

## Distribution of Revenue from Sample Speeding Ticket

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### Issue

Provide an example of a motor vehicle speeding ticket and break down where the money collected from that ticket goes.

### Summary

There are several different penalties for speeding depending on the circumstances (e.g., [CGS §§ 14-218a, 14-219, and 14-222](#)). For example, if a person is caught driving a car five miles per hour over the speed limit on a highway, then he or she would currently receive a \$157 ticket (see [CGS § 14-219\(b\)](#) and the Superior Court's [Schedule of Fines](#) Appendix B-1).

The \$157 total is made up of a \$50 base fine, surcharges of \$25 and \$35, fees of \$7 and \$20, and assessments of \$5 and \$15. These amounts are directed as follows:

- the \$50 base fine and \$25 surcharge go to the Special Transportation Fund ([CGS §§ 13b-59, 13b-61\(b\), and 13b-70](#));
- the \$35 surcharge is deposited in the General Fund ([CGS § 54-143a](#));
- the \$7 fee is deposited in the General Fund for the purpose of funding municipal and state police training ([CGS § 51-56a\(c\)](#));
- the \$15 assessment is deposited in the General Fund and credited to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund ([CGS §§ 54-143\(a\) and 54-215\(b\)](#));
- the \$5 assessment is deposited in the General Fund and credited to a brain injury prevention and services account ([CGS § 14-295a](#)); and

- the \$20 fee is remitted to the municipality in which the violation occurred ([CGS § 51-56a\(d\)](#)).

GM:kc