signs that shall read as follows: "REDUCED SPEED LIMIT AHEAD".

(2) Prior to establishing or modifying a speed limit pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the traffic authority shall conduct an engineering study in accordance with the Federal Highway Administration's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, as amended from time to time, and other generally accepted engineering principles and guidance. The study shall be completed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in this state and shall consider factors, including, but not limited to, pedestrian

LCO No. 1511 **10** of 33

- activity, type of land use and development, parking and the record of traffic accidents in the jurisdiction of the traffic authority.
- 313 (3) The Office of the State Traffic Administration may adopt 314 regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to 315 implement the provisions of this subsection.
- [(c)] (d) Any person who operates a motor vehicle at a greater rate of speed than is reasonable, other than speeding, as provided for in section 14-219, as amended by this act, shall commit the infraction of traveling unreasonably fast.

- Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective July 1*, 2021) (a) The traffic authority of any town, city or borough may establish a pedestrian safety zone on any streets, highways and bridges or in any parking area for ten cars or more wholly within the municipality under its jurisdiction, provided (1) the traffic authority conducts an engineering study described in subsection (b) of this subsection, (2) the posted speed limit for such zone is not less than fifteen miles per hour, (3) such zone encompasses a clearly defined downtown district or community center frequented by pedestrians, and (4) if the traffic authority reduces the speed limit by more than ten miles per hour, the traffic authority erects signs that read as follows: "REDUCED SPEED LIMIT AHEAD".
  - (b) Prior to establishing a pedestrian safety zone, the traffic authority shall conduct an engineering study in accordance with the Federal Highway Administration's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, as amended from time to time, and other generally accepted engineering principles and guidance. The study shall be completed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in this state and shall consider factors, including, but not limited to, pedestrian activity, type of land use and development, parking and the record of traffic crashes in the area under consideration to be a pedestrian safety zone. If the study recommends the establishment of a pedestrian safety zone, the study shall also include a speed management plan and recommend actions to achieve lower motor vehicle speeds.

LCO No. 1511 11 of 33

(c) In a municipality where the Office of the State Traffic Administration approves speed limits on the streets, highways and bridges or in any parking area for ten cars or more within the municipality in accordance with section 14-218a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, the traffic authority shall notify the Office of the State Traffic Administration in writing of the establishment of any pedestrian safety zone and confirm that the requirements of this section have been satisfied.

- (d) If the Commissioner of Transportation or a traffic authority of any town, city or borough seeks to establish a pedestrian safety zone on a state highway that passes through a downtown or community center, the commissioner or traffic authority shall submit a written request to the Office of State Traffic Administration and include with such request the engineering study and speed management plan conducted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. The Office of the State Traffic Administration shall be the sole authority for establishing a pedestrian safety zone on a state highway and shall provide a written explanation of the reasons for denying any such request.
- (e) The Office of the State Traffic Administration may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the provisions of this section.
- Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 14-36 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October* 1, 2021):
  - (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section and section 14-40a, no person shall operate a motor vehicle on any public highway of this state or private road on which a speed limit has been established in accordance with [subsection (a) of] section 14-218a, as amended by this act, or section 8 of this act, until such person has obtained a motor vehicle operator's license.
  - Sec. 10. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 14-219 of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*

LCO No. 1511 12 of 33

375 *October 1, 2021*):

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(a) No person shall operate any motor vehicle (1) upon any highway, road or any parking area for ten cars or more, at such a rate of speed as to endanger the life of any occupant of such motor vehicle, but not the life of any other person than such an occupant; (2) at a rate of speed greater than fifty-five miles per hour upon any highway other than a highway specified in subsection (b) of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, for which a speed limit has been established in accordance with the provisions of said subsection; (3) at a rate of speed greater than sixtyfive miles per hour upon any highway specified in subsection (b) of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, for which a speed limit has been established in accordance with the provisions of said subsection; or (4) if such person is under eighteen years of age, upon any highway or road for which a speed limit of less than sixty-five miles per hour has been established in accordance with subsection (a) of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, or section 8 of this act, at a rate of speed more than twenty miles per hour above such speed limit.

(b) Any person who operates a motor vehicle (1) on a multiple lane, limited access highway other than a highway specified in subsection (b) of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, for which a speed limit has been established in accordance with the provisions of said subsection at a rate of speed greater than fifty-five miles per hour but not greater than seventy miles per hour, (2) on a multiple lane, limited access highway specified in subsection (b) of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, for which a speed limit has been established in accordance with the provisions of said subsection at a rate of speed greater than sixty-five miles per hour but not greater than seventy miles per hour, (3) on any other highway at a rate of speed greater than fifty-five miles per hour but not greater than sixty miles per hour, or (4) if such person is under eighteen years of age, upon any highway or road for which a speed limit of less than sixty-five miles per hour has been established in accordance with subsection (a) of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, or section 8 of this act, at a rate of speed more than twenty miles per hour above such speed limit, shall commit an infraction, provided any such person

LCO No. 1511 13 of 33

operating a truck, as defined in section 14-260n, shall have committed a violation and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more

- 411 than one hundred fifty dollars.
- Sec. 11. Subsection (a) of section 14-222 of the general statutes is
- repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*)
- 414 1, 2021):

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- 415 (a) No person shall operate any motor vehicle upon any public 416 highway of the state, or any road of any specially chartered municipal 417 association or of any district organized under the provisions of chapter 418 105, a purpose of which is the construction and maintenance of roads 419 and sidewalks, or in any parking area for ten cars or more or upon any 420 private road on which a speed limit has been established in accordance 421 with the provisions of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, or section 422 8 of this act or upon any school property recklessly, having regard to the 423 width, traffic and use of such highway, road, school property or parking 424 area, the intersection of streets and the weather conditions. The 425 operation of a motor vehicle upon any such highway, road or parking 426 area for ten cars or more at such a rate of speed as to endanger the life 427 of any person other than the operator of such motor vehicle, or the 428 operation, downgrade, upon any highway, of any motor vehicle with a 429 commercial registration with the clutch or gears disengaged, or the 430 operation knowingly of a motor vehicle with defective mechanism, shall 431 constitute a violation of the provisions of this section. The operation of 432 a motor vehicle upon any such highway, road or parking area for ten 433 cars or more at a rate of speed greater than eighty-five miles per hour 434 shall constitute a violation of the provisions of this section.
- Sec. 12. Subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 14-283 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
  - (b) (1) The operator of any emergency vehicle may (A) park or stand such vehicle, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter, (B) except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, proceed past any red light

LCO No. 1511 14 of 33

- or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down or stopping to
- 442 the extent necessary for the safe operation of such vehicle, (C) exceed
- the posted speed limits or other speed limits imposed by or pursuant to
- section 14-218a, as amended by this act, [or] 14-219, as amended by this
- 445 <u>act, or section 8 of this act</u> as long as such operator does not endanger
- life or property by so doing, and (D) disregard statutes, ordinances or
- 447 regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specific
- 448 directions.
- Sec. 13. Section 53a-213 of the general statutes is repealed and the
- 450 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
- 451 (a) A person is guilty of drinking while operating a motor vehicle
- 452 when he drinks any alcoholic liquor while operating a motor vehicle
- 453 upon a public highway of this state or upon any road of any specially
- 454 chartered municipal association or of any district organized under the
- 455 provisions of chapter 105, a purpose of which is the construction and
- 456 maintenance of roads and sidewalks, or in any parking area for ten cars
- or more, or upon any private road on which a speed limit has been
- established in accordance with the provisions of section 14-218a, as
- amended by this act, or section 8 of this act or upon any school property.
- As used in this section, "alcoholic liquor" has the same meaning as
- 461 provided in section 30-1.
- (b) Drinking while operating a motor vehicle is a class C
- 463 misdemeanor.
- Sec. 14. Subsection (h) of section 14-296aa of the general statutes is
- repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
- 466 1, 2021):
- (h) Any person who violates this section shall be fined [one] two
- 468 hundred [fifty] dollars for a first violation, three hundred seventy-five
- dollars for a second violation and [five] six hundred twenty-five dollars
- 470 for a third or subsequent violation.
- Sec. 15. Section 14-21i of the general statutes is repealed and the

LCO No. 1511 15 of 33

following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

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- (a) [On and after January 1, 1998, the] <u>The</u> Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall issue greenways commemorative number plates of a design to enhance public awareness of, [the] <u>and provide funding for,</u> state and local efforts to preserve, restore and protect greenways. The design shall be determined by agreement between the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. No use shall be made of such plates except as official registration marker plates.
- (b) (1) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall [establish, by regulations adopted in accordance with chapter 54, a fee to be charged] charge a fee of fifty dollars for a greenways commemorative number [plates] plate, with letters and numbers selected by the commissioner, in addition to the regular fee or fees prescribed for the registration of a motor vehicle. [The fee shall be for such number plates with letters and numbers selected by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may establish a higher fee for: (1) Such number plates which contain letters in place of numbers as authorized by section 14-49, in addition to the fee or fees prescribed for plates issued under said section; and (2) such number plates which are low number plates, in accordance with section 14-160, in addition to the fee or fees prescribed for plates issued under said section.] The commissioner shall deposit fifteen dollars of such fee into an account controlled by the Department of Motor Vehicles to be used for the cost of producing, issuing, renewing and replacing such commemorative number plates, and thirty-five dollars of such fee into the greenways commemorative account established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.
- (2) The commissioner shall charge a fee of seventy dollars for a greenways commemorative number plate that (A) contains letters in place of numbers as authorized by section 14-49, or (B) is a low number plate in accordance with section 14-160, in addition to the fee or fees prescribed for plates issued under said sections. The commissioner shall deposit fifteen dollars of such fee into an account controlled by the

LCO No. 1511 16 of 33

Department of Motor Vehicles to be used for the cost of producing, issuing, renewing and replacing such commemorative number plates, and fifty-five dollars of such fee into the greenways commemorative account.

- (c) No additional renewal fee shall be charged for renewal of registration for any motor vehicle bearing greenways commemorative number plates which contain letters in place of numbers, or low number plates, in excess of the renewal fee for greenways commemorative number plates with letters and numbers selected by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. No transfer fee shall be charged for transfer of an existing registration to or from a registration with greenways commemorative number plates.
- (d) There is established an account to be known as the "greenways commemorative account" which shall be a separate, nonlapsing account within the General Fund. The account shall contain any moneys required by law to be deposited in the account. The funds in the account shall be expended by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection to fund the greenways capital grant program established pursuant to section 23-101 and the bikeway, pedestrian walkway, recreational trail and greenway grant program described in section 23-103.
  - [(d)] (e) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles [, in consultation with the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, shall] may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to establish standards and procedures for the issuance, renewal and replacement of greenways commemorative number plates.
  - Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2021*) (a) For the purposes of this section and section 17 of this act: (1) "Automated traffic enforcement safety device" means a photographic device, radar device, laser device or other electrical or mechanical device that (A) records the speed of motor vehicles traveling in a maintenance work zone, and (B) produces one or more recorded images that indicate the date, time and location of

LCO No. 1511 17 of 33

the image of each motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by twelve miles per hour or more in the maintenance work zone and allegedly committing a violation specified in subsection (e) of section 14-219 of the general statutes, as amended by this act; (2) "maintenance work zone" means an area of any limited access highway where maintenance work is being performed by the Department of Transportation; and (3) "highway worker" has the same meaning as provided in section 14-212d of the general statutes.

- (b) (1) The Commissioner of Transportation may install, operate and maintain automated traffic enforcement safety devices in a maintenance work zone, provided sworn members of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection are not performing highway traffic enforcement or traffic control in such maintenance work zone. The commissioner may enter into an agreement with a contractor for such installation, operation and maintenance. Such safety devices may only be operational on or after July 1, 2022, provided the commissioner has adopted regulations concerning such safety devices pursuant to section 17 of this act.
- (2) The commissioner shall post signs that indicate the use of an automated traffic enforcement safety device at a distance of not less than five hundred feet in advance of a maintenance work zone in which such safety device is installed and operational. Such safety device shall not be operational unless one or more highway workers are in the maintenance work zone. Such safety device shall be removed from the maintenance work zone upon completion of the maintenance work.
- (3) An automated traffic enforcement safety device shall be installed in a manner to only record images of the number plate of a motor vehicle, and shall not record images of the occupants of such motor vehicle or of any other persons or vehicles in the vicinity at the time the images are recorded.
- (c) Whenever an automated traffic enforcement safety device detects and produces one or more recorded images of the number plate of a

LCO No. 1511 18 of 33

motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by twelve miles per hour or more in a maintenance work zone and allegedly committing a violation specified in subsection (e) of section 14-219 of the general statutes, a sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall review the recorded images provided by such safety device. If, after such review, such member determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a violation has occurred, such member may issue a citation for the alleged violation. If such member authorizes the issuance of a citation for the alleged violation, the Division of State Police shall, not later than ten days after the alleged violation, mail the citation to the registered owner of the motor vehicle together with a copy of the recorded images. Any person who receives a citation pursuant to this subsection shall follow the procedures set forth in section 51-164n of the general statutes.

- (d) As provided in subsection (b) of section 14-107 of the general statutes, proof of the registration number of the motor vehicle therein concerned shall be prima facie evidence that the owner was the operator thereof, except that, in the case of a leased or rented motor vehicle, such proof shall be prima facie evidence that the lessee was the operator thereof. A recorded image that clearly shows the number plate of a motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by twelve miles per hour or more in a maintenance work zone shall be sufficient proof of the identity of the motor vehicle.
- (e) A prima facie presumption of accuracy sufficient to support a conviction under subsection (e) of section 14-219 of the general statutes will be accorded to an automated traffic enforcement safety device installed, operated and maintained pursuant to this section only upon testimony by a Department of Transportation employee or contractor involved in the installation, operation or maintenance of such safety device that: (1) The employee or contractor has adequate training and experience in the installation, operation and maintenance of such safety device; (2) such safety device was in proper working condition at the time such safety device detected and produced one or more recorded

LCO No. 1511 19 of 33

images of the motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by twelve miles per hour or more in a maintenance work zone, and established by proof that suggested methods of testing the proper functioning of such safety device were followed; (3) such safety device was used in an area where road conditions provide a minimum possibility of distortion; and (4) such safety device was expertly tested within a reasonable time following the date such safety device detected and produced one or more recorded images of the motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by twelve miles per hour or more in a maintenance work zone, and such testing was done by means which do not rely on the internal calibrations of such safety device.

(f) All defenses shall be available to any person who is alleged to have committed a violation specified in subsection (e) of section 14-219 of the general statutes that is detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device, including, but not limited to, that (1) the violation was necessary to allow the passage of an authorized emergency vehicle, (2) the violation was necessary to avoid injuring the person or property of another, (3) the violation took place during a period of time in which the motor vehicle had been reported as being stolen to a law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a of the general statutes, and had not been recovered prior to the time of the violation, (4) the person was convicted of committing a violation specified in subsection (e) of section 14-219 of the general statutes while in a maintenance work zone for the same incident based upon a separate and distinct citation issued by an officer, (5) the person was not operating the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, or (6) the violation was necessary in order for the person to comply with any other general statute or regulation concerning the operation of a motor vehicle.

(g) No person shall be subject to prosecution for both committing a violation specified in subsection (e) of section 14-219 of the general statutes that is detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device and section 14-212d of the general statutes because of the same offense.

LCO No. 1511 **20** of 33

Sec. 17. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2021) (a) Prior to the operation of an automated traffic enforcement safety device in a maintenance work zone or a school zone pursuant to the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act, the Commissioner of Transportation, shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, regarding the privacy, security, collection, use and disclosure of recorded images and any other data produced by an automated traffic enforcement safety device. Such regulations shall include, but need not be limited to: (1) Procedures to ensure the privacy and security of recorded images; (2) a description of any other data produced by an automated traffic enforcement safety device and collected by the department, municipality or a contractor; and (3) provisions to appropriately limit access to recorded images and other such data.

(b) No recorded image or other such data produced by an automated traffic enforcement safety device shall be sold or disclosed by the Department of Transportation, municipality or a contractor to any person or entity except where the disclosure is made: (1) Between the department, the municipality, a contractor, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or municipal police department pursuant to section 16 of this act or the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act; (2) pursuant to a judicial order, including a search warrant or a subpoena, in a criminal proceeding; or (3) to comply with federal or state law or regulation.

(c) Not less than ten days after a disclosure of a recorded image or other such data is made pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section, the Department of Transportation, the municipality or a contractor shall send or transmit, in a manner determined by the department, municipality or contractor, a notification to the person who was the subject of the judicial order regarding such disclosure. The department, municipality or contractor shall not be required to send such notice by mail if the United States Postal Service has determined that mail is undeliverable to such person at the address

LCO No. 1511 **21** of 33

for such person that is in the records of the department, municipality or contractor.

- (d) A recorded image and any other data produced by an automated traffic enforcement safety device shall be destroyed (1) sixty days after the date of the alleged violation, if a citation is not issued for such alleged violation pursuant to subsection (c) of section 16 of this act or subsection (c) of section 21 of this act, or (2) upon final disposition of the case to which it pertains, if a citation is issued for such alleged violation pursuant to subsection (c) of section 16 of this act or subsection (c) of section 21 of this act.
- (e) The Department of Transportation, municipality or a contractor may disclose aggregate information and other data collected from the use of an automated traffic enforcement safety device that does not directly or indirectly identify a motor vehicle for research purposes authorized by the Commissioner of Transportation.
- (f) (1) Commencing one year from the date an automated traffic enforcement safety device is operational in a maintenance work zone in this state, and every year thereafter, the Department of Transportation or a contractor shall conduct an internal audit of the department's or contractor's compliance with the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.
- (2) Commencing one year from the date an automated traffic enforcement safety device is operational in a school zone pursuant to the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act, and each year of the pilot program, the municipality or a contractor shall conduct an internal audit of the municipality's or contractor's compliance with the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.
- (g) Commencing one year from the date an automated traffic enforcement safety device is operational in a maintenance work zone in this state, and every year thereafter, the Department of Transportation shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General

LCO No. 1511 **22** of 33

Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to transportation. Such report shall include, but need not be limited to: (1) The number of times number plates are recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device; (2) the number of times the department or a contractor disclosed recorded images or other data produced by an automated traffic enforcement safety device pursuant to a search warrant in a criminal proceeding; (3) the number of times the department or contractor disclosed recorded images or other data pursuant to a subpoena in a criminal proceeding; (4) the number of requests for recorded images or other data received by the department or a contractor, including the identity of the person or entity who made each such request and a copy of each such request; and (5) the results of the internal audit conducted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

- (h) A recorded image or other data produced by an automated traffic enforcement safety device shall not be deemed a public record, for purposes of the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes.
- 18. (Effective October 1, 2021) The Commissioner Transportation shall develop and implement a public awareness campaign to educate the public concerning (1) unsafe driving in a highway work zone, as defined in section 14-212d of the general statutes, and a school zone, established pursuant to section 14-212b of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (2) the possible use of an automated traffic enforcement safety device, as defined in subsection (a) of section 16 of this act, in a maintenance work zone, as defined in subsection (a) of section 16 of this act, and a school zone.
- Sec. 19. Section 14-212g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2022*):
  - (a) There is established an account to be known as the "work zone safety account" which shall be a separate, nonlapsing account within the Special Transportation Fund. The account shall contain any moneys required by law to be deposited in the account. Moneys in the account

LCO No. 1511 23 of 33

shall be expended by the Department of Transportation to [protect the safety of workers in highway work zones, as defined in section 14-212d, through (1) highway traffic enforcement, including, but not limited to, the expansion of the "Operation Big Orange" program, and (2) the purchase and implementation of technology and equipment. Any use of moneys in the work zone safety account by the department, other than for the "Operation Big Orange" program or direct traffic enforcement in work zones, shall be approved by the Highway Work Zone Safety Advisory Council, as described in section 14-212el pay the costs of sworn members of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection who are engaged in highway traffic enforcement or traffic control in highway work zones, as defined in section 14-212d.

(b) Upon receipt of the moneys paid pursuant to subdivisions (4) and (5) of subsection (b) of section 13b-61, the State Treasurer shall transfer nine thousand dollars of such moneys monthly to the work zone safety account established in subsection (a) of this section.

- Sec. 20. Section 14-219c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1*, 2021):
  - [A] Except as provided in subsection (e) of section 16 of this act and subsection (f) of section 21 of this act, a prima facie presumption of accuracy sufficient to support a conviction under section 14-219, as amended by this act, will be accorded to a radar, speed monitoring laser, vascar device or any other speed monitoring device approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection only upon testimony by a competent police officer that: (1) The police officer operating the radar, laser, vascar device or other device has adequate training and experience in its operation; (2) the radar, laser, vascar device or other device was in proper working condition at the time of the arrest, established by proof that suggested methods of testing the proper functioning of the device were followed; (3) the radar, laser, vascar device or other device was used in an area where road conditions provide a minimum possibility of distortion; (4) if moving radar was

LCO No. 1511 **24** of 33

used, the speed of the patrol car was verified; and (5) the radar, laser, vascar device or other device was expertly tested within a reasonable time following the arrest, and such testing was done by means which do not rely on the internal calibrations of such radar, laser, vascar device or other device.

Sec. 21. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2021) (a) For the purposes of this section: (1) "Automated traffic enforcement safety device" means a photographic device, radar device, laser device or other electrical or mechanical device that (A) records the speed of motor vehicles traveling in a school zone, and (B) produces one or more recorded images that indicate the date, time and location of the image of each motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by eleven miles per hour or more in the school zone and allegedly committing a violation specified in section 14-128a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or section 14-219 of the general statutes, as amended by this act; and (2) "school zone" means an area designated by the Office of the State Traffic Administration or the traffic authority of a town, city or borough pursuant to section 14-212b of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

(b) (1) The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, in consultation with the Commissioner of Transportation, may establish a pilot program to allow not more than ten municipalities to install, operate and maintain automated traffic enforcement safety devices in school zones located in such municipality for a period of five years from the date such safety devices are operational. A municipality participating in the pilot program may enter into an agreement with a contractor for such installation, operation and maintenance. Such safety devices may only be operational on or after July 1, 2022, provided the commissioner has adopted regulations concerning such safety devices pursuant to section 17 of this act.

(2) A participating municipality shall post signs that indicate the use of an automated traffic enforcement safety device at a distance of not less than five hundred feet in advance of a school zone in which such

LCO No. 1511 **25** of 33

safety device is installed and operational. Such safety device shall be removed from the school zone upon completion of the pilot program.

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- (3) An automated traffic enforcement safety device shall be installed in a manner to only record images of the number plate of a motor vehicle, and shall not record images of the occupants of such motor vehicle or of any other persons or vehicles in the vicinity at the time the images are recorded.
- (c) Whenever an automated traffic enforcement safety device detects and produces one or more recorded images of the number plate of a motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by eleven miles per hour or more in a school zone and allegedly committing a violation specified in section 14-128a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or section 14-219 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, a sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or a municipal police department shall review the recorded images provided by such safety device. If, after such review, such member determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a violation has occurred, such member may issue a citation for the alleged violation. If such member authorizes the issuance of a citation for the alleged violation, the Division of State Police or municipal police department shall, not later than ten days after the alleged violation, mail the citation to the registered owner of the motor vehicle together with a copy of the recorded images. Any person who receives a citation pursuant to this subsection shall follow the procedures set forth in section 51-164n of the general statutes.
- (d) (1) Any person who exceeds the posted speed limit by eleven miles per hour or more in a school zone and commits a violation of section 14-218a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or section 14-219 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device shall be fined seventy-five dollars for the first violation and ninety dollars for any subsequent violation.

LCO No. 1511 **26** of 33

(2) The state shall remit to the municipalities in which the violations occurred all amounts received in respect to the violation of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

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- (e) As provided in subsection (b) of section 14-107 of the general statutes, proof of the registration number of the motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence that the owner was the operator thereof, except that, in the case of a leased or rented motor vehicle, such proof shall be prima facie evidence that the lessee was the operator thereof. A recorded image that clearly shows the number plate of a motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by eleven miles per hour or more in a school zone shall be sufficient proof of the identity of the motor vehicle.
- (f) A prima facie presumption of accuracy sufficient to support a conviction under section 14-218a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or section 14-219 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, will be accorded to an automated traffic enforcement safety device installed, operated and maintained pursuant to this section only upon testimony by a municipal employee or contractor involved in the installation, operation or maintenance of such safety device that: (1) The employee or contractor has adequate training and experience in the installation, operation and maintenance of such safety device; (2) such safety device was in proper working condition at the time such safety device detected and produced one or more recorded images of the motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by eleven miles per hour or more in a school zone, and established by proof that suggested methods of testing the proper functioning of such safety device were followed; (3) such safety device was used in an area where road conditions provide a minimum possibility of distortion; and (4) such safety device was expertly tested within a reasonable time following the date such safety device detected and produced one or more recorded images of the motor vehicle exceeding the posted speed limit by eleven miles per hour or more in a school zone, and such testing was done by means which do not rely on the internal calibrations of such safety device.

LCO No. 1511 **27** of 33

(g) All defenses shall be available to any person who is alleged to have committed a violation specified in section 14-218a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or section 14-219 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, that is detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device, including, but not limited to, that (1) the violation was necessary to allow the passage of an authorized emergency vehicle, (2) the violation was necessary to avoid injuring the person or property of another, (3) the violation took place during a period of time in which the motor vehicle had been reported as being stolen to a law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a of the general statutes, and had not been recovered prior to the time of the violation, (4) the person was convicted of committing a violation specified in section 14-218a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or section 14-219 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, while in a school zone for the same incident based upon a separate and distinct citation issued by an officer, (5) the person was not operating the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, or (6) the violation was necessary in order for the person to comply with any other general statute or regulation concerning the operation of a motor vehicle.

 (h) Commencing one year from the date an automated traffic enforcement safety device is operational in a school zone in this state, and every year thereafter, each participating municipality shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management. Such report shall include, but need not be limited to: (1) The number of times number plates are recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device; (2) the number of times the municipality or a contractor disclosed recorded images or other data produced by an automated traffic enforcement safety device pursuant to a search warrant in a criminal proceeding; (3) the number of times the municipality or contractor disclosed recorded images or other data pursuant to a subpoena in a criminal proceeding; (4) the number of requests for recorded images or other data received by the municipality or a contractor, including the identity of the person or entity who made each such request and a copy of each such request; and (5) the results of the

LCO No. 1511 28 of 33

internal audit conducted pursuant to subsection (f) of section 17 of this act. The secretary shall compile the reports and shall submit, in accordance with section 11-4a of the general statutes, on an annual basis, a consolidated report and any recommendations regarding the pilot program to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to transportation.

907 Sec. 22. Section 14-212b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

- (a) As used in this section, "local highway" means a highway that is under the control of a town, city or borough; and "local traffic authority" means the traffic authority of a town, city or borough.
- (b) (1) At the request of the legislative body of a town, city or borough, the Office of the State Traffic Administration may designate as a school zone any part of a state highway that is adjacent to school property or is, in the opinion of said office, sufficiently close to school property as to constitute a risk to the public safety under all the circumstances. At the request of such legislative body, the commission may revoke any such designation. (2) A local traffic authority may designate as a school zone, and may revoke any such designation, any part of a local highway that is adjacent to school property or is, in the opinion of the local traffic authority, sufficiently close to school property as to constitute a risk to the public safety under all the circumstances.
- (c) The Superior Court shall impose an additional fee equivalent to one hundred per cent of the fine established or imposed for the violation of the provisions of section 14-218a, as amended by this act, or 14-219, as amended by this act, for any such violation committed in a school zone designated in a conspicuous manner by the Office of the State Traffic Administration or local traffic authority. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a violation of section 14-219, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device in the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act.

LCO No. 1511 **29** of 33

(d) The Office of the State Traffic Administration with regard to a state highway or the local traffic authority with regard to a local highway shall cause to be posted a sign approved by the Office of the State Traffic Administration (1) at the beginning of a school zone in each direction that traffic is permitted to flow which shall read as follows: "SCHOOL ZONE AHEAD FINES DOUBLED", and (2) at the end of such zone in each direction that traffic is permitted to flow which shall read as follows: "END SCHOOL ZONE".

Sec. 23. Section 14-295a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

An assessment of five dollars shall be imposed against any person who is convicted of a violation of section 14-219, as amended by this act, 14-222, 14-227a or 14-227m or subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n or who pleads nolo contendere to a violation of section 14-219, as amended by this act, and pays the fine by mail. Such assessment shall be in addition to any fee, cost or surcharge imposed pursuant to any other provision of the general statutes. All assessments collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the General Fund and credited to the brain injury prevention and services account established under section 14-295b. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a violation of section 14-219, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device in the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act.

Sec. 24. Subsection (a) of section 54-143 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October* 1, 2021):

(a) A cost of twenty dollars shall be imposed against any person convicted of a felony, and a cost of fifteen dollars shall be imposed against any person convicted of a misdemeanor or convicted under section 14-219, as amended by this act, 14-222, 14-224, 14-225, 14-227a or 14-227m or subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, or who pleads nolo contendere to a violation of section 14-219, as amended

LCO No. 1511 **30** of 33

by this act, and pays the fine by mail, and the taxation of costs or the collection of fees and expenses as provided by law may be imposed on appeal to the Supreme Court or Appellate Court. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a violation of section 14-219, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device in the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act.

Sec. 25. Section 13b-70 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

Each person who pays a motor vehicle related fine, penalty or other charge, as defined in subsection (g) of section 13b-59, shall pay, on and after July 1, 1989, an additional amount equal to fifty per cent of the amount of such fine, penalty or other charge imposed. Any such additional amount shall be rounded off to the next highest dollar. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any fine, penalty or other charge required by or levied pursuant to (1) section 14-64 and section 14-150, and (2) section 14-219, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device in the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act.

Sec. 26. Section 54-143a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

A cost of twenty dollars shall be imposed against any person convicted of a violation, as defined in section 53a-27, under any provision of section 12-487 or sections 13b-410a to 13b-410c, inclusive; any regulation adopted in accordance with the provisions of section 12-484, 12-487 or 13b-410; or a violation of section 14-147, 14-219, as amended by this act, 14-266, 14-267a, 14-269 or 14-270, chapter 268 or subsection (a) of section 22a-250, or any section of the general statutes the violation of which is deemed an infraction, or who forfeits a cash bond or guaranteed bail bond certificate posted under section 14-140a or under reciprocal agreements made with other states for the alleged violation of any of said sections, or who pleads nolo contendere to a

LCO No. 1511 31 of 33

violation of any of said sections and pays the fine by mail; except that such cost shall be thirty-five dollars for a violation of any section of the general statutes the violation of which is deemed an infraction and carries a fine of thirty-five dollars or more. The costs imposed by this section shall be deposited in the General Fund and shall be in addition to any costs imposed by section 54-143, as amended by this act. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a violation of section 14-219, as amended by this act, that was detected and recorded by an automated traffic enforcement safety device in the pilot program established pursuant to section 21 of this act.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following		
sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2021	14-300(c)
Sec. 2	from passage	New section
Sec. 3	October 1, 2021	14-311(d)
Sec. 4	October 1, 2021	New section
Sec. 5	October 1, 2021	51-56a
Sec. 6	October 1, 2021	14-251
Sec. 7	July 1, 2021	14-218a
Sec. 8	July 1, 2021	New section
Sec. 9	October 1, 2021	14-36(a)
Sec. 10	October 1, 2021	14-219(a) and (b)
Sec. 11	October 1, 2021	14-222(a)
Sec. 12	October 1, 2021	14-283(b)(1)
Sec. 13	October 1, 2021	53a-213
Sec. 14	October 1, 2021	14-296aa(h)
Sec. 15	October 1, 2021	14-21i
Sec. 16	October 1, 2021	New section
Sec. 17	October 1, 2021	New section
Sec. 18	October 1, 2021	New section
Sec. 19	January 1, 2022	14-212g
Sec. 20	October 1, 2021	14-219c
Sec. 21	October 1, 2021	New section
Sec. 22	October 1, 2021	14-212b
Sec. 23	October 1, 2021	14-295a
Sec. 24	October 1, 2021	54-143(a)
Sec. 25	October 1, 2021	13b-70

LCO No. 1511 32 of 33

Sec. 26	October 1, 2021	54-143a

## Statement of Purpose:

To (1) require motorists to grant the right-of-way to pedestrians who affirmatively indicate their intention to cross the road in a crosswalk; (2) increase the fine for operating a motor vehicle while using a hand-held mobile telephone or electronic device; (3) increase the additional fee provided to municipalities for certain traffic violations; (4) establish a fine for opening the door of a motor vehicle in a way that impedes the travel of a pedestrian or a person riding a bicycle; (5) allow local traffic authorities to establish speed limits and pedestrian safety zones; (6) establish the greenways commemorative account; (7) allow the use of automated traffic enforcement safety devices within maintenance work zones; and (8) establish a pilot program to use automated traffic enforcement safety devices in school zones.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]

LCO No. 1511 33 of 33