

Use of Colored and Flashing Lights on Vehicles

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Issue

Summarize how Connecticut restricts the use of colored and flashing lights on vehicles.

Summary

State law restricts the color of lights that may be displayed on vehicles and generally prohibits the use of flashing lights on motor vehicles and equipment, except under certain circumstances (e.g., signaling a turn or to indicate a disabled vehicle) ([CGS § 14-96p](#)).

But state law allows specific types of vehicles (e.g., ambulances, wreckers) or vehicles driven by specified individuals (e.g., volunteer firefighters or emergency medical technicians) to have or use flashing lights (including rotating lights) and other colored lights, such as blue and green ([CGS § 14-96q](#)). Table 1 lists the vehicles that are eligible for colored and flashing lights and the individuals authorized to issue the applicable permit or otherwise grant authorization.

In most instances, authorization for the use of colored or flashing lights is granted through a permit. Permits may be issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) or another specified individual (e.g. a volunteer fire department's chief executive officer (CEO)), depending on the type of vehicle. In certain circumstances, permission to use colored lights or flashing lights is granted by virtue of a vehicle's registration (e.g., wreckers) or by the authorization of another government official (e.g., the Department of Transportation (DOT) commissioner).

By law, the unauthorized use of flashing or colored lights is an infraction. Infractions are punishable by fines, usually set by Superior Court judges, of between \$35 and \$90, plus a \$20 or \$35 surcharge and an additional fee based on the amount of the fine. There may be other added charges depending upon the type of infraction. An infraction is not a crime; and violators can pay the fine by mail without making a court appearance.

Use of Colored and Flashing Lights

General Prohibition

Under state law, a person is generally prohibited from displaying on a motor vehicle or equipment lights of a color other than white, yellow, amber, or red. It further restricts the color of lights visible from the front of a vehicle to white, yellow, or amber and specifically prohibits the display of any red light that is visible from directly in front of the motor vehicle or equipment ([CGS § 14-96p](#)).

State law generally prohibits flashing lights on motor vehicles, except when used:

1. as authorized under [CGS § 14-96q](#) (see below);
2. on school buses (a) on the top rear of the bus (white lights) or (b) while receiving or discharging students (red and yellow lights);
3. to signal a turn;
4. to indicate a disabled vehicle that is stopped in or close to a hazardous location on a highway;
5. to indicate a vehicle that is unable, due to a highway's grade, to maintain the 40 mph minimum speed on a limited access divided highway;
6. to indicate a vehicle operating at a speed that is slow enough to obstruct or endanger following traffic;
7. while discharging students from a student transportation vehicle accommodating 15 or fewer students with disabilities ([CGS § 14-96p](#)).

Permits for Colored and Flashing Lights

State law allows for additional uses of colored and flashing lights by specified individuals or on specific vehicles with proper authorization ([CGS § 14-96g](#)). Authorization is typically granted through the issuance of a permit by the DMV commissioner or another specified individual, but in some cases may be granted by virtue of a vehicle's registration or by another government official (e.g., DOT commissioner or local chief law enforcement officer).

State law authorizes the DMV commissioner and other specified individuals to issue permits, at the commissioner's or individual's discretion, as allowed under the law. A permit is not required for motor vehicles or equipment that are (1) equipped with lights as authorized by law and (2) owned or leased by and registered to the federal government or any state or local government. An annual permit fee of \$20 applies to DMV-issued permits.

Permits issued by individuals other than the DMV commissioner must be issued on a DMV-prescribed form. In most instances, individuals other than the DMV commissioner who are authorized to issue permits or grant permission to use colored or flashing lights must keep a record of authorized vehicles, including the vehicles' registration numbers.

Table 1 lists the vehicles that are eligible for colored and flashing lights and the individuals authorized to issue each type of permit. Unless otherwise specified, those eligible for a permit for colored lights are also eligible for a permit for flashing lights of that color.

Table 1: Colored or Flashing Light Eligibility and Issuance

Color of light or flashing light	Eligible Vehicles or Equipment	Permit or Authorization Granted By
<p>Blue, red, yellow, or white</p> <p>(Or, for ambulances, other colors specified by federal regulations)</p> <p>(CGS § 14-96g (h))</p>	<p>Emergency vehicles, as defined in CGS § 14-283, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ambulances or vehicles operated by an emergency medical service (EMS) organization responding to an emergency call; • fire trucks or other vehicles used by a fire department or officer of one responding to a fire or emergency call; • state or local police cars driven by a police officer or motor vehicle inspector responding to an emergency call or pursuing suspects; or • Department of Correction (DOC) vehicles driven by DOC officers in the course of their employment and while responding to an emergency call. 	<p>DMV commissioner</p>
<p>Blue</p> <p>(CGS § 14-96g (c))</p>	<p>Vehicles operated by active members of (1) volunteer fire departments or companies or (2) organized civil preparedness auxiliary fire companies</p> <p>Vehicle must be on the way to or at the scene of a fire or other emergency requiring the member's services</p>	<p>Department's or company's CEO</p>
<p>Green</p> <p>(CGS § 14-96g (d))</p>	<p>Vehicles operated by an active member of a volunteer ambulance association or company</p> <p>Vehicle must be on the way to the scene of an emergency requiring the member's services</p>	<p>Association's or company's CEO</p>
<p>Red</p> <p>(CGS § 14-96g (e))</p>	<p>Vehicles or equipment used by the following individuals (and their deputies and assistants, under certain conditions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paid fire chiefs • volunteer fire chiefs • EMS organization CEOs • local fire marshals • directors of emergency management <p>Stationary vehicles used as warning signals during traffic directing operations at the scene of a fire or emergency</p>	<p>DMV commissioner</p>

Table 1 (continued)

Color of light or flashing light	Eligible Vehicles or Equipment	Permit or Authorization Granted By
Yellow or amber (CGS § 14-96q (f))	<p>Vehicles that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eligible for a permit for red lights (see above) • used by the state, a municipality, a state bridge or parkway authority, or a public service company (e.g., electric, gas, and telephone companies, see CGS § 16-1(3)) in the maintenance of public highways, bridges, and certain facilities (i.e., a “maintenance vehicle, see CGS § 14-1) • transporting or escorting an oversize or overweight vehicle or load that is operating under a DOT-issued permit • registered wreckers • operated by rural mail service carriers • used by DOT-authorized construction inspectors while they are performing inspections on the state’s behalf 	<p>DMV commissioner, except that an additional permit is not necessary for eligible wreckers, mail carriers, construction inspectors, and vehicles registered out-of-state that are transporting or escorting oversize or overweight vehicles under a DOT permit (CGS § 14-96q(a))</p>
White (CGS § 14-96q (g))	<p>Vehicles or equipment eligible for a permit for red lights (except for stationary vehicles used as a warning signal)</p> <p>Flashing white head lamps may be used on vehicles operated by a volunteer fire department member or emergency medical technician on the way to an emergency only (1) within the municipality that has granted the authorization or (2) from a personal residence or place of employment, if located in an adjoining municipality</p>	<p>DMV commissioner, except for the use of flashing white headlamps, which instead requires written authorization from a municipality’s chief law enforcement officer</p>

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