



House of Representatives

File No. 646

General Assembly

February Session, 2012 **(Reprint of File No. 212)**

Substitute House Bill No. 5170
As Amended by House Amendment
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner
May 5, 2012

AN ACT STREAMLINING TRAFFIC SAFETY EVALUATIONS.

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

1 Section 1. Section 14-298 of the 2012 supplement to the general
2 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
3 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

4 There shall be within the Department of Transportation [a State
5 Traffic Commission] the Office of the State Traffic Administration,
6 which shall constitute a successor to the State Traffic Commission, in
7 accordance with the provisions of sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39. [Said
8 Traffic Commission shall consist of the Commissioner of
9 Transportation, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
10 Protection and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. The
11 Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, or his or
12 her designee, shall be a member of the commission when the
13 commission discusses and votes on any matter relating to an economic
14 development project.] For the purpose of standardization and
15 uniformity, said [commission] office shall adopt and cause to be

16 printed for publication regulations establishing a uniform system of
17 traffic control signals, devices, signs and markings consistent with the
18 provisions of this chapter for use upon the public highways. The
19 Commissioner of Transportation shall make known to the General
20 Assembly the availability of such regulations and any requesting
21 member shall be sent a written copy or electronic storage media of
22 such regulations by said commissioner. Taking into consideration the
23 public safety and convenience with respect to the width and character
24 of the highways and roads affected, the density of traffic thereon and
25 the character of such traffic, said [commission] office shall also adopt
26 regulations, in cooperation and agreement with local traffic authorities,
27 governing the use of state highways and roads on state-owned
28 properties, and the operation of vehicles including but not limited to
29 motor vehicles, as defined in section 14-1, and bicycles, as defined in
30 section 14-286, as amended by this act, thereon. A list of limited-access
31 highways shall be published with such regulations and said list shall
32 be revised and published once each year. The Commissioner of
33 Transportation shall make known to the General Assembly the
34 availability of such regulations and list and any requesting member
35 shall be sent a written copy or electronic storage media of such
36 regulations and list by the commissioner. A list of limited-access
37 highways opened to traffic by the Commissioner of Transportation in
38 the interim period between publications shall be maintained in the
39 [office of the State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
40 Administration and such regulations shall apply to the use of such
41 listed highways. Said [commission] office shall also make regulations,
42 in cooperation and agreement with local traffic authorities, respecting
43 the use by through truck traffic of streets and highways within the
44 limits of, and under the jurisdiction of, any city, town or borough of
45 this state for the protection and safety of the public. If said
46 [commission] office determines that the prohibition of through truck
47 traffic on any street or highway is necessary because of an immediate
48 and imminent threat to the public health and safety and the local
49 traffic authority is precluded for any reason from acting on such
50 prohibition, the [commission] office, if it is not otherwise precluded

51 from so acting, may impose such prohibition. Said [commission] office
52 may place and maintain traffic control signals, signs, markings and
53 other safety devices, which it deems to be in the interests of public
54 safety, upon such highways as come within the jurisdiction of said
55 [commission] office as set forth in section 14-297, as amended by this
56 act. The traffic authority of any city, town or borough may place and
57 maintain traffic control signals, signs, markings and other safety
58 devices upon the highways under its jurisdiction, and all such signals,
59 devices, signs and markings shall conform to the regulations
60 established by said [commission] office in accordance with this
61 chapter, and such traffic authority shall, with respect to traffic control
62 signals, conform to the provisions of section 14-299, as amended by
63 this act.

64 Sec. 2. Section 7-136i of the general statutes is repealed and the
65 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

66 Notwithstanding any provision of title 13b or 14, in all matters in
67 which a formal petition, application or request for a permit is required
68 to be submitted to the Commissioner of Transportation or the [State
69 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, and
70 such petition, application or request is submitted by a municipality,
71 the commissioner or [commission] office shall, within available
72 appropriations, not later than sixty days after the date on which the
73 commissioner or [commission] office receives such petition,
74 application or request, make a preliminary review of the petition,
75 application or request for the sole purpose of determining whether
76 such petition, application or request is acceptable for filing. The
77 commissioner or [commission] office shall notify the municipality of
78 the results of such preliminary review. Nothing in this section shall
79 preclude the commissioner or [commission] office from requesting
80 additional information from the municipality subsequent to such
81 notification.

82 Sec. 3. Section 10a-79 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes
83 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*

84 1, 2012):

85 The Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges shall
86 appoint a committee at each regional community-technical college to
87 establish traffic and parking regulations for passenger vehicles at such
88 college. Such traffic committee, subject to the approval of said board
89 and of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
90 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of
91 passenger vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4)
92 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the
93 location of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway subject
94 to the care, custody and control of said board of trustees; (6) order
95 signs to be erected and maintained designating such prohibitions or
96 restrictions; and (7) impose a fine upon any person who fails to comply
97 with any such prohibition or restriction. All fines so imposed at each
98 regional community-technical college, less an amount not to exceed the
99 cost of enforcing traffic and parking regulations, shall be deposited in
100 the institutional operating account of such college for scholarships and
101 library services or acquisitions. The Board of Trustees of the
102 Community-Technical Colleges shall establish at each regional
103 community-technical college a committee which shall hear appeals of
104 penalties assessed for parking or traffic violations. The membership of
105 both the committee to establish traffic and parking regulations and the
106 committee to hear traffic violation appeals shall include student and
107 faculty representation.

108 Sec. 4. Section 10a-92 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes
109 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
110 *1, 2012*):

111 The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University System
112 shall appoint a committee at each campus to establish traffic and
113 parking regulations for passenger vehicles on such campus. Such
114 traffic committee, subject to the approval of said board and of the
115 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration,
116 may: (1) Prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of passenger vehicles; (2)

117 determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict roads or
118 portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location of
119 crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway subject to the care,
120 custody and control of said board of trustees; (6) order signs to be
121 erected and maintained designating such prohibitions or restrictions;
122 and (7) impose a fine upon any person who fails to comply with any
123 such prohibition or restriction. Violation of any provision of this
124 section shall be an infraction. All fines so imposed at each state
125 university, less an amount not to exceed the cost of enforcing traffic
126 and parking regulations, shall be deposited in the institutional
127 operating account of such state university for scholarships and library
128 services or acquisitions. The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State
129 University System shall establish at each campus a committee which
130 shall hear appeals of penalties assessed for parking or traffic violations.
131 The membership of both the committee to establish traffic and parking
132 regulations and the committee to hear traffic violation appeals shall
133 include student and faculty representation.

134 Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 10a-139 of the 2012 supplement to
135 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
136 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

137 (a) The trustees of The University of Connecticut, subject to the
138 approval of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
139 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of
140 vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict
141 roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location
142 of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the
143 grounds controlled by The University of Connecticut; and (6) erect and
144 maintain signs designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Any
145 person who fails to comply with any such prohibition or restriction
146 shall be fined. Violation of any provision of this subsection shall be an
147 infraction.

148 Sec. 6. Subsection (f) of section 13a-26 of the general statutes is
149 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*

150 1, 2012):

151 (f) The provisions of this part restricting the use and
152 accommodation of motor vehicle traffic on parkways to
153 noncommercial vehicles shall not apply to use of the Merritt and
154 Wilbur Cross Parkways by (1) taxicabs, as defined in section 13b-95, (2)
155 vanpool vehicles, as defined in section 14-1, or (3) service buses or two-
156 axle, four-wheeled type II, registered school buses with a gross vehicle
157 weight rating of nine thousand six hundred pounds or less, which are
158 owned by or under contract to a public, private or religious school or
159 public school district and which are engaged in the transportation of
160 school children to and from school or school activities, provided such
161 service buses conform to the regulations establishing the maximum
162 weight, length, height or width of vehicles permitted to use such
163 parkways and such school buses are no more than ninety-eight inches
164 high, eighty-four inches wide and two hundred three inches long. The
165 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration
166 shall adopt regulations in accordance with chapter 54 establishing the
167 maximum allowable length and height for any vanpool vehicle using
168 said Merritt and Wilbur Cross Parkways and, not later than July 1,
169 1984, publish in the Connecticut Law Journal a notice of intent to adopt
170 proposed regulations, as defined in section 4-166, reducing the
171 maximum weight, length, height or width of, or limiting the
172 registration classes of, motor vehicles permitted to use such parkways,
173 in order to fully carry out the prohibition on the operation of
174 commercial motor vehicles on such parkways.

175 Sec. 7. Subsection (a) of section 13a-119 of the general statutes is
176 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
177 *1, 2012*):

178 (a) Whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Transportation
179 the same is necessary, said commissioner shall on any state highway,
180 and may on any town highway, erect and maintain suitable warning
181 and directional signs for the guidance of persons traveling thereon and
182 may erect and maintain traffic control signals, devices, signs and

183 markings on state highways, as approved by the [State Traffic
184 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration. All of such
185 signs and devices shall conform to the specifications of the manual of
186 uniform traffic control devices as approved and revised by the [State
187 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

188 Sec. 8. Section 13a-120 of the general statutes is repealed and the
189 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

190 The traffic authority of any city, town or borough shall erect and
191 maintain suitable warning signs on highways under the jurisdiction of
192 such traffic authority, legible from a distance of one hundred feet and
193 located at a reasonable distance in each direction from schoolhouses or
194 at a reasonable distance from the ends of hard surfaced highways,
195 which signs shall designate the proximity of such schoolhouses or the
196 ends of such hard surfaced highways; and such traffic authority shall
197 erect and maintain similar warning signs in respect to bridges,
198 dangerous curves and intersecting highways. All new and replacement
199 signs, signals or markings erected in accordance with the requirements
200 of this section shall conform to the specifications of the manual on
201 uniform traffic control devices as approved and revised by the [State
202 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

203 Sec. 9. Section 13b-17 of the general statutes is repealed and the
204 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

205 (a) The commissioner may issue rules and regulations for the
206 efficient conduct of the business of the department. The commissioner
207 may delegate (1) to the Deputy Commissioner of Transportation any of
208 [his] the commissioner's duties and responsibilities; (2) to the [deputy
209 commissioner] bureau chief for an operating bureau any of [his] the
210 commissioner's duties and responsibilities which relate to the
211 functions to be performed by that bureau; (3) to the Connecticut Public
212 Transportation Commission any of [his] the commissioner's duties and
213 responsibilities which relate to the functions to be performed by the
214 commission; and (4) to other officers, employees and agents of the

215 department any of [his] the commissioner's duties and responsibilities
216 that the commissioner deems appropriate, to be exercised under [his]
217 the commissioner's supervision and direction.

218 (b) The commissioner may adopt regulations in accordance with the
219 provisions of chapter 54 establishing reasonable fees for any
220 application submitted to the Department of Transportation or the
221 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration
222 for (1) a state highway right-of-way encroachment permit, or (2) a
223 certificate of operation for an open air theater, shopping center or other
224 development generating large volumes of traffic pursuant to [sections]
225 section 14-311, as amended by this act; [and 14-311a;] provided the fees
226 so established shall not exceed one hundred twenty-five per cent of the
227 estimated administrative costs related to such applications. The
228 commissioner may exempt municipalities from any fees imposed
229 pursuant to this subsection.

230 Sec. 10. Subsection (b) of section 13b-20 of the general statutes is
231 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
232 *1, 2012*):

233 (b) The executive director of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of
234 the State Traffic Administration may certify copies of any document or
235 record pertaining to the operation of the [State Traffic Commission]
236 Office of the State Traffic Administration, and any certified document
237 or record of said [commission] office, attested as a true copy by said
238 executive director, shall be competent evidence in any court of this
239 state of the facts contained in such document or record.

240 Sec. 11. Subsection (f) of section 13b-42 of the 2012 supplement to
241 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
242 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

243 (f) The commissioner may (1) prohibit, limit or restrict the parking
244 of vehicles, (2) determine speed limits with the approval of the [State
245 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, (3)
246 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic, (4) designate the

247 location of crosswalks, on any portion of any road or highway upon
248 the grounds of any airport owned or held under lease by the state, and
249 (5) erect and maintain signs designating such prohibitions or
250 restrictions. Any person who fails to comply with any such prohibition
251 or restriction shall be subject to a fine of not more than [twenty-five
252 dollars, and on and after July 1, 1985, not more than thirty-eight
253 dollars, on and after July 1, 1989, not more than fifty-six dollars, on and
254 after July 1, 1991, not more than seventy dollars, and on and after July
255 1, 1993, not more than] eighty-eight dollars.

256 Sec. 12. Section 13b-292 of the general statutes is repealed and the
257 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

258 (a) For the purposes of this section, private crossing means any
259 private way, private drive or any facility other than a public highway
260 for the use of pedestrians, motor vehicles or other types of
261 conveyances, which crosses at grade any railroad track. No private
262 crossing shall be established, except that the Commissioner of
263 Transportation may authorize the establishment of a private crossing if
264 it is deemed necessary for the economic welfare of the community but
265 only after imposing specific requirements for the protection of persons
266 using the crossing. The cost of [meeting such] the protection
267 requirements shall be borne by the party requesting such private
268 crossing or the town, city or borough in which such crossing is located
269 may, in its discretion, assume all or part of such cost. The provisions of
270 this section shall not apply to a private crossing used by a railroad
271 company in connection with its operation or for access to its facilities.

272 (b) Each town, city or borough shall erect and maintain traffic
273 control devices within the limits of the railroad right-of-way at each
274 private crossing, or each town, city or borough shall require the
275 person, association or corporation that owns or has the right to use
276 such crossing to erect and maintain such traffic control devices at each
277 private crossing. Such order shall specify the time within which such
278 protective measures shall be installed. Upon failure of a person,
279 association or corporation to comply with an order issued pursuant to

280 this subsection, the required installation shall be made by the authority
281 issuing such order and the expense of such installation shall be a lien
282 on premises owned by such person, association or corporation. If
283 under the provisions of subsection (d) of this section the Commissioner
284 of Transportation [and the State Traffic Commission order] orders the
285 erection of traffic control devices at a private crossing and the town,
286 city or borough within which such crossing is located fails to erect or
287 have erected such devices within [one hundred eighty days of] the
288 period prescribed in such order, the Commissioner of Transportation
289 [and the State Traffic Commission] shall order the railroad to erect
290 such devices and the expense of such erection shall be a lien on
291 premises owned by the person, association or corporation that owns or
292 has the right to use such crossing. If the Commissioner of
293 Transportation [and the State Traffic Commission prescribe] prescribes
294 traffic control measures in addition to traffic control devices, the town,
295 city or borough shall invoke the provisions of this subsection for the
296 purpose of complying with such order, and the cost of such
297 compliance [, if one thousand dollars or less,] shall be borne [one-half
298 by the town, city or borough and one-half] by the property owner,
299 [and, if over one thousand dollars, shall be borne one-sixth by the
300 town, city or borough, one-sixth by the state, one-third by the property
301 owner, and one-third by the railroad.]

302 (c) The town, city or borough within which any private way leads to
303 a private crossing from a town, city or borough highway, and the
304 Commissioner of Transportation, in the case of any private way which
305 leads to a private crossing from a state highway, shall erect and
306 maintain at the entrance to such private way a suitable sign warning of
307 the railroad grade crossing.

308 (d) The [State Traffic Commission and the] Commissioner of
309 Transportation shall [prescribe] give notice of the commissioner's
310 intent to (1) prescribe or order traffic control devices or traffic control
311 measures under subsection (a) or (b) of this section; (2) afford any
312 person an opportunity to present evidence on the impact; (3) render
313 findings of fact; and (4) issue a decision before prescribing the nature

314 of traffic control devices and traffic control measures to be erected at
315 each private crossing and at approaches to such private crossings. The
316 commissioner's decision shall not constitute a final decision in a
317 contested case and shall not be subject to appeal under section 4-183.

318 (e) The Commissioner of Transportation shall make all necessary
319 orders for the closing of any private crossing if the commissioner finds
320 that the necessity for such crossing has ceased or that such private
321 crossing constitutes a hazard to public safety. The commissioner shall
322 (1) give notice of intent to issue such orders; (2) afford any person an
323 opportunity to present evidence on the impact of such orders; (3)
324 render findings of fact; and (4) issue a decision before making all
325 necessary orders for the permanent closing of any private crossing if
326 the commissioner finds that the necessity for such crossing has ceased
327 or that such private crossing constitutes a hazard to public safety. The
328 commissioner's decision shall not constitute a final decision in a
329 contested case and shall not be subject to appeal under section 4-183.
330 The commissioner may order the consolidation into one crossing of
331 two or more private crossings located in close proximity to each other.

332 (f) The provisions of section 13b-281 shall apply to private crossings.

333 (g) Representatives of towns, cities, boroughs, railroads and state
334 agencies may enter private ways, drives or other facilities to the extent
335 required to perform their duties pursuant to this section.

336 (h) Any person who fails to comply with traffic control measures or
337 traffic control devices installed pursuant to this section shall be fined
338 not more than one hundred dollars.

339 Sec. 13. Section 13b-345 of the general statutes is repealed and the
340 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

341 (a) The Commissioner of Transportation shall investigate conditions
342 surrounding all railroad crossings with public highways at grade and
343 determine at which of such crossings public safety reasonably requires
344 that any person traveling upon the highway shall come to a stop or

345 proceed with caution before passing over the tracks at such crossing.
346 The commissioner may require the railroad company at each of such
347 crossings so determined to erect and maintain on the highway and
348 within the limits of its right-of-way a "stop", "caution" or other sign of a
349 type approved by the commissioner, and may require the company at
350 any grade crossing to erect and maintain stop, caution, warning or
351 other signs of a type approved by the commissioner, but where the
352 tracks cross at grade on state highways, the [State Traffic Commission]
353 commissioner shall prescribe the nature of traffic control devices and
354 traffic control measures to be installed at such grade crossings. When
355 traffic control measures are to be installed on state highways, they
356 shall be furnished and installed by the Commissioner of
357 Transportation.

358 (b) The commissioner shall require each railroad company operating
359 trains at or above twenty-five miles per hour, at all of its crossings at
360 grade with gates or signals, to erect and maintain, within the limits of
361 its right-of-way, a sign advising the public to call the 911 emergency
362 telecommunications number upon the malfunctioning of any grade
363 crossing gates or signals. Such sign shall be of a type approved by the
364 commissioner. [or the State Traffic Commission.]

365 (c) The commissioner shall require each railroad company to
366 maintain logs, subject to the inspection of the department, listing all
367 reports of the malfunctioning of its grade crossing gates or signals.
368 Each log shall contain information concerning all investigations and
369 actions taken by the company to repair the malfunctioning gates or
370 signals. Each company shall report to the municipality all actions taken
371 to repair any malfunctioning gates or signals within the municipality.

372 (d) Each railroad company, upon receiving a report of the
373 malfunctioning of one of its crossing gates or signals, shall
374 immediately investigate such report and repair any malfunction. Such
375 inspection shall not be completed from a moving train.

376 Sec. 14. Section 14-212b of the general statutes is repealed and the

377 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

378 (a) As used in this section, "local highway" means a highway that is
379 under the control of a town, city or borough; and "local traffic
380 authority" means the traffic authority of a town, city or borough.

381 (b) (1) At the request of the legislative body of a town, city or
382 borough, the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
383 Administration may designate as a school zone any part of a state
384 highway that is adjacent to school property or is, in the opinion of [the
385 commission] said office, sufficiently close to school property as to
386 constitute a risk to the public safety under all the circumstances. At the
387 request of such legislative body, the commission may revoke any such
388 designation. (2) A local traffic authority may designate as a school
389 zone, and may revoke any such designation, any part of a local
390 highway that is adjacent to school property or is, in the opinion of the
391 local traffic authority, sufficiently close to school property as to
392 constitute a risk to the public safety under all the circumstances.

393 (c) The Superior Court shall impose an additional fee equivalent to
394 one hundred per cent of the fine established or imposed for the
395 violation of the provisions of section 14-218a, as amended by this act,
396 or 14-219, for any such violation committed in a school zone
397 designated in a conspicuous manner by the [State Traffic Commission]
398 Office of the State Traffic Administration or local traffic authority.

399 (d) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
400 Administration with regard to a state highway or the local traffic
401 authority with regard to a local highway shall [post] cause to be posted
402 a sign approved by [said commission] the Office of the State Traffic
403 Administration (1) at the beginning of a school zone in each direction
404 that traffic is permitted to flow which shall read as follows: "SCHOOL
405 ZONE AHEAD FINES DOUBLED", and (2) at the end of such zone in
406 each direction that traffic is permitted to flow which shall read as
407 follows: "END SCHOOL ZONE".

408 Sec. 15. Section 14-218a of the general statutes is repealed and the

409 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

410 (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any public
411 highway of the state, or road of any specially chartered municipal
412 association or any district organized under the provisions of chapter
413 105, a purpose of which is the construction and maintenance of roads
414 and sidewalks, or on any parking area as defined in section 14-212, or
415 upon a private road on which a speed limit has been established in
416 accordance with this subsection, or upon any school property, at a rate
417 of speed greater than is reasonable, having regard to the width, traffic
418 and use of highway, road or parking area, the intersection of streets
419 and weather conditions. The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the
420 State Traffic Administration may determine speed limits which are
421 reasonable and safe on any state highway, bridge or parkway built or
422 maintained by the state, and differing limits may be established for
423 different types of vehicles, and may erect or cause to be erected signs
424 indicating such speed limits. The traffic authority of any town, city or
425 borough may establish speed limits on streets, highways and bridges
426 or in any parking area for ten cars or more or on any private road
427 wholly within the municipality under its jurisdiction; provided such
428 limit on streets, highways, bridges and parking areas for ten cars or
429 more shall become effective only after application for approval thereof
430 has been submitted in writing to the [State Traffic Commission] Office
431 of the State Traffic Administration and a certificate of such approval
432 has been forwarded by the [commission] office to the traffic authority;
433 and provided such signs giving notice of such speed limits shall have
434 been erected as the [State Traffic Commission] Office of State Traffic
435 Administration directs, provided the erection of such signs on any
436 private road shall be at the expense of the owner of such road. The
437 presence of such signs adjacent to or on the highway or parking area
438 for ten cars or more shall be prima facie evidence that they have been
439 so placed under the direction of and with the approval of the [State
440 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.
441 Approval of such speed limits may be revoked by [said commission]
442 the Office of State Traffic Administration at any time if [it] said office

443 deems such revocation to be in the interest of public safety and
444 welfare, and thereupon such speed limits shall cease to be effective and
445 any signs that have been erected shall be removed. Any speed in
446 excess of such limits, other than speeding as provided for in section 14-
447 219, shall be prima facie evidence that such speed is not reasonable,
448 but the fact that the speed of a vehicle is lower than such limits shall
449 not relieve the operator from the duty to decrease speed when a
450 special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by
451 reason of weather or highway conditions.

452 (b) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of State Traffic
453 Administration shall establish a speed limit of sixty-five miles per hour
454 on any multiple lane, limited access highways that are suitable for a
455 speed limit of sixty-five miles per hour, taking into consideration
456 relevant factors including design, population of area and traffic flow.

457 (c) Any person who operates a motor vehicle at a greater rate of
458 speed than is reasonable, other than speeding, as provided for in
459 section 14-219, shall commit the infraction of traveling unreasonably
460 fast.

461 Sec. 16. Section 14-230a of the 2012 supplement to the general
462 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
463 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

464 On any divided limited access highway which provides more than
465 two lanes for traffic proceeding in the same direction, no operator of
466 any motor vehicle with a commercial registration, motor bus, vehicle
467 with trailer or school bus shall drive in the extreme left lane where the
468 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration so
469 designates, except on the direction of a police officer or except when
470 access to or egress from such highway is provided on the left, in which
471 latter case such operator shall drive in such left lane only for such
472 period as is reasonably necessary to enter or leave such highway
473 safely. Any person who violates any provision of this section shall
474 have committed an infraction and shall be fined eighty-eight dollars.

475 Sec. 17. Section 14-234 of the general statutes is repealed and the
476 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

477 The [State Traffic Commission is authorized to] Office of State
478 Traffic Administration may determine those portions of any state
479 highway where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the
480 highway would be especially hazardous and may by appropriate signs
481 or markings on the highway indicate the beginning and end of such
482 zones. A local traffic authority, as defined in section 14-297, as
483 amended by this act, may, in accordance with standards approved by
484 the [State Traffic Commission] Office of State Traffic Administration,
485 determine and designate such no-passing zones on highways under its
486 jurisdiction. When such signs or markings are in place and clearly
487 visible to an ordinarily observant person, each driver of a vehicle shall
488 obey the directions thereof. Violation of the provisions of this section
489 shall be an infraction.

490 Sec. 18. Section 14-236 of the general statutes is repealed and the
491 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

492 When any highway has been divided into two or more clearly
493 marked lanes for traffic, (1) a vehicle shall be driven as nearly as
494 practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from
495 such lane until the driver has ascertained that such movement can be
496 made with safety, and (2) the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the
497 State Traffic Administration may erect, on state highways, and local
498 traffic authorities, in accordance with standards approved by the [State
499 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, may
500 erect on highways under their jurisdiction, signs directing slow-
501 moving traffic to use a designated lane or, with signs, signals or
502 markings, may designate those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a
503 particular direction regardless of the center of the highway, and
504 drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of each such sign, signal or
505 marking. Violation of subdivision (1) of this section shall be an
506 infraction.

507 Sec. 19. Subsection (a) of section 14-239 of the general statutes is
508 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
509 *1, 2012*):

510 (a) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
511 Administration may designate any state highway and local traffic
512 authorities may designate streets and highways under their
513 jurisdiction for one-way traffic and shall erect signs, devices or
514 markings conforming to [State Traffic Commission] the standards of
515 the Office of the State Traffic Administration giving notice thereof.
516 Upon any highway so designated a vehicle shall be driven only in the
517 direction indicated.

518 Sec. 20. Subsection (e) of section 14-241 of the general statutes is
519 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
520 *1, 2012*):

521 (e) On any state highway the [State Traffic Commission] Office of
522 the State Traffic Administration, and, on highways under their
523 jurisdiction, local traffic authorities, may cause rotaries or
524 roundabouts, signs or other devices conforming to the manual on
525 uniform traffic control devices to be placed within or adjacent to
526 intersections and thereby direct that a different course from that
527 specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an
528 intersection, and when rotaries or roundabouts, signs or other devices
529 are so placed, no driver shall turn a vehicle otherwise than as directed
530 thereby.

531 Sec. 21. Subsection (a) of section 14-248b of the general statutes is
532 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
533 *1, 2012*):

534 (a) The traffic authority, as defined in section 14-297, as amended by
535 this act, shall have power to designate, by appropriate devices or
536 markers or by lines upon the surface of the highway, such crossing
537 paths and intersections as, in its opinion, constitute an especial danger
538 to guided cattle or other livestock crossing the highway including, but

539 not limited to, specially marked crossing paths in the vicinity of farms
 540 which shall have distinctive markings, in accordance with the
 541 regulations of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
 542 Administration, to denote use of such crossing paths by guided cattle
 543 or other livestock.

544 Sec. 22. Subsection (g) of section 14-253a of the 2012 supplement to
 545 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
 546 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

547 (g) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
 548 Administration, on any state highway, or local traffic authority, on any
 549 highway or street under its control, shall establish parking spaces in
 550 parking areas for twenty or more cars in which parking shall be
 551 prohibited to all motor vehicles except vehicles displaying a special
 552 license plate or a placard issued pursuant to this section. Parking
 553 spaces in which parking shall be prohibited to all motor vehicles
 554 except vehicles displaying such special plate or placard shall be
 555 established in private parking areas for two hundred or more cars
 556 according to the following schedule:

T1	Total Number	Number of Special
T2	Of Parking Lot Spaces	Parking Spaces Required
T3	0 - 200	Exempt
T4	201 - 1000	1.0%
T5	1001 - 2000	10 plus 0.8% of spaces
T6		over 1000
T7	2001 - 3000	18 plus 0.6% of spaces
T8		over 2000
T9	3001 - 4000	24 plus 0.4% of spaces
T10		over 3000
T11	4001 or more	28 plus 0.2% of spaces
T12		over 4000

557 All such spaces shall be designated as reserved for exclusive use by
 558 persons who are blind and persons with disabilities and identified by

559 the use of signs in accordance with subsection (h) of this section. Such
560 parking spaces shall be adjacent to curb cuts or other unobstructed
561 methods permitting sidewalk access to a person who is blind or a
562 person with disabilities and shall be fifteen feet wide, including three
563 feet of cross hatch, or be parallel to a sidewalk. The provisions of this
564 subsection shall not apply (1) in the event the State Building Code
565 imposes more stringent requirements as to the size of the private
566 parking area in which special parking spaces are required or as to the
567 number of special parking spaces required, or (2) in the event a
568 municipal ordinance imposes more stringent requirements as to the
569 size of existing private parking areas in which special parking spaces
570 are required or as to the number of special parking spaces required.

571 Sec. 23. Section 14-284 of the general statutes is repealed and the
572 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

573 The restriction of any highway to use by passenger motor vehicles
574 shall not prohibit the use thereof by motor vehicles in livery service as
575 defined in chapter 244b, provided such vehicles comply with the
576 regulations of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
577 Administration, pursuant to subsection (f) of section 13a-26, as
578 amended by this act, for the length, height and width requirements of
579 vehicles authorized to operate on the Merritt and Wilbur Cross
580 Parkways.

581 Sec. 24. Section 14-286 of the general statutes is repealed and the
582 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

583 (a) Each person operating a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk or
584 across any roadway upon and along a crosswalk shall yield the right-
585 of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal within a
586 reasonable distance before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. Each
587 person operating a bicycle or a motor-driven cycle upon a roadway
588 shall within a reasonable distance give an audible signal before
589 overtaking and passing a pedestrian or another bicycle operator. No
590 person shall operate a bicycle upon or along a sidewalk or across a

591 roadway upon and along a crosswalk if such operation is prohibited
592 by any ordinance of any city, town or borough or by any regulation of
593 the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
594 Administration issued or adopted pursuant to the provisions of section
595 14-298, as amended by this act.

596 (b) No person shall ride a motor-driven cycle unless that person
597 holds a valid motor vehicle operator's license. No person shall operate
598 a motor-driven cycle on any sidewalk, limited access highway or
599 turnpike.

600 (c) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this
601 section, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may issue to a person
602 who does not hold a valid operator's license a special permit that
603 authorizes such person to ride a motor-driven cycle if (A) such person
604 presents to the commissioner a certificate by a physician licensed to
605 practice medicine in this state that such person is physically disabled,
606 as defined in section 1-1f, other than blind, and that, in the physician's
607 opinion, such person is capable of riding a motor-driven cycle, and (B)
608 such person demonstrates to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles that
609 he is able to ride a bicycle on level terrain, and a motor-driven cycle.
610 (2) Such permit may contain limitations that the commissioner deems
611 advisable for the safety of such person and for the public safety,
612 including, but not limited to, the maximum speed of the motor such
613 person may use. No person who holds a valid special permit under
614 this subsection shall operate a motor-driven cycle in violation of any
615 limitations imposed in the permit. Any person to whom a special
616 permit is issued shall carry the permit at all times while operating the
617 motor-driven cycle. Each permit issued under this subsection shall
618 expire one year from the date of issuance.

619 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or regulation to
620 the contrary, the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
621 Administration shall adopt regulations in accordance with the
622 provisions of chapter 54 determining the conditions and circumstances
623 under which bicycle traffic may be permitted on those bridges in the

624 state on limited access highways which it designates to be safe for
625 bicycle traffic. Bicycle traffic shall not be prohibited on any such
626 bridges under such conditions and circumstances.

627 (e) As used in this section: (1) "Sidewalk" means any sidewalk laid
628 out as such by any town, city or borough, and any walk which is
629 reserved by custom for the use of pedestrians, or which has been
630 specially prepared for their use. "Sidewalk" does not include
631 crosswalks and does not include footpaths on portions of public
632 highways outside thickly settled parts of towns, cities and boroughs,
633 which are worn only by travel and are not improved by such towns,
634 cities or boroughs or by abutters; (2) "bicycle" includes all vehicles
635 propelled by the person riding the same by foot or hand power; and
636 (3) "motor-driven cycle" means any motorcycle, motor scooter or
637 bicycle with an attached motor with a seat height of not less than
638 twenty-six inches and a motor that produces five brake horsepower or
639 less.

640 (f) A person shall operate a motor-driven cycle on any public
641 highway, the speed limit of which is greater than the maximum speed
642 of the motor-driven cycle, only in the right hand lane available for
643 traffic or upon a usable shoulder on the right side of the highway,
644 except when preparing to make a left turn at an intersection or into or
645 from a private road or driveway.

646 (g) Any person who pleads not guilty of a violation of any provision
647 of this section shall be prosecuted within fifteen days of such plea.

648 (h) No person may operate a high-mileage vehicle as defined in
649 section 14-1 on any sidewalk, limited access highway or turnpike.

650 (i) Violation of any provision of this section shall be an infraction.

651 Sec. 25. Section 14-286a of the general statutes is repealed and the
652 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

653 (a) Every person riding a bicycle, as defined by section 14-286, as

654 amended by this act, upon the traveled portion of a highway shall be
655 granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties
656 applicable to the driver of any vehicle subject to the requirements of
657 the statutes relating to motor vehicles, except as to those provisions
658 which by their nature can have no application and except that each
659 town, city or borough and the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the
660 State Traffic Administration within its jurisdiction as provided in
661 section 14-298, as amended by this act, shall have authority to regulate
662 bicycles as provided in section 14-289, as amended by this act, and said
663 section 14-298, and except as provided by section 14-286c, as amended
664 by this act. No parent of any child and no guardian of any ward shall
665 authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any
666 provision of the general statutes or ordinances enacted under section
667 14-289, as amended by this act, relating to bicycles.

668 (b) Every person operating a bicycle solely by hand or foot power
669 upon and along any sidewalk or across any roadway upon and along
670 any crosswalk shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to
671 all of the duties applicable to pedestrians walking in such areas as
672 provided by the general statutes, except as provided otherwise by any
673 ordinance of any city, town or borough or any regulation of the [State
674 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, issued
675 or adopted pursuant to the provisions of section 14-289, as amended
676 by this act.

677 Sec. 26. Subsection (a) of section 14-286c of the general statutes is
678 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
679 *1, 2012*):

680 (a) Each person riding a bicycle upon the traveled portion of a
681 highway and intending to make a left turn after proceeding pursuant
682 to the provisions of section 14-244 or subsection (b) of this section, may
683 in lieu of the procedure prescribed by section 14-241, as amended by
684 this act, approach as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge
685 of the highway, proceed across the intersecting roadway and make
686 such turn as close as practicable to the curb or edge of the highway on

687 the far side of the intersection, provided such procedure is not
688 prohibited by any regulation issued by any town, city, borough or the
689 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

690 Sec. 27. Section 14-289 of the general statutes is repealed and the
691 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

692 Each town, city and borough shall have authority to make any
693 ordinance not inconsistent with section 14-286, as amended by this act,
694 or 14-288 or any regulation of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of
695 the State Traffic Administration issued pursuant to section 14-298, as
696 amended by this act, respecting governing and controlling the use of
697 bicycles within such town, city or borough, with appropriate penalties
698 for violation thereof, which ordinances may include provisions
699 requiring annual licensing of bicycles and providing for registration of
700 any sale of, or change of ownership in, a bicycle.

701 Sec. 28. Subdivision (6) of section 14-297 of the general statutes is
702 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
703 *1, 2012*):

704 (6) "Traffic authority" means the board of police commissioners of
705 any city, town or borough, or the city or town manager, the chief of
706 police, the superintendent of police or any legally elected or appointed
707 official or board, or any official having similar powers and duties, of
708 any city, town or borough that has no board of police commissioners
709 but has a regularly appointed force, or the board of selectmen of any
710 town in which there is no city or borough with a regularly appointed
711 police force, except that, with respect to state highways and bridges,
712 "traffic authority" means the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the
713 State Traffic Administration, provided nothing contained in this
714 section shall be construed to limit or detract from the jurisdiction or
715 authority of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
716 Administration to adopt regulations establishing a uniform system of
717 traffic control signals, devices, signs and markings as provided in
718 section 14-298, as amended by this act, and the requirement that no

719 installation of any traffic control signal light shall be made by any city,
720 town or borough until the installation has been approved by the [State
721 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration as
722 provided in section 14-299, as amended by this act;

723 Sec. 29. Section 14-299 of the general statutes is repealed and the
724 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

725 (a) For the purpose of standardization and uniformity, no
726 installation of any traffic control signal light shall be made by any
727 town, city or borough until the same has been approved by the [State
728 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration. Such
729 approval shall be based on necessity for, location of and type of such
730 signal light and shall be applied for on a form supplied by the [State
731 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration and
732 shall be submitted to said [commission] office by the traffic authority
733 having jurisdiction. Approval of any such signal light may be revoked
734 by [said commission] the Office of the State Traffic Administration at
735 any time if [it] said office deems such revocation to be in the interest of
736 public safety, and thereupon such signal lights shall be removed by the
737 traffic authority having jurisdiction.

738 (b) When traffic at an intersection is alternately directed to proceed
739 and to stop by the use of signals exhibiting colored lights or lighted
740 arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors
741 green, red and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian
742 control signals carrying word legends, said lights shall apply to drivers
743 of vehicles and pedestrians and shall indicate the following:

744 (1) Circular green alone: Vehicular traffic facing a green signal may
745 proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign or marking
746 at such place prohibits either such turn or straight through movement,
747 except that such traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and
748 vehicles lawfully within a crosswalk or the intersection at the time
749 such signal was exhibited; pedestrians facing the green signal, except
750 when directed by separate pedestrian-control signals, may proceed

751 across the highway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

752 (2) Yellow: Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby
753 warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a
754 red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter, when
755 vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the intersection unless so
756 close to the intersection that a stop cannot be made in safety;
757 pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, except when directed by
758 separate pedestrian-control signals, are thereby advised that there is
759 insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown
760 and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

761 (3) Red alone: Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal alone shall
762 stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection
763 or, if none, then before entering the intersection and remain standing
764 until the next indication is shown; provided, on or after July 1, 1979,
765 vehicular traffic traveling in the travel lane nearest the right hand curb
766 or other defined edge of the roadway, unless a sign approved by the
767 Office of the State Traffic Administration has been erected in the
768 appropriate place prohibiting this movement, may cautiously enter the
769 intersection to make a right turn onto a two-way street or onto another
770 one-way street on which all the traffic is moving to such vehicle's right
771 after such vehicle has stopped as required in this subdivision and
772 yielded the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent
773 crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
774 Pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone, except when directed by
775 separate pedestrian-control signals, shall not enter the roadway. [The
776 Commissioner of Transportation, in the case of state highways and the
777 traffic authority, as defined in section 14-297, in the case of highways
778 maintained by towns, cities or boroughs, shall review all traffic control
779 signalized intersections on highways within their respective
780 jurisdictions to determine those intersections where signs should be
781 erected to prohibit right turns on a steady red signal as hereinbefore
782 described and cause to have erected such signs by June 30, 1979. For
783 purposes of uniformity, each municipality shall report the results of its
784 reviews to the State Traffic Commission and shall not erect or cause to

785 be erected signs prohibiting right turns on a steady red signal until
786 such signs have been approved by the State Traffic Commission.]

787 (4) Green arrow: Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal,
788 shown alone or in combination with another indication, may
789 cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated
790 by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other
791 indications shown at the same time, but such vehicular traffic shall
792 yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and
793 to other traffic lawfully within the intersection.

794 (5) Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the
795 words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate
796 as follows: "Walk": Pedestrians facing such signals may proceed across
797 the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-
798 of-way by the drivers of all vehicles; "Don't Walk": No pedestrian shall
799 start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any
800 pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal
801 shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the "Don't Walk"
802 signal is showing.

803 (c) When an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a
804 traffic sign or signal, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as
805 follows:

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

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

815 (d) Lenses of the following colors only shall be used and shall be

816 arranged vertically in the signal face or, when necessary, horizontally,
817 and shall conform to the following positions: When arranged
818 vertically, red shall be located at the top, yellow shall be located
819 directly below red and the remaining indications below the yellow in
820 the following order: Flashing yellow, circular green, vertical arrow,
821 left-turn arrow and right-turn arrow, as needed; when arranged
822 horizontally, red shall be located at the left, yellow shall be located
823 directly to the right of red and the remaining indications to the right of
824 yellow in the following order: Flashing yellow, left-turn arrow, circular
825 green, vertical arrow and right-turn arrow, as needed.

826 (e) When lane-direction-control signals are placed over the
827 individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in
828 any lane over which a green arrow signal is shown, but shall not enter
829 or travel in any lane over which a red X signal is shown.

830 (f) If a traffic control signal, approved by the [State Traffic
831 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, is erected and
832 maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this
833 section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their
834 nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a
835 sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be
836 made, but in the absence of any sign or marking the stop shall be made
837 at the signal.

838 Sec. 30. Subsection (a) of section 14-300 of the general statutes is
839 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
840 *1, 2012*):

841 (a) The traffic authority shall have power to designate, by
842 appropriate official traffic control devices, as defined in section 14-297,
843 as amended by this act, or markers, or by lines upon the surface of the
844 highway, such crosswalks and intersections as, in its opinion,
845 constitute a danger to pedestrians crossing the highway including, but
846 not limited to, specially marked crosswalks in the vicinity of schools,
847 which crosswalks shall have distinctive markings, in accordance with

848 the regulations of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State
849 Traffic Administration, to denote use of such crosswalks by school
850 children; and may maintain suitable signs located at intervals along
851 highways, particularly where there are no sidewalks, directing
852 pedestrians to walk facing vehicular traffic.

853 Sec. 31. Section 14-300a of the general statutes is repealed and the
854 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

855 The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
856 Administration and each municipal traffic authority shall, on
857 highways under their respective jurisdictions and subject to the
858 provisions of section 14-298, as amended by this act, provide special
859 pedestrian street or sidewalk markings at intersections and streets in
860 proximity to projects designated for or containing a high proportion of
861 elderly persons.

862 Sec. 32. Section 14-301 of the general statutes is repealed and the
863 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

864 (a) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
865 Administration may designate any state highway or part thereof or
866 any bridge upon any such highway as a through way, and may, after
867 notice, revoke any such designation. The traffic authority of any town,
868 city or borough may designate any highway or part thereof under the
869 control of such town, city or borough as a through way, and may, after
870 notice, revoke any such designation.

871 (b) No designation of a through way shall become effective as to
872 regulation of traffic at any intersection thereon until [said commission]
873 the Office of the State Traffic Administration or such other traffic
874 authority has caused signs to be erected at such intersections. Each
875 such sign shall bear the word "stop", which shall be self-illuminated at
876 night or so placed as to be illuminated by street lights or by headlights
877 of approaching motor vehicles, and each such sign shall be located as
878 near as practicable to the traveled portion of the highway at the
879 entrance to which the stop is to be made, or at the nearest line of the

880 crosswalk thereat, and shall be clearly visible for a distance of one
881 hundred feet along the street intersecting the through way.

882 (c) The driver of a vehicle shall stop in obedience to a stop sign at
883 such clearly marked stop line or lines as may be established by the
884 traffic authority having jurisdiction or, in the absence of such line or
885 lines, shall stop in obedience to a stop sign at the entrance to a through
886 highway and shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles not so obliged to
887 stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to
888 constitute an immediate hazard.

889 (d) Nothing herein contained shall prevent said [commission] office
890 or such traffic authority from erecting such stop signs on all corners of
891 any intersection within its jurisdiction, and thereafter the provisions of
892 subsection (c) of this section, relating to the stopping of motor vehicles
893 and the right-of-way within such intersection, shall apply to the
894 operation of motor vehicles on each of the intersecting streets.

895 (e) The driver of a vehicle shall stop in obedience to a stop sign at a
896 railroad crossing erected and maintained on the highway by
897 requirement of the Commissioner of Transportation or the [State
898 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

899 Sec. 33. Section 14-302 of the general statutes is repealed and the
900 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

901 The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
902 Administration, on any state highway, or a local traffic authority, on
903 any highway under its control, may designate intersections at which
904 signs bearing the words "Yield" may be erected. The driver of a vehicle
905 approaching a "Yield" sign shall, in obedience to such sign, slow down
906 to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, and shall yield the
907 right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on
908 another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard
909 during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection,
910 provided, if such driver is involved in a collision, such collision shall
911 be deemed prima facie evidence of such driver's failure to yield the

912 right-of-way.

913 Sec. 34. Section 14-307 of the general statutes is repealed and the
914 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

915 (a) The traffic authority of any city, town or borough shall have
916 power to prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of vehicles and to erect
917 and maintain signs in each block designating the time or terms of such
918 prohibition or restriction on any highway or thoroughfare coming
919 under the jurisdiction of such city, town or borough and such traffic
920 authority may remove from state highways, except limited access
921 highways, within the territorial limits of such city, town or borough
922 any vehicles parked in violation of any regulation of the [State Traffic
923 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration established in
924 accordance with subsection (b) of this section and of any rule,
925 regulation, order or ordinance of any such city, town or borough
926 relative to or in connection with parking on such highway. Such
927 removal shall be undertaken in accordance with the procedures
928 employed by the city, town or borough in the removal of vehicles from
929 any highway or thoroughfare coming under the jurisdiction of such
930 city, town or borough. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall
931 adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 to
932 establish procedures for the removal of such vehicles by such traffic
933 authority and for the storage of such vehicles. The regulations shall, at
934 a minimum, (1) require that such traffic authority provide written
935 notice by certified mail to the owner of any vehicle removed, (2)
936 provide any such owner with an opportunity for a hearing before a
937 hearing officer appointed by the chief executive officer of each city,
938 town or borough and specify procedures for the holding of such
939 hearing, (3) provide that the owner or keeper of any garage or other
940 place where any such vehicle is stored shall have a lien on the vehicle
941 for his storage charges and (4) specify procedures for the sale at public
942 auction of any vehicle placed in storage which is not claimed within a
943 specified period of time by the owner thereof.

944 (b) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic

945 Administration shall have power to prohibit, limit or restrict the
946 parking of vehicles on any portion of any state highway or on any
947 bridge on any such highway and to erect and maintain signs
948 designating the terms of such prohibition or restriction.

949 (c) No person shall park any vehicle in any place where parking is
950 prohibited or park any vehicle for a longer period than that indicated
951 as lawful by any sign erected and maintained in accordance with the
952 provisions of this chapter, except: (1) A person operating an armored
953 car vehicle may, while in the performance of such person's duties, park
954 for a period not to exceed ten minutes in a place where parking is
955 prohibited, provided such vehicle does not obstruct or impede the
956 normal and reasonable movement of traffic, or (2) a vehicle displaying
957 a special license plate or a removable windshield placard issued
958 pursuant to section 14-253a, as amended by this act, or by authorities
959 of other states or countries for the purpose of identifying vehicles
960 permitted to utilize parking spaces reserved for persons with
961 disabilities which limit or impair their ability to walk or blind persons,
962 may park in an area where parking is legally permissible, for an
963 unlimited period of time without penalty, notwithstanding the period
964 of time indicated as lawful by any (A) parking meter, or (B) sign
965 erected and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this
966 chapter.

967 Sec. 35. Section 14-309 of the general statutes is repealed and the
968 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

969 No traffic safety measure or traffic control device, sign or marking
970 shall be installed or maintained on any state highway or on any bridge
971 on any such highway or within the right-of-way of any such highway
972 or bridge by the traffic authority of any town, city or borough, except
973 by consent and written approval of the [State Traffic Commission]
974 Office of the State Traffic Administration. No rule, regulation, order or
975 ordinance of any town, city or borough relative to or in connection
976 with such safety measure or traffic control device, sign or marking on
977 any such highway or bridge, or within the right-of-way of any such

978 highway or bridge, shall take effect until approved in writing by said
979 [commission] office or be effective after such approval has been
980 revoked. Approval of any such traffic control measure may be revoked
981 by said [commission] office at any time, if it deems such revocation to
982 be in the interest of public safety.

983 Sec. 36. Section 14-311 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes
984 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
985 *1, 2012*):

986 (a) No person, firm, corporation, state agency, or municipal agency
987 or combination thereof shall build, expand, establish or operate any
988 open air theater, shopping center or other development generating
989 large volumes of traffic that substantially affect state highway traffic
990 within this state, as determined by the [State Traffic Commission]
991 Office of the State Traffic Administration, until such person, firm,
992 corporation, or agency has procured from [the State Traffic
993 Commission] said office a certificate that the operation thereof will not
994 imperil the safety of the public, except that any development,
995 including any development to be built in phases, without regard to
996 when such phases are approved by the municipal planning and zoning
997 agency or other responsible municipal agency, that contains a total of
998 one hundred or fewer residential units shall not be required to obtain
999 such certificate if such development is a residential-only development
1000 and is not part of a mixed-use development that contains office, retail
1001 or other such nonresidential uses, provided if any future development
1002 increases the total number of residential units to more than one
1003 hundred, and such total substantially affects state highway traffic
1004 within the state as determined by the [State Traffic Commission] Office
1005 of the State Traffic Administration, a certificate shall be procured from
1006 said [commission] office.

1007 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no local
1008 building official shall issue a building or foundation permit to any
1009 person, firm, corporation, state agency or municipal agency to build,
1010 expand, establish or operate such a development until the person, firm,

1011 corporation or agency provides to such official a copy of the certificate
1012 issued under this section by the [commission] office. If the
1013 [commission] office determines that any person, firm, corporation, or
1014 state or municipal agency has (1) started building, expanding,
1015 establishing or operating such a development without first obtaining a
1016 certificate from [the commission] said office, or (2) has failed to comply
1017 with the conditions of such a certificate, it shall order the person, firm,
1018 corporation or agency to (A) cease constructing, expanding,
1019 establishing or operating the development, or (B) comply with the
1020 conditions of the certificate within a reasonable period of time. If such
1021 person, firm, corporation or agency fails to (i) cease such work, or (ii)
1022 comply with an order of the [commission] office within such time as
1023 specified by the commission, the [commission] office may make an
1024 application to the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford or
1025 the judicial district where the development is located enjoining the
1026 construction, expansion, establishment or operation of such
1027 development. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, for
1028 single family home building lots within a subdivision of land, for
1029 which a certificate is required and which do not have a direct exit or
1030 entrance on, or directly abut or adjoin any state highway, no local
1031 building official shall issue a certificate of occupancy to any person,
1032 firm, corporation, state agency or municipal agency to occupy homes
1033 on such lots until the person, firm, corporation or agency provides to
1034 such official a copy of the certificate issued under this section by the
1035 [commission] office and such official confirms that the certificate
1036 conditions have been satisfied.

1037 (c) [The State Traffic Commission shall issue its decision on an
1038 application for a certificate under subsection (a) of this section not later
1039 than one hundred twenty days after it is filed, except that, if the
1040 commission needs additional information from the applicant, it shall
1041 notify the applicant in writing as to what information is required and
1042 (1) the commission may toll the running of such one-hundred-twenty-
1043 day period by the number of days between and including the date
1044 such notice is received by the applicant and the date the additional

1045 information is received by the commission, and (2) if the commission
1046 receives the additional information during the last ten days of the one-
1047 hundred-twenty-day period and needs additional time to review and
1048 analyze such information, it may extend such period by not more than
1049 fifteen days. The State Traffic Commission may also, at its discretion,
1050 postpone action on any application submitted pursuant to this section
1051 or section 14-311a until such time as it is shown that an application has
1052 been approved by the municipal planning and zoning agency or other
1053 responsible municipal agency.] The [State Traffic Commission] Office
1054 of the State Traffic Administration, to the extent practicable, shall begin
1055 its review of an application prior to final approval of the proposed
1056 activity by the municipal planning and zoning agency or other
1057 responsible municipal agency.

1058 (d) In determining the advisability of such certification, the [State
1059 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration shall
1060 include, in its consideration, highway safety, the width and character
1061 of the highways affected, the density of traffic thereon, the character of
1062 such traffic and the opinion and findings of the traffic authority of the
1063 municipality wherein the development is located. The [State Traffic
1064 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration may require
1065 improvements to be made by the applicant to the extent that such
1066 improvements address impacts to highway safety created by the
1067 addition of the applicant's proposed development or activity. If the
1068 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration
1069 determines that such improvements, including traffic signals,
1070 pavement markings, channelization, pavement widening or other
1071 changes or traffic control devices, are required to handle traffic safely
1072 and efficiently, one hundred per cent of the cost thereof shall be borne
1073 by the person building, establishing or operating such open air theater,
1074 shopping center or other development generating large volumes of
1075 traffic, except that such cost shall not be borne by any municipal
1076 agency. The Commissioner of Transportation may issue a permit to
1077 said person to construct or install the changes required by the [State
1078 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

1079 (e) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the [State Traffic
1080 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration hereunder may
1081 appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183,
1082 except venue for such appeal shall be in the judicial district in which it
1083 is proposed to operate such establishment. The provisions of this
1084 section except insofar as such provisions relate to expansion shall not
1085 apply to any open air theater, shopping center or other development
1086 generating large volumes of traffic in operation on July 1, 1967.

1087 (f) Before submitting an application for any development generating
1088 large volumes of traffic pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to the
1089 Office of the State Traffic Administration, the individual or entity
1090 submitting such application shall attend a mandatory meeting with the
1091 Office of the State Traffic Administration and other staff from the
1092 Department of Transportation. At such meeting, such individual or
1093 entity shall present the applicant's proposed development to such
1094 department staff and receive feedback, including, but not limited to,
1095 information as to what needs to be submitted for an application to be
1096 considered complete.

1097 Sec. 37. Section 14-311b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1098 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1099 The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
1100 Administration, in cooperation and agreement with local traffic
1101 authorities, may, in any parking area for twenty or more vehicles or for
1102 any commercial establishment having an exit or entrance on or
1103 abutting or adjoining any state highway, establish traffic controls by
1104 signal or device, for access to and egress from and for traffic within
1105 such parking area or commercial establishment. The traffic authority of
1106 any city, town or borough may establish similar controls for parking
1107 areas for twenty or more vehicles or for any commercial establishment
1108 having an exit or entrance on or abutting or adjoining any highway
1109 under their jurisdiction. The owner or operator of any parking area or
1110 commercial establishment where such traffic controls have been
1111 established, pursuant to this section, shall erect and maintain the

1112 necessary uniform traffic control signals or devices, which shall
1113 conform to the specifications of the manual of uniform traffic control
1114 devices established under this chapter and as approved and revised by
1115 the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
1116 Administration, provided no traffic control signal or device shall be
1117 installed, operated or maintained until a permit for such installation,
1118 operation or maintenance has been procured from the [State Traffic
1119 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration.

1120 Sec. 38. Section 14-311c of the 2012 supplement to the general
1121 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1122 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1123 (a) No group of persons, firms, corporations, state agencies or
1124 municipal agencies or combination thereof shall build, expand,
1125 establish or operate any open air theater, shopping center or other
1126 development generating large volumes of traffic on any group of
1127 individual parcels of land which are separately owned but are utilized
1128 together for a single development purpose, whether or not such
1129 parcels are separated by any state, local or private roadway that
1130 substantially affect state highway traffic within this state, as
1131 determined by the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
1132 Administration, until such group has procured from the [State Traffic
1133 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration a certificate
1134 that the operation thereof will not imperil the safety of the public,
1135 except that any development, including any development to be built in
1136 phases without regard to when such phases are approved by the
1137 municipal planning and zoning agency or other responsible municipal
1138 agency, that contains a total of one hundred or fewer residential units
1139 shall not be required to obtain such a certificate if such development is
1140 a residential-only development and not part of a mixed-use
1141 development containing office, retail or other such nonresidential uses,
1142 provided if any future development increases the total number of
1143 residential units to more than one hundred, and this total substantially
1144 affects state highway traffic within the state as determined by the
1145 [office of the State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic

1146 Administration, a certificate shall be procured from said [commission]
1147 office.

1148 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no local
1149 building official shall issue a building or foundation permit to any
1150 such group or member thereof to build, expand, establish or operate
1151 such a development until the group or member provides to such
1152 official a copy of the certificate issued under this section by the
1153 [commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration. If the
1154 [commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration determines that
1155 any group or member has (1) started building, expanding, establishing
1156 or operating such a development without first obtaining a certificate
1157 from [the commission] said office, or (2) has failed to comply with the
1158 conditions of such a certificate, it shall order the group or member to
1159 (A) cease constructing, expanding, establishing or operating the
1160 development, or (B) to comply with the conditions of the certificate
1161 within a reasonable period of time. If such group or member fails to (i)
1162 cease such work, or (ii) comply with [an] such order [of the
1163 commission] within such time as specified by the [commission] Office
1164 of the State Traffic Administration, [the commission] said office or the
1165 traffic authority of the municipality wherein the development is
1166 located may make an application to the superior court for the judicial
1167 district of Hartford or the judicial district where the development is
1168 located enjoining the construction, expansion, establishment or the
1169 operation of such development. Notwithstanding the provisions of this
1170 subsection, for single family home building lots within a subdivision of
1171 land, for which a certificate is required and which do not have a direct
1172 exit or entrance on, or directly abut or adjoin any state highway, no
1173 local building official shall issue a certificate of occupancy to any such
1174 group or member thereof or person to occupy homes on such lots until
1175 such group, member or person provides to such official a copy of the
1176 certificate issued under this section by [the commission] said office and
1177 such official confirms that the certificate conditions have been satisfied.

1178 (c) [The State Traffic Commission shall issue its decision on an
1179 application for a certificate under subsection (a) of this section not later

1180 than one hundred twenty days after it is filed, except that, if the
1181 commission needs additional information from the applicant, it shall
1182 notify the applicant in writing as to what information is required and
1183 (1) the commission may toll the running of such one-hundred-twenty-
1184 day period by the number of days between and including the date
1185 such notice is received by the applicant and the date the additional
1186 information is received by the commission, and (2) if the commission
1187 receives the additional information during the last ten days of the one-
1188 hundred-twenty-day period and needs additional time to review and
1189 analyze such information, it may extend such period by not more than
1190 fifteen days. The State Traffic Commission may also, at its discretion,
1191 postpone action on any application submitted pursuant to this section
1192 or section 14-311a until such time as it is shown that an application has
1193 been approved by the municipal planning and zoning agency or other
1194 responsible municipal agency.] The [State Traffic Commission] Office
1195 of the State Traffic Administration, to the extent practicable, shall begin
1196 its review of an application prior to final approval of the proposed
1197 activity by the municipal planning and zoning agency or other
1198 responsible municipal agency.

1199 (d) In determining the advisability of such certification, the [State
1200 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration shall
1201 include, in its consideration, highway safety, the width and character
1202 of the highways affected, the density of traffic thereon, the character of
1203 such traffic and the opinion and findings of the traffic authority of the
1204 municipality wherein the development is located. The [State Traffic
1205 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration may require
1206 improvements to be made by the applicant to the extent that such
1207 improvements address impacts to highway safety created by the
1208 addition of the applicant's proposed development or activity. If the
1209 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration
1210 determines that such improvements, including traffic signals,
1211 pavement markings, channelization, pavement widening or other
1212 changes or traffic control devices, are required to handle traffic safely
1213 and efficiently, one hundred per cent of the cost thereof shall be borne

1214 by the group building, establishing or operating such open air theater,
1215 shopping center or other development generating large volumes of
1216 traffic, except that such cost shall not be borne by any municipal
1217 agency. The Commissioner of Transportation may issue a permit to
1218 said group to construct or install the changes required by the [State
1219 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, in
1220 consultation with the local traffic authority.

1221 (e) Any group aggrieved by any decision of the [State Traffic
1222 Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration hereunder may
1223 appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183,
1224 except venue for such appeal shall be in the judicial district in which it
1225 is proposed to operate such establishment. The provisions of this
1226 section except insofar as such provisions relate to expansion shall not
1227 apply to any open air theater, shopping center or other development
1228 generating large volumes of traffic which has received all necessary
1229 permits, variances, exceptions and approvals from the municipal
1230 zoning commission, planning commission, combined planning and
1231 zoning commission and zoning board of appeals in which such
1232 development is located prior to or on July 1, 1985, or to any such
1233 development which is in operation on that date.

1234 Sec. 39. Section 14-311d of the 2012 supplement to the general
1235 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1236 (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1237 Notwithstanding any provision of title 13b or this title, in all matters
1238 in which a formal petition, application or request for a permit is
1239 required to be submitted to the Commissioner of Transportation or the
1240 [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration,
1241 and such petition, application or request is in connection with an
1242 economic development project, the commissioner or [commission]
1243 office shall, not later than sixty days after the date on which the
1244 commissioner or [commission] office receives a completed petition,
1245 application or request, make a final determination whether to approve
1246 such completed petition, application or request. The commissioner or

1247 [commission] office shall notify the petitioner, applicant or requestor of
1248 such final determination. In the event that the commissioner or
1249 [commission] office fails to make a final determination not later than
1250 sixty days after the date on which the commissioner or [commission]
1251 office received such completed petition, application or request, such
1252 completed petition, application or request shall be deemed approved.

1253 Sec. 40. Section 14-314 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1254 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1255 Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with any order
1256 made pursuant to any provision of this chapter shall be fined not more
1257 than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or
1258 both, and shall be subject to the provisions of section 14-111. Any
1259 person, firm or corporation failing to comply with any traffic control
1260 signal, sign, marking or other device placed and maintained upon the
1261 highway, or with any regulation adopted pursuant to any provision of
1262 this chapter, by the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State
1263 Traffic Administration or the traffic authority of any city, town or
1264 borough shall be deemed to have committed an infraction, if no other
1265 penalty is provided by law. Traveling at a greater rate of speed than is
1266 reasonable as provided in section 14-218a, as amended by this act, shall
1267 not be deemed to be a failure to comply with the provisions of this
1268 section but shall be deemed to be the commission of an infraction
1269 within the provisions of said section 14-218a.

1270 Sec. 41. Section 14-314c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1271 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1272 (a) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
1273 Administration, on any state highway, or a local traffic authority, on
1274 any highway under its control, shall, upon receipt of an application on
1275 behalf of any person under the age of eighteen who is deaf, as certified
1276 by a physician, erect one or more signs in the person's neighborhood to
1277 warn motor vehicle operators of the presence of the deaf person.

1278 (b) The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic

1279 Administration may adopt regulations in accordance with the
1280 provisions of chapter 54 to carry out the purposes of this section.

1281 Sec. 42. Section 14-314d of the general statutes is repealed and the
1282 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1283 The [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
1284 Administration, on any state highway, or a local traffic authority, on
1285 any highway under its control, may, within available appropriations,
1286 designate locations at which signs bearing the words "STATE LAW
1287 REQUIRES USE OF SIGNAL LIGHTS WHEN CHANGING LANES"
1288 may be erected.

1289 Sec. 43. Section 17a-24 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes
1290 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
1291 *1, 2012*):

1292 The superintendent of any institution in the Department of Children
1293 and Families, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Children
1294 and Families and the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State
1295 Traffic Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit, restrict or regulate the
1296 parking of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4)
1297 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the
1298 location of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the
1299 grounds of the respective institutions; and (6) erect and maintain signs
1300 designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Security officers or
1301 institutional patrolmen appointed to act as state policemen on state
1302 institution grounds under the provisions of section 29-18, may arrest or
1303 issue summons for violation of such regulations, restrictions or
1304 prohibitions. Any person who fails to comply with any such
1305 prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more than five dollars, and
1306 the court or traffic or parking authority having jurisdiction of traffic or
1307 parking violations in the town in which the institution is located shall
1308 have jurisdiction of violations of this section.

1309 Sec. 44. Section 17a-465 of the 2012 supplement to the general
1310 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof

1311 (Effective July 1, 2012):

1312 The superintendent or director of any state-operated facility within
1313 the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, subject to
1314 the approval of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction
1315 Services and the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
1316 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit, restrict or regulate the parking
1317 of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict
1318 roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location
1319 of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the
1320 grounds of the respective facilities; and (6) erect and maintain signs
1321 designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Agency police appointed
1322 to act as state policemen on the grounds of state-operated facilities
1323 under the provisions of section 29-18 may arrest or issue summons for
1324 violation of such restrictions or prohibitions. Any person who fails to
1325 comply with any such prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more
1326 than twenty-five dollars, and the court or traffic or parking authority
1327 having jurisdiction of traffic or parking violations in the town in which
1328 such facility is located shall have jurisdiction over violations of this
1329 section.

1330 Sec. 45. Section 19a-33 of the 2012 supplement to the general statutes
1331 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July
1332 1, 2012):

1333 The superintendent or director of any state-operated facility within
1334 the Department of Public Health, subject to the approval of the
1335 Commissioner of Public Health and the [State Traffic Commission]
1336 Office of the State Traffic Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit,
1337 restrict or regulate the parking of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits;
1338 (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way
1339 traffic; (5) designate the location of crosswalks on any portion of any
1340 road or highway upon the grounds of the respective facilities; and (6)
1341 erect and maintain signs designating such prohibitions or restrictions.
1342 Security officers or institutional patrolmen appointed to act as state
1343 policemen on state institution grounds under the provisions of section

1344 29-18 may arrest or issue summons for violation of such restrictions or
1345 prohibitions. Any person who fails to comply with any such
1346 prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more than twenty-five
1347 dollars, and the court or traffic or parking authority having jurisdiction
1348 of traffic or parking violations in the town in which such facility is
1349 located shall have jurisdiction over violations of this section.

1350 Sec. 46. Subsection (b) of section 27-107 of the 2012 supplement to
1351 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1352 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1353 (b) The Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval
1354 of the [State Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic
1355 Administration, may: (1) Prohibit, limit, restrict or regulate the parking
1356 of vehicles; (2) determine speed limits; (3) install stop signs; (4) restrict
1357 roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic; (5) designate the location
1358 of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the
1359 grounds of the Veterans' Home; and (6) erect and maintain signs
1360 designating such prohibitions or restrictions. Security officers or
1361 institutional patrolmen appointed to act as state policemen under the
1362 provisions of section 29-18 may arrest or issue a summons for violation
1363 of such restrictions or prohibitions. Any person who fails to comply
1364 with any such prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more than
1365 twenty-five dollars, and the court or traffic or parking authority having
1366 jurisdiction of traffic or parking violations in the town of Rocky Hill
1367 shall have jurisdiction over violations of this section.

1368 Sec. 47. Subsection (e) of section 15-120nn of the 2012 supplement to
1369 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1370 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1371 (e) The authority may (1) prohibit, limit or restrict the parking of
1372 vehicles, (2) determine speed limits with the approval of the [State
1373 Traffic Commission] Office of the State Traffic Administration, (3)
1374 restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic, (4) designate the
1375 location of crosswalks, on any portion of any road or highway upon

1376 the grounds of any airport owned or held under lease by the state, and
1377 (5) erect and maintain signs designating such prohibitions or
1378 restrictions. The authority may provide by procedure for a fine for any
1379 person who fails to comply with any such prohibition or restriction.

1380 Sec. 48. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2012*) The supervisory agent for each
1381 nonpublic school that receives transportation services provided by the
1382 local or regional board of education in which such nonpublic school is
1383 located shall develop and implement a policy for notifying parents or
1384 guardians of students when there may be an age range of ten years or
1385 more among students who ride the same school bus.

1386 Sec. 49. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 14-262 of the 2012
1387 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
1388 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1389 (1) A vehicle, combination of vehicle and trailer or commercial
1390 vehicle combination, including each such vehicle's load, which is
1391 wider than one hundred two inches or its approximate metric
1392 equivalent of two and six-tenths meters or one hundred two and
1393 thirty-six-hundredths inches, including its load, but not including the
1394 following safety devices: Reasonably sized rear view mirrors, turn
1395 signals, steps and handholds for entry and egress, spray and splash
1396 suppressant devices, load-induced tire bulge and any other state-
1397 approved safety device which the Commissioner of Transportation
1398 determines is necessary for the safe and efficient operation of such a
1399 vehicle or combination, provided no such state-approved safety device
1400 protrudes more than three inches from each side of the vehicle or
1401 provided no such device has by its design or use the capability to carry
1402 cargo. Such permit shall not be required in the case of (A) farm
1403 equipment, (B) a vehicle or combination of vehicle and trailer loaded
1404 with hay or straw, (C) a school bus equipped with a folding stop sign
1405 or exterior mirror, as approved by the Commissioner of Motor
1406 Vehicles, which results in a combined width of bus and sign or bus
1407 and mirror in excess of that established by this subsection, (D) a trailer
1408 designed and used exclusively for transporting boats when the gross

1409 weight of such boats does not exceed four thousand pounds, [or] (E) a
1410 recreation vehicle with appurtenances, including safety devices and
1411 retracted shade awnings, no greater than six inches on each side for a
1412 maximum allowance of twelve inches, or (F) a vehicle with an attached
1413 snow plow, provided the snow plow may not exceed one hundred
1414 forty-four inches in width; and

1415 Sec. 50. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) On or before December 1,
1416 2012, the Department of Transportation shall, in consultation with
1417 Metro North Railroad, provide automated renewal of monthly student
1418 passes.

1419 Sec. 51. Subsection (e) of section 14-270 of the 2012 supplement to
1420 the general statutes, as amended by section 51 of house bill 5164 of the
1421 current session, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1422 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1423 (e) (1) The Commissioner of Transportation shall adopt regulations
1424 in accordance with chapter 54 prescribing standards for issuance of
1425 permits for vehicles with divisible or indivisible loads not conforming
1426 to the provisions of section 14-267a.

1427 (2) In adopting regulations pursuant to this section, the
1428 commissioner shall allow for the issuing of a wrecker towing or
1429 transporting emergency permit, provided such movement of a
1430 wrecked or disabled vehicle by a wrecker with a permit issued
1431 pursuant to this subdivision shall be in accordance with any
1432 limitations as to highway or bridge use and maximum rate of speed as
1433 specified by the commissioner. [For each wrecker towing or
1434 transporting emergency permit, the owner or lessee of a wrecker shall
1435 pay an annual fee of (A) one hundred twenty-five dollars for a wrecker
1436 with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six
1437 thousand pounds or less, and (B) two hundred fifty dollars for a
1438 wrecker with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of more
1439 than twenty-six thousand pounds.]

1440 Sec. 52. Section 14-311a of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*

1441 July 1, 2012)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	July 1, 2012	14-298
Sec. 2	July 1, 2012	7-136i
Sec. 3	July 1, 2012	10a-79
Sec. 4	July 1, 2012	10a-92
Sec. 5	July 1, 2012	10a-139(a)
Sec. 6	July 1, 2012	13a-26(f)
Sec. 7	July 1, 2012	13a-119(a)
Sec. 8	July 1, 2012	13a-120
Sec. 9	July 1, 2012	13b-17
Sec. 10	July 1, 2012	13b-20(b)
Sec. 11	July 1, 2012	13b-42(f)
Sec. 12	July 1, 2012	13b-292
Sec. 13	July 1, 2012	13b-345
Sec. 14	July 1, 2012	14-212b
Sec. 15	July 1, 2012	14-218a
Sec. 16	July 1, 2012	14-230a
Sec. 17	July 1, 2012	14-234
Sec. 18	July 1, 2012	14-236
Sec. 19	July 1, 2012	14-239(a)
Sec. 20	July 1, 2012	14-241(e)
Sec. 21	July 1, 2012	14-248b(a)
Sec. 22	July 1, 2012	14-253a(g)
Sec. 23	July 1, 2012	14-284
Sec. 24	July 1, 2012	14-286
Sec. 25	July 1, 2012	14-286a
Sec. 26	July 1, 2012	14-286c(a)
Sec. 27	July 1, 2012	14-289
Sec. 28	July 1, 2012	14-297(6)
Sec. 29	July 1, 2012	14-299
Sec. 30	July 1, 2012	14-300(a)
Sec. 31	July 1, 2012	14-300a
Sec. 32	July 1, 2012	14-301
Sec. 33	July 1, 2012	14-302
Sec. 34	July 1, 2012	14-307
Sec. 35	July 1, 2012	14-309

Sec. 36	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	14-311
Sec. 37	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	14-311b
Sec. 38	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	14-311c
Sec. 39	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	14-311d
Sec. 40	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	14-314
Sec. 41	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	14-314c
Sec. 42	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	14-314d
Sec. 43	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	17a-24
Sec. 44	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	17a-465
Sec. 45	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	19a-33
Sec. 46	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	27-107(b)
Sec. 47	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	15-120nn(e)
Sec. 48	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	New section
Sec. 49	<i>from passage</i>	14-262(a)(1)
Sec. 50	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 51	<i>from passage</i>	14-270(e)
Sec. 52	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	Repealer section

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 13 \$	FY 14 \$
Department of Transportation	TF - Revenue Loss	Minimal	Minimal

Note: TF=Transportation Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

A section by section fiscal impact is presented below. The other sections of the bill have no fiscal impact because they make technical, clarifying or conforming changes to current practice or federal regulations.

Section 48 requires notification to parents when there will be a specific age difference among students being transported on a school bus and results in no cost to local and regional school districts. It is assumed such notification would be given to parents in the general information packets supplied to students each year.

Section 49 will result in a minimal revenue loss due to exempting a vehicle with a certain snow plow from obtaining a permit.

Section 51 of the bill repeals section 51 of HB 5164 which issues a new "wrecker towing or transporting emergency permit" which will eliminate a revenue loss to the Special Transportation Fund of \$30,000.

The bill also changes the State Traffic Commission to the Office of State Traffic Administration within the state Department of Transportation which has no fiscal impact.

House "A" strikes the underlying bill and its associated fiscal

impact, and results in the impact described above.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future.

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 5170 (as amended by House "A")******AN ACT STREAMLINING TRAFFIC SAFETY EVALUATIONS.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill creates an Office of State Traffic Administration (OSTA) within the state Department of Transportation (DOT) as the successor to the State Traffic Commission (STC). It transfers most of STC's duties and powers to OSTA.

It also (1) gives the DOT commissioner sole authority over railroad crossings on private ways; (2) eliminates a deadline for OSTA to make decisions about certain developments affecting highway traffic; and (3) makes conforming, minor, and technical changes.

Under current law, the STC, among other responsibilities, establishes a uniform system of traffic control signals, devices, signs, and markings for use on public highways and cooperates with local traffic authorities on the use and operation of vehicles on state highways and roads. Its members are the commissioners of the transportation, motor vehicles, and emergency services and public protection departments. The commissioner of economic and community development participates on matters of economic development.

The bill also (1) requires certain private schools to notify parents and guardians when their children are riding in a school bus where there may be an age difference among students of at least 10 years, (2) requires DOT and Metro North to provide automated renewal of monthly student passes, (3) adds certain snowplows to those vehicles that cannot operate on state roads or bridges without a written DOT

permit, and (4) eliminates a provision in another bill (HB 5164) setting permit fees for certain types of wreckers.

*House Amendment "A" adds the provisions on school buses, Metro North student passes, snowplows, and wreckers. It eliminates a 120-day deadline for STC to issue a decision for certain developments that generate a large volume of traffic. It also restores current law by eliminating a provision that exempts municipalities from paying for traffic improvements for developments that generate a large amount of traffic only if the development consists entirely of municipal facilities.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2012, except the provisions affecting Metro North student passes, snowplows, and wreckers are effective on passage.

§§ 1-47 & 52 — OFFICE OF STATE TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION

Railroad Crossings §§ 12-13

The bill gives the transportation commissioner sole authority over, and makes various changes to the law concerning, the intersections of at-grade railroad crossings and private ways used by people and vehicles ("private crossings").

The law requires cities, boroughs, and towns either to (1) build and maintain traffic control devices at private crossings or (2) require that the person who owns or has the right to use the crossing do so.

Under current law, the STC and DOT commissioner prescribe the type of traffic control device or traffic control measure (see BACKGROUND) to be installed at each private crossing and its approaches. If they order the installation of devices at a private crossing, and a town, city, or borough does not do so within 180-days, they must order the railroad to install them, with the cost of installation a lien on the premises owned by the person, association, or corporation that owns the crossing or has the right to use it.

The bill gives the commissioner sole authority to order the installation of these traffic devices or measures. It eliminates the 180-

day period for the town, city, or borough to install the devices, instead requiring the town, city, or borough to erect it within the time the commissioner prescribes in the order.

The bill requires the transportation commissioner to (1) give notice of his intent to prescribe or order traffic control devices or measures, (2) afford anyone an opportunity to present evidence on the impact (presumably of the order), (3) render findings of fact, and (4) issue a decision (apparently stating his reasons for prescribing or not prescribing the devices or measures) before prescribing the devices or measures. The commissioner's decision is not considered a final decision in a contested case and is not subject to appeal to Superior Court.

The bill requires the commissioner to follow these same steps before ordering the closing of a private crossing. As with the prescription of traffic control devices and measures, the commissioner's decision is not a final decision in a contested case and is not subject to appeal to Superior Court. By law, the commissioner may order the closing of a private crossing if he finds the crossing is no longer needed or it poses a public safety hazard.

Other Requirements

Current law imposes a maximum \$100 fine on anyone who fails to comply with traffic control measures installed at private crossings. The bill imposes the same maximum fine on anyone who fails to comply with traffic control devices at such crossings.

Under current law, property owners ordered to install traffic control measures in addition to traffic control devices must pay (1) one-half the cost, if \$1,000 or less, or (2) one-third the cost, if more than \$1,000. The bill instead requires the property owner to pay the entire cost of the prescribed traffic control measures, regardless of cost.

Grade Crossings on State Highways — § 13

The bill requires the commissioner to (1) prescribe the nature of

traffic control devices and traffic control measures where railroad tracks cross state highways at grade, and (2) approve signs advising the public to call 911 when a grade crossing gate or signal malfunctions. Current law requires the STC to prescribe the traffic control devices and measures, and requires either the STC or the commissioner to approve the 911 signs.

Developments Affecting Traffic — §§ 36 & 38

By law, a person, firm, corporation, or state or municipal agency building, expanding, or operating an open air theater, shopping center, or similar development generating a large volume of traffic that substantially affects state highway traffic must, in most cases, first obtain from the STC a certificate finding that the development will not endanger public safety.

The same requirement applies when these people or entities conduct these activities on a group of individual parcels of land that are separately owned but used for a single development purpose.

The bill gives OSTA, rather than the STC, the authority to make decisions regarding traffic safety in such cases.

An individual or entity, before applying to OSTA for a development generating large volumes of traffic, must attend a meeting with OSTA and other DOT staff. The individual or entity must present its proposed development to DOT and receive feedback, including what additional information it needs to submit for the application to be considered complete. The bill does not apply these requirements to developments planned for separately-owned parcels.

Current law generally requires the STC to issue a decision within 120-days. The bill eliminates this deadline. (The law requires a final decision within 60 days of receiving a completed permit application for an economic development project, regardless of other laws. Such an application is deemed approved if a decision is not made within 60 days (CGS § 14-311d)).

Other Related Changes

The law allows motor vehicles to make a right turn on red at intersections unless there is a sign prohibiting such a turn. The bill requires that OSTA approve such signs.

The bill eliminates a law requiring developments in operation as of July 1, 1967 to obtain a new certificate when seeking to increase parking by at least 50 spaces.

It erroneously requires OSTA to adopt certain regulations and publish them by July 1, 1984.

§ 48 — SCHOOL BUSES

The bill requires supervisory agents for each private school that receives transportation services from the local or regional school board where it is located to develop and implement a policy to notify parents and guardians of students when there may be an age difference of at least 10 years among students riding the same school bus.

§ 49 — SNOW PLOWS

The bill adds vehicles with snow plows with plow blades up to 12 feet wide to those vehicles that cannot operate on highways or bridges without a special written permit from the DOT commissioner.

§ 50 — METRO NORTH STUDENT PASSES

It requires DOT, in consultation with Metro North Railroad, to provide automated renewal of monthly student passes by December 1, 2012.

§ 51 — WRECKERS

Section 51 of HB 5164, passed by the House on May 2, requires the commissioner to adopt regulations for a wrecker towing or transporting emergency permit, and sets the annual permit fees at \$125 and \$250, depending on gross vehicle weight. The bill eliminates the fee requirement, thus allowing the commissioner to determine them.

BACKGROUND

Traffic Control Devices and Traffic Control Measures

The federal Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices define traffic control devices as signs, signals, markings, and other devices used to regulate, warn, or guide traffic placed on, over, or near roads, highways, or streets. It does not define traffic control measures, but DOT states these may be fences, barriers, or other measures.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Transportation Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 37 Nay 0 (03/14/2012)