



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 451

February Session, 2018

Substitute House Bill No. 5485

House of Representatives, April 12, 2018

The Committee on Planning and Development reported through REP. LEMAR of the 96th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTRIC BICYCLES, TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PARKING AND TRAFFIC AUTHORITIES.

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

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2018*) (a) Except as provided in
2 this section, the rider of an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1 of
3 the general statutes, as amended by this act, shall be afforded the same
4 rights and privileges and subject to the same duties as the rider of a
5 bicycle.

6 (b) Except as provided in this section or where prohibited by local
7 ordinance, an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1 of the general
8 statutes, as amended by this act, may be ridden where bicycles are
9 permitted to travel.

10 (c) Except where permitted by local ordinance, a class 3 electric
11 bicycle, as defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended
12 by this act, shall not be ridden on a bicycle trail or path or multiuse

13 trail or path.

14 (d) Except where permitted by local ordinance, an electric bicycle, as
15 defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended by this act,
16 shall not be ridden on a bicycle trail or path or multiuse trail or path
17 designated for nonmotorized traffic if such trail or path has a natural
18 surface tread made by clearing and grading the soil and no surfacing
19 materials have been added.

20 (e) No person under the age of sixteen shall ride a class 3 electric
21 bicycle, as defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended
22 by this act. Any person under the age of sixteen may sit as a passenger
23 on a class 3 electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1 of the general
24 statutes, as amended by this act, provided such bicycle is equipped or
25 designed to carry a passenger.

26 (f) No person shall ride or sit as a passenger on a class 3 electric
27 bicycle, as defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended
28 by this act, unless such person is wearing protective headgear that
29 conforms to the minimum specifications established for bicycle
30 helmets by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission or
31 the American Society for Testing and Materials.

32 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2018*) On and after January 1, 2019,
33 any manufacturer of electric bicycles offered for sale in this state shall
34 (1) ensure that such electric bicycles comply with all relevant
35 requirements for bicycles established pursuant to 16 CFR 1512; (2) affix
36 a conspicuous label to each electric bicycle that contains the
37 classification, maximum speed and motor wattage of such electric
38 bicycle; (3) equip each class 3 electric bicycle with a speedometer that
39 displays the speed at which such class 3 electric bicycle is traveling in
40 miles per hour; and (4) ensure that the motor of each class 1 electric
41 bicycle and class 3 electric bicycle disengages or ceases to function
42 when the rider of such electric bicycle stops pedaling, and the motor of
43 each class 2 electric bicycle disengages or ceases to function when the
44 brakes of such electric bicycle are applied.

45 Sec. 3. Section 14-1 of the 2018 supplement to the general statutes is
46 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
47 *October 1, 2018*):

48 Terms used in this chapter, sections 1 and 2 of this act and this
49 section shall be construed as follows, unless another construction is
50 clearly apparent from the language or context in which the term is
51 used or unless the construction is inconsistent with the manifest
52 intention of the General Assembly:

53 (1) "Activity vehicle" means a student transportation vehicle that is
54 used to transport students in connection with school-sponsored events
55 and activities, but is not used to transport students to and from school;

56 (2) "Agricultural tractor" means a tractor or other form of
57 nonmuscular motive power used for transporting, hauling, plowing,
58 cultivating, planting, harvesting, reaping or other agricultural
59 purposes on any farm or other private property, or used for the
60 purpose of transporting, from one farm to another, agricultural
61 implements and farm products, provided the agricultural tractor is not
62 used on any highway for transporting a pay load or for some other
63 commercial purpose;

64 (3) "Antique, rare or special interest motor vehicle" means a motor
65 vehicle twenty years old or older which is being preserved because of
66 historic interest and which is not altered or modified from the original
67 manufacturer's specifications;

68 (4) "Apparent candle power" means an illumination equal to the
69 normal illumination in foot candles produced by any lamp or lamps,
70 divided by the square of the distance in feet between the lamp or
71 lamps and the point at which the measurement is made;

72 (5) "Authorized emergency vehicle" means (A) a fire department
73 vehicle, (B) a police vehicle, or (C) a public service company or
74 municipal department ambulance or emergency vehicle designated or
75 authorized for use as an authorized emergency vehicle by the

76 commissioner;

77 (6) "Autocycle" means a motor vehicle that meets the requirements
78 of a motorcycle under 49 CFR Part 571, and (A) does not have more
79 than three wheels in contact with the ground, (B) is designed to be
80 controlled with a steering wheel and foot pedals for acceleration,
81 braking or shifting, (C) has a seat or seats that are fully or partially
82 enclosed and in which the occupants sit with their legs forward, and
83 (D) is equipped with safety belts, in accordance with section 14-100a,
84 for all occupants;

85 (7) "Auxiliary driving lamp" means an additional lighting device on
86 a motor vehicle used primarily to supplement the general illumination
87 in front of a motor vehicle provided by the motor vehicle's head lamps;

88 (8) "Bulb" means a light source consisting of a glass bulb containing
89 a filament or substance capable of being electrically maintained at
90 incandescence;

91 (9) "Camp trailer" includes any trailer designed for living or
92 sleeping purposes and used exclusively for camping or recreational
93 purposes;

94 (10) "Camp trailer registration" means the type of registration issued
95 to any trailer that is for nonbusiness use and is limited to camp trailers
96 and utility trailers;

97 (11) "Camp vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is regularly used
98 to transport persons under eighteen years of age in connection with the
99 activities of any youth camp, as defined in section 19a-420;

100 (12) "Camper" means any motor vehicle designed or permanently
101 altered in such a way as to provide temporary living quarters for
102 travel, camping or recreational purposes;

103 (13) "Class 1 electric bicycle" means an electric bicycle equipped
104 with a motor that engages only when the rider operates the electric
105 bicycle's foot pedals, and that ceases to engage when the electric

106 bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour;

107 (14) "Class 2 electric bicycle" means an electric bicycle equipped
108 with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the electric
109 bicycle, and that ceases to engage when the electric bicycle reaches the
110 speed of twenty miles per hour;

111 (15) "Class 3 electric bicycle" means an electric bicycle equipped
112 with a motor that engages only when the rider operates the electric
113 bicycle's foot pedals, and that ceases to engage when the electric
114 bicycle reaches the speed of twenty-eight miles per hour;

115 ~~[(13)]~~ (16) "Combination registration" means the type of registration
116 issued to a motor vehicle used for both private passenger and
117 commercial purposes if such vehicle does not have a gross vehicle
118 weight rating in excess of twelve thousand five hundred pounds;

119 ~~[(14)]~~ (17) "Commercial driver's license" or "CDL" means a license
120 issued to an individual in accordance with the provisions of sections
121 14-44a to 14-44m, inclusive, which authorizes such individual to drive
122 a commercial motor vehicle;

123 ~~[(15)]~~ (18) "Commercial driver's license information system" or
124 "CDLIS" means the national database of holders of commercial driver's
125 licenses established by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety
126 Administration pursuant to Section 12007 of the Commercial Motor
127 Vehicle Safety Act of 1986;

128 ~~[(16)]~~ (19) "Commercial motor vehicle" means a vehicle designed or
129 used to transport passengers or property, except a vehicle used for
130 farming purposes in accordance with 49 CFR 383.3(d), fire fighting
131 apparatus or an emergency vehicle, as defined in section 14-283, or a
132 recreational vehicle in private use, which (A) has a gross vehicle
133 weight rating of twenty-six thousand and one pounds or more, or a
134 gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand and one
135 pounds or more, inclusive of a towed unit or units with a gross vehicle
136 weight rating of more than ten thousand pounds; (B) is designed to

137 transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver, or is
138 designed to transport more than ten passengers, including the driver,
139 and is used to transport students under the age of twenty-one years to
140 and from school; or (C) is transporting hazardous materials and is
141 required to be placarded in accordance with 49 CFR 172, Subpart F, as
142 amended, or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin
143 in 42 CFR Part 73;

144 [(17)] (20) "Commercial registration" means the type of registration
145 required for any motor vehicle designed or used to transport
146 merchandise, freight or persons in connection with any business
147 enterprise, unless a more specific type of registration is authorized and
148 issued by the commissioner for such class of vehicle;

149 [(18)] (21) "Commercial trailer" means a trailer used in the conduct
150 of a business to transport freight, materials or equipment whether or
151 not permanently affixed to the bed of the trailer;

152 [(19)] (22) "Commercial trailer registration" means the type of
153 registration issued to any commercial trailer;

154 [(20)] (23) "Commissioner" includes the Commissioner of Motor
155 Vehicles and any assistant to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles who
156 is designated and authorized by, and who is acting for, the
157 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles under a designation; except that the
158 deputy commissioners of motor vehicles and the Attorney General are
159 deemed, unless the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles otherwise
160 provides, to be designated and authorized by, and acting for, the
161 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles under a designation;

162 [(21)] (24) "Controlled substance" has the same meaning as in section
163 21a-240 and the federal laws and regulations incorporated in chapter
164 420b;

165 [(22)] (25) "Conviction" means an unvacated adjudication of guilt, or
166 a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the
167 law in a court of original jurisdiction or an authorized administrative

168 tribunal, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to
169 secure the person's appearance in court, the payment of a fine or court
170 cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of
171 whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended or probated;

172 [(23)] (26) "Dealer" includes any person actively engaged in buying,
173 selling or exchanging motor vehicles or trailers who has an established
174 place of business in this state and who may, incidental to such
175 business, repair motor vehicles or trailers, or cause them to be repaired
176 by persons in his or her employ;

177 [(24)] (27) "Disqualification" means a withdrawal of the privilege to
178 drive a commercial motor vehicle, which occurs as a result of (A) any
179 suspension, revocation, or cancellation by the commissioner of the
180 privilege to operate a motor vehicle; (B) a determination by the Federal
181 Highway Administration, under the rules of practice for motor carrier
182 safety contained in 49 CFR 386, as amended, that a person is no longer
183 qualified to operate a commercial motor vehicle under the standards of
184 49 CFR 391, as amended; or (C) the loss of qualification which follows
185 any of the convictions or administrative actions specified in section 14-
186 44k;

187 [(25)] (28) "Drive" means to drive, operate or be in physical control
188 of a motor vehicle, including a motor vehicle being towed by another;

189 [(26)] (29) "Driver" means any person who drives, operates or is in
190 physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or who is required to
191 hold a commercial driver's license;

192 [(27)] (30) "Driver's license" or "operator's license" means a valid
193 Connecticut motor vehicle operator's license or a license issued by
194 another state or foreign jurisdiction authorizing the holder thereof to
195 operate a motor vehicle on the highways;

196 (31) "Electric bicycle" means a bicycle equipped with operable foot
197 pedals and an electric motor of fewer than seven hundred fifty watts of
198 power that is either a class 1, class 2 or class 3 bicycle. "Electric bicycle"

199 does not include a dirt bike or an all-terrain vehicle;

200 [(28)] (32) "Employee" means any operator of a commercial motor
201 vehicle, including full-time, regularly employed drivers, casual,
202 intermittent or occasional drivers, drivers under contract and
203 independent owner-operator contractors, who, while in the course of
204 operating a commercial motor vehicle, are either directly employed by,
205 or are under contract to, an employer;

206 [(29)] (33) "Employer" means any person, including the United
207 States, a state or any political subdivision thereof, who owns or leases
208 a commercial motor vehicle, or assigns a person to drive a commercial
209 motor vehicle;

210 [(30)] (34) "Farm implement" means a vehicle designed and adapted
211 exclusively for agricultural, horticultural or livestock-raising
212 operations and which is not operated on a highway for transporting a
213 pay load or for any other commercial purpose;

214 [(31)] (35) "Felony" means any offense as defined in section 53a-25
215 and includes any offense designated as a felony under federal law;

216 [(32)] (36) "Fatality" means the death of a person as a result of a
217 motor vehicle accident;

218 [(33)] (37) "Foreign jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction other than a
219 state of the United States;

220 [(34)] (38) "Fuels" means (A) all products commonly or
221 commercially known or sold as gasoline, including casinghead and
222 absorption or natural gasoline, regardless of their classification or uses,
223 (B) any liquid prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use, or
224 commonly and commercially used, as a fuel in internal combustion
225 engines, which, when subjected to distillation in accordance with the
226 standard method of test for distillation of gasoline, naphtha, kerosene
227 and similar petroleum products by "American Society for Testing
228 Materials Method D-86", shows not less than ten per cent distilled
229 (recovered) below 347° Fahrenheit (175° Centigrade) and not less than

230 ninety-five per cent distilled (recovered) below 464° Fahrenheit (240°
231 Centigrade); provided the term "fuels" shall not include commercial
232 solvents or naphthas which distill, by "American Society for Testing
233 Materials Method D-86", not more than nine per cent at 176°
234 Fahrenheit and which have a distillation range of 150° Fahrenheit, or
235 less, or liquefied gases which would not exist as liquids at a
236 temperature of 60° Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per
237 square inch absolute, and (C) any liquid commonly referred to as
238 "gasohol" which is prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for
239 use, or commonly and commercially used, as a fuel in internal
240 combustion engines, consisting of a blend of gasoline and a minimum
241 of ten per cent by volume of ethyl or methyl alcohol;

242 [(35)] (39) "Garage" includes every place of business where motor
243 vehicles are, for compensation, received for housing, storage or repair;

244 [(36)] (40) "Gross vehicle weight rating" or "GVWR" means the value
245 specified by the manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a
246 single or a combination (articulated) vehicle. The GVWR of a
247 combination (articulated) vehicle commonly referred to as the "gross
248 combination weight rating" or GCWR is the GVWR of the power unit
249 plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units;

250 [(37)] (41) "Gross weight" means the light weight of a vehicle plus
251 the weight of any load on the vehicle, provided, in the case of a tractor-
252 trailer unit, "gross weight" means the light weight of the tractor plus
253 the light weight of the trailer or semitrailer plus the weight of the load
254 on the vehicle;

255 [(38)] (42) "Hazardous materials" has the same meaning as in 49 CFR
256 383.5;

257 [(39)] (43) "Head lamp" means a lighting device affixed to the front
258 of a motor vehicle projecting a high intensity beam which lights the
259 road in front of the vehicle so that it can proceed safely during the
260 hours of darkness;

261 [(40)] (44) "High-mileage vehicle" means a motor vehicle having the
262 following characteristics: (A) Not less than three wheels in contact with
263 the ground; (B) a completely enclosed seat on which the driver sits; (C)
264 a single or two cylinder, gasoline or diesel engine or an electric-
265 powered engine; and (D) efficient fuel consumption;

266 [(41)] (45) "Highway" includes any state or other public highway,
267 road, street, avenue, alley, driveway, parkway, place or dedicated
268 roadway for bus rapid transit service, under the control of the state or
269 any political subdivision of the state, dedicated, appropriated or
270 opened to public travel or other use;

271 [(42)] (46) "Imminent hazard" means the existence of a condition that
272 presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe
273 personal injury or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or
274 the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable
275 completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that
276 death, illness, injury or endangerment;

277 [(43)] (47) "Intersecting highway" includes any public highway
278 which joins another at an angle whether or not it crosses the other;

279 [(44)] (48) "Light weight" means the weight of an unloaded motor
280 vehicle as ordinarily equipped and ready for use, exclusive of the
281 weight of the operator of the motor vehicle;

282 [(45)] (49) "Limited access highway" means a state highway so
283 designated under the provisions of section 13b-27;

284 [(46)] (50) "Local authorities" includes the board of aldermen,
285 common council, chief of police, warden and burgesses, board of
286 selectmen or other officials having authority for the enactment or
287 enforcement of traffic regulations within their respective towns, cities
288 or boroughs;

289 [(47)] (51) "Maintenance vehicle" means any vehicle in use by the
290 state or by any town, city, borough or district, any state bridge or
291 parkway authority or any public service company, as defined in

292 section 16-1, in the maintenance of public highways or bridges and
293 facilities located within the limits of public highways or bridges;

294 [(48)] (52) "Manufacturer" means (A) a person, whether a resident or
295 nonresident, engaged in the business of constructing or assembling
296 new motor vehicles of a type required to be registered by the
297 commissioner, for operation upon any highway, except a utility trailer,
298 which are offered for sale in this state, or (B) a person who distributes
299 new motor vehicles to new car dealers licensed in this state;

300 [(49)] (53) "Median divider" means an intervening space or physical
301 barrier or clearly indicated dividing section separating traffic lanes
302 provided for vehicles proceeding in opposite directions;

303 [(50)] (54) "Modified antique motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle
304 twenty years old or older which has been modified for safe road use,
305 including, but not limited to, modifications to the drive train,
306 suspension, braking system and safety or comfort apparatus;

307 [(51)] (55) "Motor bus" includes any motor vehicle, except a taxicab,
308 as defined in section 13b-95, operated in whole or in part on any street
309 or highway in a manner affording a means of transportation by
310 indiscriminately receiving or discharging passengers, or running on a
311 regular route or over any portion of a regular route or between fixed
312 termini;

313 [(52)] (56) "Motor home" means a vehicular unit designed to provide
314 living quarters and necessary amenities which are built into an integral
315 part of, or permanently attached to, a truck or van chassis;

316 [(53)] (57) "Motor-driven cycle" means any of the following vehicles
317 that have a seat height of not less than twenty-six inches and a motor
318 having a capacity of less than fifty cubic centimeters piston
319 displacement: (A) A motorcycle, other than an auticycle; (B) a motor
320 scooter; or (C) a bicycle with attached motor, except an electric bicycle;

321 [(54)] (58) "Motor vehicle" means any vehicle propelled or drawn by
322 any nonmuscular power, except aircraft, motor boats, road rollers,

323 baggage trucks used about railroad stations or other mass transit
324 facilities, electric battery-operated wheel chairs when operated by
325 persons with physical disabilities at speeds not exceeding fifteen miles
326 per hour, golf carts operated on highways solely for the purpose of
327 crossing from one part of the golf course to another, golf-cart-type
328 vehicles operated on roads or highways on the grounds of state
329 institutions by state employees, agricultural tractors, farm implements,
330 such vehicles as run only on rails or tracks, self-propelled snow plows,
331 snow blowers and lawn mowers, when used for the purposes for
332 which they were designed and operated at speeds not exceeding four
333 miles per hour, whether or not the operator rides on or walks behind
334 such equipment, motor-driven cycles as defined in section 14-286,
335 special mobile equipment as defined in section 14-165, mini-
336 motorcycles, as defined in section 14-289j, electric bicycles and any
337 other vehicle not suitable for operation on a highway;

338 [(55)] (59) "Motorcycle" means (A) an auticycle, as defined in this
339 section, or (B) a motor vehicle, with or without a side car, that has (i)
340 not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, (ii) a saddle or
341 seat which the rider straddles or a platform on which the rider stands,
342 and (iii) handlebars with which the rider controls the movement of the
343 vehicle. "Motorcycle" does not include a motor-driven cycle [, as
344 defined in this section] or an electric bicycle;

345 [(56)] (60) "National Driver Registry" or "NDR" means the licensing
346 information system and database operated by the National Highway
347 Traffic Safety Administration and established pursuant to the National
348 Driver Registry Act of 1982, as amended;

349 [(57)] (61) "New motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle, the equitable
350 or legal title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer,
351 distributor or dealer to an ultimate consumer;

352 [(58)] (62) "Nonresident" means any person whose legal residence is
353 in a state other than Connecticut or in a foreign country;

354 [(59)] (63) "Nonresident commercial driver's license" or "nonresident

355 CDL" means a commercial driver's license issued by a state to an
356 individual who resides in a foreign jurisdiction;

357 [(60)] (64) "Nonskid device" means any device applied to the tires,
358 wheels, axles or frame of a motor vehicle for the purpose of increasing
359 the traction of the motor vehicle;

360 [(61)] (65) "Number plate" means any sign or marker furnished by
361 the commissioner on which is displayed the registration number
362 assigned to a motor vehicle by the commissioner;

363 [(62)] (66) "Officer" includes any constable, state marshal, inspector
364 of motor vehicles, state policeman or other official authorized to make
365 arrests or to serve process, provided the officer is in uniform or
366 displays the officer's badge of office in a conspicuous place when
367 making an arrest;

368 [(63)] (67) "Operator" means any person who operates a motor
369 vehicle or who steers or directs the course of a motor vehicle being
370 towed by another motor vehicle and includes a driver as defined in
371 subdivision (26) of this section;

372 [(64)] (68) "Out-of-service order" means an order (A) issued by a
373 person having inspection authority, as defined in regulations adopted
374 by the commissioner pursuant to section 14-163c, or by an authorized
375 official of the United States Department of Transportation Federal
376 Motor Carrier Safety Administration pursuant to any provision of
377 federal law, to prohibit any motor vehicle specified in subsection (a) of
378 section 14-163c from being operated on any highway, or to prohibit a
379 driver from operating any such motor vehicle, or (B) issued by the
380 United States Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier
381 Safety Administration, pursuant to any provision of federal law, to
382 prohibit any motor carrier, as defined in Section 386.2 of Title 49 of the
383 Code of Federal Regulations, from engaging in commercial motor
384 vehicle operations;

385 [(65)] (69) "Owner" means any person holding title to a motor

386 vehicle, or having the legal right to register the same, including
387 purchasers under conditional bills of sale;

388 [(66)] (70) "Parked vehicle" means a motor vehicle in a stationary
389 position within the limits of a public highway;

390 [(67)] (71) "Passenger and commercial motor vehicle" means a motor
391 vehicle used for private passenger and commercial purposes which is
392 eligible for combination registration;

393 [(68)] (72) "Passenger motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle used for
394 the private transportation of persons and their personal belongings,
395 designed to carry occupants in comfort and safety, with a capacity of
396 carrying not more than ten passengers including the operator thereof;

397 [(69)] (73) "Passenger registration" means the type of registration
398 issued to a passenger motor vehicle unless a more specific type of
399 registration is authorized and issued by the commissioner for such
400 class of vehicle;

401 [(70)] (74) "Person" includes any individual, corporation, limited
402 liability company, association, copartnership, company, firm, business
403 trust or other aggregation of individuals but does not include the state
404 or any political subdivision thereof, unless the context clearly states or
405 requires;

406 [(71)] (75) "Pick-up truck" means a motor vehicle with an enclosed
407 forward passenger compartment and an open rearward compartment
408 used for the transportation of property;

409 [(72)] (76) "Pneumatic tires" means tires inflated or inflatable with
410 air;

411 [(73)] (77) "Pole trailer" means a trailer which is (A) intended for
412 transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, logs, pipes
413 or structural members, which loads are capable of sustaining
414 themselves as beams between supporting connections, and (B)
415 designed to be drawn by a motor vehicle and attached or secured

416 directly to the motor vehicle by any means including a reach, pole or
417 boom;

418 [(74)] (78) "Public passenger endorsement" means an endorsement
419 issued to an individual, which authorizes such individual to transport
420 passengers, including, but not limited to, passengers who are students
421 in accordance with subsection (b) or (c) of section 14-36a;

422 [(75)] (79) "Recreational vehicle" includes the camper, camp trailer
423 and motor home classes of vehicles;

424 [(76)] (80) "Registration" includes the certificate of motor vehicle
425 registration and the number plate or plates used in connection with
426 such registration;

427 [(77)] (81) "Registration number" means the identifying number or
428 letters, or both, assigned by the commissioner to a motor vehicle;

429 [(78)] (82) "Resident", for the purpose of registering motor vehicles,
430 includes any person who is a legal resident of this state, as the
431 commissioner may presume from the fact that such person occupies a
432 place of dwelling in this state for more than six months in a year, or
433 any person, firm or corporation owning or leasing a motor vehicle
434 used or operated in intrastate business in this state, or a firm or
435 corporation having its principal office or place of business in this state;

436 [(79)] (83) "School bus" means any school bus, as defined in section
437 14-275, including a commercial motor vehicle used to transport
438 preschool, elementary school or secondary school students from home
439 to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored
440 events, but does not include a bus used as a common carrier;

441 [(80)] (84) "Second" violation or "subsequent" violation means an
442 offense committed not more than three years after the date of an arrest
443 which resulted in a previous conviction for a violation of the same
444 statutory provision, except in the case of a violation of section 14-215,
445 14-224, 14-227a or 14-227m, "second" violation or "subsequent"
446 violation means an offense committed not more than ten years after

447 the date of an arrest which resulted in a previous conviction for a
448 violation of the same statutory provision;

449 [(81)] (85) "Semitrailer" means any trailer type vehicle designed and
450 used in conjunction with a motor vehicle so that some part of its own
451 weight and load rests on or is carried by another vehicle;

452 [(82)] (86) "Serious traffic violation" means a conviction of any of the
453 following offenses: (A) Excessive speeding, involving a single offense
454 in which the speed is fifteen miles per hour or more above the posted
455 speed limit, in violation of section 14-218a or 14-219; (B) reckless
456 driving in violation of section 14-222; (C) following too closely in
457 violation of section 14-240 or 14-240a; (D) improper or erratic lane
458 changes, in violation of section 14-236; (E) using a hand-held mobile
459 telephone or other electronic device or typing, reading or sending text
460 or a text message with or from a mobile telephone or mobile electronic
461 device in violation of subsection (e) of section 14-296aa while operating
462 a commercial motor vehicle; (F) driving a commercial motor vehicle
463 without a valid commercial driver's license in violation of section 14-
464 36a or 14-44a; (G) failure to carry a commercial driver's license in
465 violation of section 14-44a; (H) failure to have the proper class of
466 license or endorsement, or violation of a license restriction in violation
467 of section 14-44a; or (I) a violation of any provision of chapter 248, by
468 an operator who holds a commercial driver's license or instruction
469 permit that results in the death of another person;

470 [(83)] (87) "Service bus" includes any vehicle except a vanpool
471 vehicle or a school bus designed and regularly used to carry ten or
472 more passengers when used in private service for the transportation of
473 persons without charge to the individual;

474 [(84)] (88) "Service car" means any motor vehicle used by a
475 manufacturer, dealer or repairer for emergency motor vehicle repairs
476 on the highways of this state, for towing or for the transportation of
477 necessary persons, tools and materials to and from the scene of such
478 emergency repairs or towing;

479 [(85)] (89) "Shoulder" means that portion of a highway immediately
480 adjacent and contiguous to the travel lanes or main traveled portion of
481 the roadway;

482 [(86)] (90) "Solid tires" means tires of rubber, or other elastic material
483 approved by the Commissioner of Transportation, which do not
484 depend on confined air for the support of the load;

485 [(87)] (91) "Spot lamp" or "spot light" means a lighting device
486 projecting a high intensity beam, the direction of which can be readily
487 controlled for special or emergency lighting as distinguished from
488 ordinary road illumination;

489 [(88)] (92) "State" means any state of the United States and the
490 District of Columbia unless the context indicates a more specific
491 reference to the state of Connecticut;

492 [(89)] (93) "Stop" means complete cessation of movement;

493 [(90)] (94) "Student" means any person under the age of twenty-one
494 years who is attending a preprimary, primary or secondary school
495 program of education;

496 [(91)] (95) "Tail lamp" means a lighting device affixed to the rear of a
497 motor vehicle showing a red light to the rear and indicating the
498 presence of the motor vehicle when viewed from behind;

499 [(92)] (96) "Tank vehicle" means any commercial motor vehicle
500 designed to transport any liquid or gaseous material within a tank that
501 is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or its
502 chassis which shall include, but not be limited to, a cargo tank and
503 portable tank, as defined in 49 CFR 383.5, as amended, provided it
504 shall not include a portable tank with a rated capacity not to exceed
505 one thousand gallons;

506 [(93)] (97) "Tractor" or "truck tractor" means a motor vehicle
507 designed and used for drawing a semitrailer;

508 [(94)] (98) "Tractor-trailer unit" means a combination of a tractor and
509 a trailer or a combination of a tractor and a semitrailer;

510 [(95)] (99) "Trailer" means any rubber-tired vehicle without motive
511 power drawn or propelled by a motor vehicle;

512 [(96)] (100) "Truck" means a motor vehicle designed, used or
513 maintained primarily for the transportation of property;

514 [(97)] (101) "Ultimate consumer" means, with respect to a motor
515 vehicle, the first person, other than a dealer, who in good faith
516 purchases the motor vehicle for purposes other than resale;

517 [(98)] (102) "United States" means the fifty states and the District of
518 Columbia;

519 [(99)] (103) "Used motor vehicle" includes any motor vehicle which
520 has been previously separately registered by an ultimate consumer;

521 [(100)] (104) "Utility trailer" means a trailer designed and used to
522 transport personal property, materials or equipment, whether or not
523 permanently affixed to the bed of the trailer;

524 [(101)] (105) "Vanpool vehicle" includes all motor vehicles, the
525 primary purpose of which is the daily transportation, on a prearranged
526 nonprofit basis, of individuals between home and work, and which:
527 (A) If owned by or leased to a person, or to an employee of the person,
528 or to an employee of a local, state or federal government unit or agency
529 located in Connecticut, are manufactured and equipped in such
530 manner as to provide a seating capacity of at least seven but not more
531 than fifteen individuals, or (B) if owned by or leased to a regional ride-
532 sharing organization in the state recognized by the Commissioner of
533 Transportation, are manufactured and equipped in such manner as to
534 provide a seating capacity of at least six but not more than nineteen
535 individuals;

536 [(102)] (106) "Vehicle" includes any device suitable for the
537 conveyance, drawing or other transportation of persons or property,

538 whether operated on wheels, runners, a cushion of air or by any other
539 means. The term does not include devices propelled or drawn by
540 human power or devices used exclusively on tracks;

541 [(103)] (107) "Vehicle identification number" or "VIN" means a series
542 of Arabic numbers and Roman letters that is assigned to each new
543 motor vehicle that is manufactured within or imported into the United
544 States, in accordance with the provisions of 49 CFR 565, unless another
545 sequence of numbers and letters has been assigned to a motor vehicle
546 by the commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of section 14-
547 149;

548 [(104)] (108) "Wrecker" means a vehicle which is registered,
549 designed, equipped and used for the purposes of towing or
550 transporting wrecked or disabled motor vehicles for compensation or
551 for related purposes by a person, firm or corporation licensed in
552 accordance with the provisions of subpart (D) of part III of this chapter
553 or a vehicle contracted for the consensual towing or transporting of
554 one or more motor vehicles to or from a place of sale, purchase,
555 salvage or repair.

556 Sec. 4. Subsection (c) of section 14-164c of the 2018 supplement to
557 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
558 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

559 (c) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with
560 chapter 54, to implement the provisions of this section. Such
561 regulations shall include provision for a periodic inspection of air
562 pollution control equipment and compliance with or waiver of exhaust
563 emission standards or compliance with or waiver of on-board
564 diagnostic standards or other standards defined by the Commissioner
565 of Energy and Environmental Protection and approved by the
566 Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency,
567 compliance with or waiver of, air pollution control system integrity
568 standards defined by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental
569 Protection and compliance with or waiver of purge system standards
570 defined by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental

571 Protection. Such regulations may provide for an inspection procedure
572 using an on-board diagnostic information system for all 1996 model
573 year and newer motor vehicles. Such regulations shall apply to all
574 motor vehicles registered or which will be registered in this state
575 except: (1) Vehicles having a gross weight of more than ten thousand
576 pounds; (2) vehicles powered by electricity; (3) bicycles with motors
577 attached; (4) motorcycles; (5) vehicles operating with a temporary
578 registration; (6) vehicles manufactured twenty-five or more years ago;
579 (7) new vehicles at the time of initial registration; (8) vehicles
580 registered but not designed primarily for highway use; (9) farm
581 vehicles, as defined in subsection (q) of section 14-49; (10) diesel-
582 powered type II school buses; (11) a vehicle operated by a licensed
583 dealer or repairer either to or from a location of the purchase or sale of
584 such vehicle or for the purpose of obtaining an official emissions or
585 safety inspection; [or] (12) vehicles that have met the inspection
586 requirements of section 14-103a and are registered by the
587 commissioner as composite vehicles; or (13) electric bicycles, as
588 defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act. On and after July 1,
589 2002, such regulations shall exempt from the periodic inspection
590 requirement any vehicle four or less model years of age, beginning
591 with model year 2003 and the previous three model years, provided
592 that such exemption shall lapse upon a finding by the Administrator of
593 the United States Environmental Protection Agency or by the Secretary
594 of the United States Department of Transportation that such
595 exemption causes the state to violate applicable federal environmental
596 or transportation planning requirements. Notwithstanding any
597 provisions of this subsection, the commissioner may require an initial
598 emissions inspection and compliance or waiver prior to registration of
599 a new motor vehicle. If the Commissioner of Energy and
600 Environmental Protection finds that it is necessary to inspect motor
601 vehicles which are exempt under subdivision (1) or (4) of this
602 subsection, or motor vehicles that are four or less model years of age in
603 order to achieve compliance with federal law concerning emission
604 reduction requirements, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may
605 adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to

606 require the inspection of motorcycles, designated motor vehicles
607 having a gross weight of more than ten thousand pounds or motor
608 vehicles four or less model years of age.

609 Sec. 5. Section 14-212c of the general statutes is repealed and the
610 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

611 A surcharge shall be imposed equivalent to one hundred per cent of
612 the fine established or imposed for a violation of subsection (e) of
613 section 14-242, section 14-245, 14-246a, 14-247 or 14-247a for such
614 violation when the driver of a vehicle fails to grant or yield the right-
615 of-way to a person riding a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286 or a
616 person riding an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1, as amended
617 by this act.

618 Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 14-230 of the general statutes is
619 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
620 *October 1, 2018*):

621 (a) Upon all highways, each vehicle, other than a vehicle described
622 in subsection (c) of this section, shall be driven upon the right, except
623 (1) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the
624 same direction, (2) when overtaking and passing pedestrians, parked
625 or standing vehicles, animals, bicycles, electric bicycles, as defined in
626 section 14-1, as amended by this act, mopeds, scooters, vehicles
627 moving at a slow speed, as defined in section 14-220, or obstructions
628 on the right side of the highway, (3) when the right side of a highway
629 is closed to traffic while under construction or repair, (4) on a highway
630 divided into three or more marked lanes for traffic, or (5) on a highway
631 designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

632 Sec. 7. Subsection (a) of section 14-232 of the general statutes is
633 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
634 *October 1, 2018*):

635 (a) Except as provided in sections 14-233 and 14-234, as amended by
636 this act, (1) the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle

637 proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe
638 distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until
639 safely clear of the overtaken vehicle; and (2) the driver of an overtaken
640 vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle
641 and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed
642 by the overtaking vehicle. For the purposes of this subsection, "safe
643 distance" means not less than three feet when the driver of a vehicle
644 overtakes and passes a person riding a bicycle or an electric bicycle, as
645 defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act.

646 Sec. 8. Subsection (b) of section 14-234 of the general statutes is
647 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
648 *October 1, 2018*):

649 (b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass, in a marked no-
650 passing zone, pedestrians, parked or standing vehicles, animals,
651 bicycles, electric bicycles, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by
652 this act, mopeds, scooters, vehicles moving at a slow speed, as defined
653 in section 14-220, or obstructions on the right side of the highway, as
654 listed in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-230, as amended
655 by this act, provided such overtaking and passing may be conducted
656 safely, with adequate sight distance and without interfering with
657 oncoming traffic or endangering traffic, as defined in section 14-297.

658 Sec. 9. Subsection (f) of section 14-242 of the general statutes is
659 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
660 *October 1, 2018*):

661 (f) No person operating a vehicle who overtakes and passes a
662 person riding a bicycle or an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1,
663 as amended by this act, and proceeding in the same direction shall
664 make a right turn at any intersection or into any private road or
665 driveway unless the turn can be made with reasonable safety and will
666 not impede the travel of the person riding the bicycle or electric
667 bicycle.

668 Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 14-286a of the general statutes is

669 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
670 *October 1, 2018*):

671 (a) Every person riding a bicycle, as defined [by] in section 14-286,
672 or an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act,
673 upon the traveled portion of a highway shall be granted all of the
674 rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of
675 any vehicle subject to the requirements of the statutes relating to motor
676 vehicles, except as to those provisions which by their nature can have
677 no application and except that each town, city or borough and the
678 Office of the State Traffic Administration within its jurisdiction as
679 provided in section 14-298, as amended by this act, shall have
680 authority to regulate bicycles and electric bicycles as provided in
681 section 14-289, as amended by this act, and said section 14-298, as
682 amended by this act, and except as provided by section 14-286c, as
683 amended by this act. No parent of any child and no guardian of any
684 ward shall authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to
685 violate any provision of the general statutes or ordinances enacted
686 under section 14-289, as amended by this act, relating to bicycles or
687 electric bicycles.

688 Sec. 11. Section 14-286b of the general statutes is repealed and the
689 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

690 (a) Any person operating a bicycle or an electric bicycle, as defined
691 in section 14-1, as amended by this act, upon a roadway at less than the
692 normal speed of traffic shall ride as close to the right side of the
693 roadway as is safe, as judged by the bicyclist, except when:

694 (1) Overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same
695 direction;

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

698 (3) Reasonably necessary to avoid conditions, including, but not
699 limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles,

700 bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or lanes that are too
701 narrow for a bicycle or an electric bicycle and a motor vehicle to travel
702 safely side by side within such lanes;

703 (4) Approaching an intersection where right turns are permitted and
704 there is a dedicated right turn lane, in which case a bicyclist or electric
705 bicyclist may ride on the left-hand side of such dedicated lane, even if
706 the bicyclist or electric bicyclist does not intend to turn right;

707 (5) Riding on a roadway designated for one-way traffic, when the
708 bicyclist or electric bicyclist may ride as near to the left-hand curb or
709 edge of such roadway as judged safe by the bicyclist or electric
710 bicyclist; or

711 (6) Riding on parts of roadways separated for the exclusive use of
712 bicycles or electric bicycles, including, but not limited to, contra-flow
713 bicycle lanes, left-handed cycle tracks or bicycle lanes on one-way
714 streets and two-way cycle tracks or bicycle lanes.

715 (b) Persons riding bicycles or electric bicycles, as defined in section
716 14-1, as amended by this act, upon a roadway shall not ride more than
717 two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the
718 exclusive use of bicycles or electric bicycles. Persons riding two
719 abreast, as provided in this subsection, shall not impede the normal
720 and reasonable movement of traffic, and, on a laned roadway, shall
721 ride within a single lane.

722 (c) No person riding upon any bicycle, electric bicycle, as defined in
723 section 14-1, as amended by this act, motor-driven cycle, roller skates,
724 skis, sled, skateboard, coaster, toy vehicle or any other vehicle not
725 designed or intended to be towed shall attach the same or such person
726 to any vehicle moving or about to move on a public roadway nor shall
727 the operator of such vehicle knowingly permit any person riding a
728 bicycle, electric bicycle, motor-driven cycle, roller skates, skis,
729 skateboard, coaster, sled, toy vehicle or any other vehicle not designed
730 or intended to be towed to attach the same or such person to such
731 vehicle so operated or about to be operated, provided any person

732 operating a bicycle solely by foot or hand power may attach a bicycle
733 trailer or semitrailer thereto, provided such trailer or semitrailer is
734 designed for such attachment.

735 (d) No person operating a bicycle, as defined [by] in section 14-286,
736 or an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act,
737 upon a roadway, path or part of roadway set aside for exclusive use of
738 bicycles or electric bicycles shall carry on such bicycle or electric
739 bicycle a passenger unless such bicycle or electric bicycle is equipped
740 or designed to carry passengers, provided any person who has
741 attained the age of eighteen years may carry any child while such
742 person is operating a bicycle propelled solely by foot or hand power,
743 provided such child is securely attached to his person by means of a
744 back pack, sling or other similar device. The term "child", as used in
745 this subsection, means any person who has not attained the age of four
746 years.

747 (e) No person operating a bicycle, as defined [by] in section 14-286,
748 or an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act,
749 shall carry any package, bundle or other article which prevents such
750 person from using both hands in the operation of such bicycle or
751 electric bicycle. Each person operating such bicycle or electric bicycle
752 shall keep at least one hand on the handlebars thereof when such
753 bicycle or electric bicycle is in motion.

754 (f) Violation of any provision of this section shall be an infraction.

755 Sec. 12. Section 14-286c of the 2018 supplement to the general
756 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
757 (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

758 (a) Each person riding a bicycle or an electric bicycle, as defined in
759 section 14-1, as amended by this act, upon the traveled portion of a
760 highway and intending to make a left turn after proceeding pursuant
761 to the provisions of section 14-244 or subsection (b) of this section may,
762 in lieu of the procedure prescribed by section 14-241, approach as close
763 as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the highway, proceed

764 across the intersecting roadway and make such turn as close as
765 practicable to the curb or edge of the highway on the far side of the
766 intersection, provided such procedure is not prohibited by any
767 regulation issued by any town, city, borough or the Office of the State
768 Traffic Administration.

769 (b) Each person riding a bicycle or an electric bicycle, as defined in
770 section 14-1, as amended by this act, upon the traveled portion of a
771 highway and intending to make a right turn may in lieu of the
772 procedure prescribed by section 14-244, before turning and while in
773 motion or if stopped while waiting to turn signal such turn by
774 extending his right hand and arm horizontally with forefinger
775 extended.

776 (c) No person operating a bicycle or an electric bicycle, as defined in
777 section 14-1, as amended by this act, upon the traveled portion of a
778 highway and intending to make a right or left turn shall be required
779 when making a signal of such intention to make such signal
780 continuously.

781 Sec. 13. Section 14-288 of the general statutes is repealed and the
782 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

783 (a) Each bicycle or electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1, as
784 amended by this act, operated upon the public highway, during the
785 times or under the conditions as provided in subsection (a) of section
786 14-96a, shall display a lighted lamp upon the forward part of such
787 bicycle or electric bicycle. Such lamp shall, when lighted, emit a white
788 light which in clear weather shall be visible at a distance of not less
789 than five hundred feet in the direction in which such bicycle or electric
790 bicycle is proceeding. Each bicycle or electric bicycle shall also, at all
791 times, be equipped with a reflector or reflecting tail light lens, which
792 reflector or lens shall be attached to the rear of such bicycle or electric
793 bicycle in such manner as to reflect rays of light thrown upon the
794 same, and such reflector or reflecting tail shall be visible at a distance
795 of not less than six hundred feet from the rear when illuminated by the
796 head lamps of a motor vehicle. Such bicycle or electric bicycle shall

797 also be equipped with reflective material so placed and of sufficient
798 size and reflectivity to be visible from both sides of such bicycle or
799 electric bicycle at a distance of not less than six hundred feet when
800 illuminated by the head lamps of a motor vehicle. Each bicycle or
801 electric bicycle shall also, at all times, be equipped with a braking
802 device sufficient to enable the operator thereof to stop within twenty-
803 five feet on dry, level and clean pavement when moving at a speed of
804 ten miles per hour. No person shall equip a bicycle or an electric
805 bicycle with a siren or device which emits a whistle or use a siren or
806 device which emits a whistle while operating a bicycle or an electric
807 bicycle.

808 (b) Operation of a bicycle or an electric bicycle, as defined in section
809 14-1, as amended by this act, in conflict with any provision of this
810 section shall be an infraction.

811 Sec. 14. Section 14-289 of the general statutes is repealed and the
812 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

813 Each town, city and borough shall have authority to make any
814 ordinance not inconsistent with section 14-286 or 14-288, as amended
815 by this act, or any regulation of the Office of the State Traffic
816 Administration issued pursuant to section 14-298, as amended by this
817 act, respecting governing and controlling the use of bicycles and
818 electric bicycles, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act,
819 within such town, city or borough, with appropriate penalties for
820 violation thereof, which ordinances may include provisions requiring
821 annual licensing of bicycles or electric bicycles and providing for
822 registration of any sale of, or change of ownership in, a bicycle or an
823 electric bicycle.

824 Sec. 15. Section 14-298 of the general statutes is repealed and the
825 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

826 There shall be within the Department of Transportation the Office of
827 the State Traffic Administration, which shall constitute a successor to
828 the State Traffic Commission, in accordance with the provisions of

829 sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39. For the purpose of standardization and
830 uniformity, said office shall adopt and cause to be printed for
831 publication regulations establishing a uniform system of traffic control
832 signals, devices, signs and markings consistent with the provisions of
833 this chapter for use upon the public highways. The Commissioner of
834 Transportation shall make known to the General Assembly the
835 availability of such regulations and any requesting member shall be
836 sent a written copy or electronic storage media of such regulations by
837 said commissioner. Taking into consideration the public safety and
838 convenience with respect to the width and character of the highways
839 and roads affected, the density of traffic thereon and the character of
840 such traffic, said office shall also adopt regulations, in cooperation and
841 agreement with local traffic authorities, governing the use of state
842 highways and roads on state-owned properties, and the operation of
843 vehicles, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, as defined in
844 section 14-1, as amended by this act, [and] bicycles, as defined in
845 section 14-286, and electric bicycles, as defined in section 14-1, as
846 amended by this act, thereon. A list of limited-access highways shall be
847 published with such regulations and said list shall be revised and
848 published once each year. The Commissioner of Transportation shall
849 make known to the General Assembly the availability of such
850 regulations and list and any requesting member shall be sent a written
851 copy or electronic storage media of such regulations and list by the
852 commissioner. A list of limited-access highways opened to traffic by
853 the Commissioner of Transportation in the interim period between
854 publications shall be maintained in the Office of the State Traffic
855 Administration and such regulations shall apply to the use of such
856 listed highways. Said office shall also make regulations, in cooperation
857 and agreement with local traffic authorities, respecting the use by
858 through truck traffic of streets and highways within the limits of, and
859 under the jurisdiction of, any city, town or borough of this state for the
860 protection and safety of the public. If said office determines that the
861 prohibition of through truck traffic on any street or highway is
862 necessary because of an immediate and imminent threat to the public
863 health and safety and the local traffic authority is precluded for any

864 reason from acting on such prohibition, the office, if it is not otherwise
865 precluded from so acting, may impose such prohibition. Said office
866 may place and maintain traffic control signals, signs, markings and
867 other safety devices, which it deems to be in the interests of public
868 safety, upon such highways as come within the jurisdiction of said
869 office as set forth in section 14-297. The traffic authority of any city,
870 town or borough may place and maintain traffic control signals, signs,
871 markings and other safety devices upon the highways under its
872 jurisdiction, and all such signals, devices, signs and markings shall
873 conform to the regulations established by said office in accordance
874 with this chapter, and such traffic authority shall, with respect to traffic
875 control signals, conform to the provisions of section 14-299, as
876 amended by this act.

877 Sec. 16. Subsection (a) of section 14-300i of the 2018 supplement to
878 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
879 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

880 (a) As used in subsection (b) of this section, (1) "vulnerable user"
881 means: (A) A pedestrian; (B) a highway worker; (C) a person riding or
882 driving an animal; (D) a person riding a bicycle or an electric bicycle,
883 as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act; (E) a person using a
884 skateboard, roller skates or in-line skates; (F) a person operating or
885 riding on an agricultural tractor; (G) a person using a wheelchair or
886 motorized chair; and (H) a person who is blind and such person's
887 service animal, and (2) "public way" includes any state or other public
888 highway, road, street, avenue, alley, driveway, parkway or place,
889 under the control of the state or any political subdivision of the state,
890 dedicated, appropriated or opened to public travel or other use.

891 Sec. 17. Subsection (c) of section 14-33 of the general statutes is
892 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
893 *October 1, 2018*):

894 (c) On and after March 1, 1989, any municipality may participate in
895 a program administered by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to
896 facilitate the payment of fines for parking violations. If any such

897 municipality elects to participate in such program, it shall provide for a
898 notice of violation to be served personally upon the operator of a
899 motor vehicle who is present at the time of service. If the operator is
900 not present, the notice shall be served upon the owner of the motor
901 vehicle by affixing notice to said vehicle in a conspicuous place, or, in
902 the case of the city of Hartford Parking Authority, by regular or
903 certified mail to the registered owner of the vehicle, which shall have
904 the same effect as if the notice of violation was personally served on
905 the owner or operator of the vehicle. In the case of any motor vehicle
906 that is leased or rented by the owner, not more than thirty days after
907 the initial notice of a parking violation for which a fine remains unpaid
908 at such time, a second notice of violation shall be mailed to the address
909 of record of the owner leasing or renting the motor vehicle to such
910 operator. No fines or penalties shall accrue to the owner of such rented
911 or leased vehicle for the violation for a period of sixty days after the
912 second notice is mailed. Upon receipt of such notification, the owner of
913 such rented or leased vehicle may notify the municipality as to whom
914 the lessee was at the time of such issuance of the notice of violation, the
915 lessee's address, motor vehicle operator's license number and state of
916 issuance, and the municipality shall issue such notice of violation to
917 such lessee. A participating municipality shall notify the commissioner
918 of every owner of a registered motor vehicle who has unpaid fines for
919 more than [five] two parking violations committed within such
920 municipality on and after March 1, 1989. Upon receipt of such
921 notification, the commissioner shall not issue or renew the motor
922 vehicle registration of such person until he receives notification from
923 such municipality that the delinquent fines have been paid.

924 Sec. 18. Subsection (f) of section 14-33 of the general statutes is
925 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
926 *October 1, 2018*):

927 (f) Any city, town, borough or other taxing district that notifies the
928 commissioner of (1) a delinquency in accordance with subsection (a) of
929 this section, or (2) an owner of a registered motor vehicle who has
930 unpaid fines for more than [five] two parking violations in accordance

931 with subsection (c) of this section, may participate in a program to
932 issue temporary registrations for passenger motor vehicles on behalf of
933 the commissioner to persons whose registrations have been denied,
934 and who subsequently make full payment to the city, town, borough
935 or other taxing district for the amounts owed under said subsections.
936 A participating city, town, borough or other taxing district shall issue
937 such temporary registrations in accordance with subsection (i) of
938 section 14-12 and shall retain the fees authorized in subsection (n) of
939 section 14-49 for such registrations. The commissioner may adopt
940 regulations in accordance with chapter 54 to carry out the provisions of
941 this subsection.

942 Sec. 19. Subsection (b) of section 14-299 of the general statutes is
943 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
944 *October 1, 2018*):

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

951 (1) Circular green alone: Vehicular traffic facing a green signal may
952 proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign or marking
953 at such place prohibits either such turn or straight through movement,
954 except that such traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and
955 vehicles lawfully within a crosswalk or the intersection at the time
956 such signal was exhibited; pedestrians facing the green signal, except
957 when directed by separate pedestrian-control signals, may proceed
958 across the highway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

959 (2) Yellow: Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby
960 warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a
961 red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter, when
962 vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the intersection unless so
963 close to the intersection that a stop cannot be made in safety;

964 pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, except when directed by
965 separate pedestrian-control signals, are thereby advised that there is
966 insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown
967 and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

968 (3) Red alone: Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal alone shall
969 stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection
970 or, if none, then before entering the intersection and remain standing
971 until the next indication is shown; provided, on or after (A) July 1,
972 1979, vehicular traffic traveling in the travel lane nearest the right hand
973 curb or other defined edge of the roadway, unless a sign approved by
974 the Office of the State Traffic Administration has been erected in the
975 appropriate place prohibiting this movement, may cautiously enter the
976 intersection to make a right turn onto a two-way street or onto another
977 one-way street on which all the traffic is moving to such vehicle's right
978 after such vehicle has stopped as required in this subdivision and
979 yielded the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent
980 crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection; and (B)
981 October 1, 2020, vehicular traffic traveling in the travel lane of a one-
982 way street nearest the left-hand curb or other defined edge of the
983 roadway, unless a sign approved by the Office of the State Traffic
984 Administration has been erected in the appropriate place prohibiting
985 this movement, may cautiously enter the intersection to make a left
986 turn onto a one-way street on which all the traffic is moving to such
987 vehicle's left after such vehicle has stopped as required in this
988 subdivision and yielded the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully using
989 the intersection. Pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone, except
990 when directed by separate pedestrian-control signals, shall not enter
991 the roadway.

992 (4) Green arrow: Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal,
993 shown alone or in combination with another indication, may
994 cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated
995 by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other
996 indications shown at the same time, but such vehicular traffic shall
997 yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and

998 to other traffic lawfully within the intersection.

999 (5) Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the
1000 words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate
1001 as follows: "Walk": Pedestrians facing such signals may proceed across
1002 the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-
1003 of-way by the drivers of all vehicles; "Don't Walk": No pedestrian shall
1004 start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any
1005 pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal
1006 shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the "Don't Walk"
1007 signal is showing.

1008 Sec. 20. Subsection (c) of section 14-300 of the general statutes is
1009 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1010 *October 1, 2018*):

1011 (c) Except as provided in subsection (c) of section 14-300c, at any
1012 crosswalk marked as provided in subsection (a) of this section or any
1013 unmarked crosswalk, provided such crosswalks are not controlled by
1014 police officers or traffic control signals, each operator of a vehicle shall
1015 grant the right-of-way, and slow or stop such vehicle if necessary to so
1016 grant the right-of-way, to any pedestrian crossing the roadway within
1017 such crosswalk, provided such pedestrian steps off the curb or into the
1018 crosswalk at the entrance to a crosswalk or is within that half of the
1019 roadway upon which such operator of a vehicle is traveling, or such
1020 pedestrian steps off the curb or into the crosswalk at the entrance to a
1021 crosswalk or is crossing the roadway within such crosswalk from that
1022 half of the roadway upon which such operator is not traveling. No
1023 operator of a vehicle approaching from the rear shall overtake and
1024 pass any vehicle, the operator of which has stopped at any crosswalk
1025 marked as provided in subsection (a) of this section or any unmarked
1026 crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway. The operator of
1027 any vehicle crossing a sidewalk shall yield the right-of-way to each
1028 pedestrian and all other traffic upon such sidewalk. The traffic
1029 authority may post and maintain signs bearing the words "Stop for
1030 Pedestrians" at any crosswalk contemplated by this subsection.

1031 Sec. 21. Section 7-202 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1032 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

1033 When used in this chapter, "parking facilities" means lots, garages,
1034 parking terminals or other structures and accommodations for the
1035 parking of motor vehicles off the street or highway and open to public
1036 use with or without charge and commuter lot networks, transit
1037 systems, bicycle share systems and motor vehicle share systems;
1038 "parking authority" means a body corporate and politic created by the
1039 legislative body of any municipality as hereinafter provided; "parking
1040 division" means any existing municipal department, bureau, agency,
1041 commission or executive officer designated by any municipality as
1042 hereinafter provided; and "municipality" means any town, city or
1043 borough, whether consolidated or unconsolidated, and any fire
1044 district.

1045 Sec. 22. Section 7-204a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1046 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

1047 Any consolidated town and city which (1) was consolidated in 1895
1048 or 1896, (2) has a mayor and a court of common council, and (3) has a
1049 population of more than one hundred thousand, may, by ordinance
1050 adopted by the court of common council, authorize the parking
1051 authority of such consolidated town and city to (A) enforce the parking
1052 regulations of such consolidated city and town, and (B) receive the
1053 amount remitted to the town and city for parking regulations under
1054 subsection (b) of section 51-56a.

1055 Sec. 23. Subdivision (82) of section 12-412 of the 2018 supplement to
1056 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1057 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2018*):

1058 (82) (A) The sale of and the storage, use or other consumption of any
1059 commercial motor vehicle, as defined in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of
1060 subdivision [(16)] (19) of section 14-1, as amended by this act, that is
1061 operating pursuant to the provisions of section 13b-88 or 13b-89,
1062 during the period commencing upon its purchase and ending one year

1063 after the date of purchase, provided seventy-five per cent of its
 1064 revenue from its days in service is derived from out-of-state trips or
 1065 trips crossing state lines.

1066 (B) Each purchaser of a commercial motor vehicle exempt from tax
 1067 pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall, in order to qualify
 1068 for said exemption, present to the retailer a certificate, in such form as
 1069 the commissioner may prescribe, certifying that seventy-five per cent
 1070 of such vehicle's revenue from its days in service will be derived from
 1071 out-of-state trips or trips crossing state lines. The purchaser of the
 1072 motor vehicle shall be liable for the tax otherwise imposed if, during
 1073 the period commencing upon its purchase and ending one year after
 1074 the date of purchase, seventy-five per cent of the vehicle's revenue
 1075 from its days in service is not derived from out-of-state trips or trips
 1076 crossing state lines.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-1
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-164c(c)
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-212c
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-230(a)
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-232(a)
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-234(b)
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-242(f)
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-286a(a)
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-286b
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-286c
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-288
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-289
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-298
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-300i(a)
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-33(c)
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-33(f)
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-299(b)
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	14-300(c)

Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	7-202
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	7-204a
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2018</i>	12-412(82)

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

In Section 1, "as defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended by this act," was inserted throughout for accuracy and clarity, in Section 2, "2018" was changed to "2019" for accuracy, and in Section 3, ", sections 1 and 2 of this act and this section" was substituted for "and sections 1 and 2 of this act" for accuracy.

PD *Joint Favorable Subst.*

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 19 \$	FY 20 \$
Resources of the Special Transportation Fund	TF - Potential Revenue Loss	See Below	See Below
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	Minimal	Minimal

Note: TF=Transportation Fund; GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 19 \$	FY 20 \$
Various Municipalities	See Below	See Below	See Below

Explanation

Sections 10, 14 and 15 of the bill result in a potential revenue gain to municipalities that choose to regulate E-bicycles. Any revenue gain would vary based on the provisions of E-bicycle ordinances adopted by municipalities. For example, a municipality that imposes a license fee on E-bicycles would realize a revenue gain that would vary based on the number of E-bicycles licensed in town.

Sections 17 and 18 of the bill lower the number of unpaid parking fines in one municipality from five to two which will trigger the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to withhold motor vehicle registrations. This is anticipated to result in a revenue loss to the Special Transportation Fund (STF) due to an increase in the number of withheld registrations and a corresponding revenue gain to municipalities dependent on the number of individuals who pay parking fines to register their vehicles. In FY 17, there were 717 motor

vehicle registrations withheld because of five or more parking fines. If none of these individuals paid their parking fines, there would be a revenue loss of approximately \$57,360 to the STF dependent on the type of motor vehicle registration.

Section 21 results in a potential cost to municipal parking authorities by allowing them to expand their operations. Any cost would only occur if a municipal parking authority chose to construct or maintain a commuter lot network.

Lastly, the bill also adds electric bicycle operators to statutes that govern bicycle riders, including violations of provisions, which results in potential minimal revenue from new fines. In FY 17, 17 bicycle violations resulted in a total of \$1,704 in fines.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future dependent on the number of E-bicycles and motor vehicle registrations withheld.

Sources: Department of Motor Vehicles

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 5485*****AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTRIC BICYCLES, TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PARKING AND TRAFFIC AUTHORITIES.*****SUMMARY**

This bill classifies electric bicycles (e-bikes) into three categories and generally gives e-bike riders the same rights, privileges, and duties as existing law provides for regular bicycle riders (§§ 1, 3-16 & 23). It also requires manufacturers of e-bikes sold in the state to comply with specific requirements, such as ensuring e-bikes conform to relevant federal regulations (§ 2).

The bill also makes unrelated changes to laws related to motor vehicle registrations, traffic control, and transportation-related projects. It:

1. lowers, from five to two, the number of unpaid parking fines in one municipality that may result in the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) commissioner withholding motor vehicle registrations (§§ 17 & 18);
2. beginning October 1, 2020, generally authorizes drivers to turn left when a traffic signal is solid red when doing so from a one-way road onto another one-way road (§ 19);
3. authorizes state and local traffic authorities to post at crosswalks signs that say "Stop for Pedestrians" (§ 20); and
4. authorizes municipalities, including fire districts, to construct and operate transit systems, bike and motor vehicle share systems, and commuter lot networks (§ 21).

The bill also appears to authorize a municipality to permit its

parking authority to enforce parking regulations and receive certain state remittances (§ 22).

Lastly, the bill makes technical and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2018

§§ 1-16 & 23 — E-BIKES

The bill generally requires e-bikes to be treated like regular bicycles. Similarly, e-bike riders must be afforded the same rights and privileges and are subject to the same duties as regular bicycle riders.

Unless prohibited by local ordinance, e-bikes may be used where regular bicycles are used, with an exception. E-bikes cannot be used, unless permitted by local ordinance, on bicycle or multiuse trails or paths designed for non-motorized traffic with a natural surface made by clearing and grading soil, without adding surfacing materials.

E-bike Classification (§ 3)

The bill defines three types of e-bikes, all of which must have operable foot pedals and, at most, a 749 watt motor:

1. A Class 1 e-bike's motor must operate only when the rider is peddling. The motor must disengage when the e-bike reaches 20 mph.
2. A Class 2 e-bike's motor may be used exclusively to propel the e-bike (i.e., without peddling). The motor must disengage when the e-bike reaches 20 mph.
3. A Class 3 e-bike's motor must operate only when rider is peddling. The motor must disengage when the e-bike reaches 28 mph.

The bill's definition of e-bike specifically excludes dirt bikes and all-terrain vehicles.

Rules Applicable to Class 3 E-bikes (§ 1)

The bill establishes three requirements specifically for Class 3 e-bikes. Under the bill:

1. Class 3 e-bike riders must be at least age 16 (but there are no age restrictions for passengers);
2. Class 3 e-bike riders and passengers must wear a helmet meeting the minimum specifications applicable to bicycle helmets; and
3. Class 3 e-bikes cannot be used on any bicycle or multiuse trails or paths.

Standards for E-bike Manufacturers (§ 2)

Beginning January 1, 2019, the bill requires manufacturers of e-bikes sold in the state to:

1. ensure that the e-bikes conform to relevant federal regulations concerning bicycles;
2. attach a conspicuous label to each e-bike, listing its classification, maximum speed, and motor wattage;
3. equip Class 3 e-bikes with a miles-per-hour speedometer;
4. ensure Class 1 and 3 e-bike motors disengage when the rider stops pedaling; and
5. ensure Class 2 e-bike motors disengage when the rider applies the brakes.

State and Local Regulation (§§ 10, 14 & 15)

The bill generally authorizes the Office of the State Traffic Administration to regulate e-bikes within its jurisdiction (i.e., on state highways and roads on state-owned property). The office already has this authority with respect to regular bicycles.

Existing law requires the office to adopt regulations governing highways and roads in its jurisdiction, including the operation of

motor vehicles and bicycles. The bill additionally requires these regulations to cover e-bike operation.

Existing law grants municipalities authority to regulate regular bicycles, as long as the ordinances do not conflict with state laws or regulations. The bill extends this authority to allow municipalities to regulate e-bikes. Thus, among other things, municipalities can adopt ordinances requiring annual licensing of e-bikes or requiring the registration of e-bike sales and ownership changes.

Conforming Changes to Treat E-bikes like Regular Bicycles

The bill makes conforming changes to treat e-bikes like regular bicycles. Among other things, it:

1. exempts e-bikes from emissions inspections,
2. requires e-bike riders to comply with driving laws applicable to bicycles (e.g., signaling before turning),
3. requires motor vehicle operators to treat e-bikes like regular bicycles (e.g., when passing),
4. imposes a 100% surcharge on fines for certain moving violations involving a motor vehicle and an e-bike,
5. prohibits parents and guardians from authorizing or knowingly permitting their wards to violate state laws or local ordinances on e-bikes, and
6. makes it an infraction not to equip e-bikes with lights and reflectors.

§§ 17 & 18 — WITHHOLDING MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

By law, municipalities may participate in a program administered by DMV that assists them in collecting unpaid parking fines. Under current law, municipalities that choose to participate must notify DMV of vehicle owners who have more than five unpaid parking violation fines. The bill lowers this threshold to two.

As under existing law, (1) once notified, DMV cannot issue or renew a motor vehicle registration for these owners until the municipality notifies DMV that the fines have been paid and (2) DMV cannot withhold registrations under the program from leasing companies and similar entities.

§ 19 — MAKING A LEFT TURN WHEN A TRAFFIC SIGNAL IS RED

Beginning October 1, 2020, the bill allows drivers, on a red light, to turn left from a one-way road onto a one-way road, unless a sign prohibits it. These turns are permitted under the same conditions as right turns on a red light: a driver must first stop, yield to pedestrians in a crosswalk and other traffic in the intersection, and then cautiously enter the intersection to make the turn. Under the bill, left turns on red are only permitted if the red light is steady and traffic is moving to the left of the turning vehicle.

§ 20 — “STOP FOR PEDESTRIANS” SIGNS AT CROSSWALKS

The bill authorizes the Office of State Traffic Administration and local traffic authorities to post and maintain “Stop for Pedestrians” signs at crosswalks. By law, a “crosswalk” is the portion of a highway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections, or any portion of a highway distinctly indicated, by lines or other markings on the surface, as a crossing for pedestrians, except such prolonged or connecting lines from an alley across a street (CGS § 14-297(2)).

By law, at intersections with pedestrian or traffic control signals, pedestrians started or starting across the road on a “walk,” green light, or “Go” signal have the right of way over all other vehicles, including those making turns, until they have reached the opposite curb or safety zone. At crosswalks that do not have these signals, pedestrians generally have the right of way after they (1) have stepped off the curb at a crosswalk or (2) enter a marked or unmarked crosswalk (CGS § 14-300).

§ 21 — TRANSIT, BIKE SHARE, AND MOTOR VEHICLE SHARE SYSTEMS AND COMMUTER LOT NETWORKS

The bill expands the types of facilities that, under the municipal parking authority statutes, towns, cities, boroughs, and fire districts (“municipalities”) may operate themselves or through a parking authority. Under the bill, in addition to providing off-street parking facilities, municipalities may provide commuter lot networks, transit systems, or bicycle or motor vehicle share systems.

The bill generally authorizes municipalities to provide these facilities in the same manner in which they provide off-street parking. Thus, under the bill, municipalities may finance, construct, maintain, operate, and lease commuter lot networks, transit systems, or bicycle or motor vehicle share systems. In exercising these powers, municipalities may issue general obligation or revenue bonds and charge user fees, among other things. But the bill does not extend to municipalities creating commuter lot networks, transit systems, or bicycle or motor vehicle share systems the condemnation authority that they have under existing law for off-street parking facilities.

§ 22 — DESIGNATING AN AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE PARKING REGULATIONS AND RECEIVE REMITTANCES

The bill permits a town and city that consolidated in 1895, has a mayor and court of common council, and a population of more than 100,000, to authorize its parking authority, by ordinance, to:

1. enforce the city’s parking regulations and
2. receive fine remittances due to the city from the state for certain traffic violations.

New Haven is the only consolidated town and city that consolidated in 1895 and has more than 100,000 people. However, New Haven does not have a court of common council.

Under existing law, unchanged by the bill, Hartford is authorized to make its parking authority responsible for enforcing parking regulations and receiving remittances.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Planning and Development Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 22 Nay 0 (03/26/2018)