



# House of Representatives

General Assembly

**File No. 553**

January Session, 2025

Substitute House Bill No. 6862

*House of Representatives, April 7, 2025*

The Committee on Transportation reported through REP. BERGER-GIRVALO of the 111th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

## ***AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTRIC SCOOTERS, ELECTRIC BICYCLES AND MOTOR-DRIVEN CYCLES.***

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

1 Section 1. Section 14-289l of the general statutes is repealed and the  
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

3 [On and after January 1, 2019, any] (a) Any manufacturer of electric  
4 bicycles offered for sale in this state shall (1) ensure that such electric  
5 bicycles comply with all relevant requirements for bicycles established  
6 pursuant to 16 CFR 1512, as amended from time to time; (2) affix a  
7 conspicuous label to each electric bicycle that contains the classification,  
8 maximum speed and motor wattage of such electric bicycle in print not  
9 smaller than nine-point type size; (3) equip each class 3 electric bicycle  
10 with a speedometer that displays the speed at which such class 3 electric  
11 bicycle is traveling in miles per hour; and (4) ensure that (A) the motor  
12 of each class 1 electric bicycle disengages when the rider of such electric  
13 bicycle stops pedaling or such electric bicycle reaches the speed of

14 twenty miles per hour, (B) the motor of each class 2 electric bicycle  
15 disengages when the brakes of such electric bicycle are applied or such  
16 electric bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour, and (C) the  
17 motor of each class 3 electric bicycle disengages when the rider of such  
18 electric bicycle stops pedaling or such electric bicycle reaches the speed  
19 of twenty-eight miles per hour.

20 (b) No person shall modify an electric bicycle to change the motor-  
21 powered speed capability or motor engagement in such a way that the  
22 electric bicycle (1) no longer meets the definition of an electric bicycle,  
23 as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act, unless such person  
24 removes the label affixed in accordance with subsection (a) of this  
25 section, or (2) no longer meets the classification of such electric bicycle  
26 as indicated on the label affixed in accordance with subsection (a) of this  
27 section, unless such person replaces such label with a new label that  
28 accounts for the modification and contains the current classification,  
29 maximum speed and motor wattage of the electric bicycle.

30 (c) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be  
31 fined not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not  
32 less than one hundred dollars or more than three hundred dollars for  
33 each subsequent offense.

34 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A vehicle equipped with  
35 an electric motor for propulsion is not an electric bicycle if such vehicle  
36 (1) does not meet the definition of an electric bicycle, as defined in  
37 section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, as sold or  
38 offered for sale, (2) has one or more operating modes, is equipped with  
39 a throttle and is capable of exceeding twenty miles per hour on  
40 motorized propulsion alone in any mode when the throttle is engaged,  
41 or (3) has been configured or modified by any person or is designed,  
42 manufactured or intended by the manufacturer, importer or seller to be  
43 configured or modified to not meet the definition of an electric bicycle,  
44 as defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended by this act,  
45 due to (A) the inclusion of a mechanical switch or button, (B) a  
46 modification or change in the software controlling the electric drive

47 system, (C) the use of a mobile application, or (D) any other means  
48 intended by the person, manufacturer, importer or seller to modify the  
49 vehicle or allow the vehicle to be modified to no longer meet the  
50 definition of an electric bicycle, as defined in section 14-1 of the general  
51 statutes, as amended by this act.

52 (b) No seller of a vehicle equipped with an electric motor for  
53 propulsion that is not an electric bicycle may sell such vehicle as an  
54 electric bicycle or offer such vehicle for sale if it is labeled as a class 1  
55 electric bicycle, class 2 electric bicycle or class 3 electric bicycle.

56 (c) Prior to the time of sale and in any digital or print advertisements,  
57 including, but not limited to, social media, electronic mail  
58 communications, newspapers, magazines and brochures and on  
59 posters, a seller of a vehicle equipped with an electric motor for  
60 propulsion who describes such vehicle as an "electric bicycle", "electric  
61 bike", "e-bike" or other similar term shall provide a written statement to  
62 the consumer (1) disclosing the name or classification of the vehicle  
63 under state law or the most likely classification of the vehicle under state  
64 law following an intended or anticipated modification to the vehicle  
65 described in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of subdivision (3) of  
66 subsection (a) of this section, and (2) including the following: "This  
67 vehicle is not an "electric bicycle" as defined in section 14-1 of the  
68 Connecticut General Statutes. It is instead a type of motor vehicle and  
69 subject to applicable motor vehicle laws if used on public roads or public  
70 lands. Your insurance policies might not provide coverage for crashes  
71 involving the use of this vehicle. To determine coverage, you should  
72 contact your insurance company or agent." Such written statement shall  
73 be provided clearly and conspicuously and in a manner designed to  
74 attract the attention of a consumer.

75 (d) A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed  
76 an unfair or deceptive trade practice under chapter 735a of the general  
77 statutes.

78 Sec. 3. Section 14-289k of the general statutes is repealed and the  
79 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

80 (a) Except as provided in this section, the rider of an electric bicycle  
81 shall be afforded the same rights and privileges and subject to the same  
82 duties as the rider of a bicycle.

83 (b) Except as provided in this section or where prohibited by local  
84 ordinance, an electric bicycle may be ridden where bicycles are  
85 permitted to travel.

86 (c) A class 3 electric bicycle shall not be ridden on a bicycle trail or  
87 path or multiuse trail or path.

88 (d) Except where permitted by local ordinance, a [class 1 or] class 2  
89 electric bicycle shall not be ridden on a bicycle trail or path or multiuse  
90 trail or path designated for nonmotorized traffic if such trail or path has  
91 a natural surface tread made by clearing and grading the soil and no  
92 surfacing materials have been added.

93 (e) No person under the age of sixteen shall ride a class 3 electric  
94 bicycle. Any person under the age of sixteen may sit as a passenger on  
95 a class 3 electric bicycle provided such bicycle is equipped or designed  
96 to carry a passenger.

97 (f) No person shall ride or sit as a passenger on an electric bicycle  
98 unless such person is wearing protective headgear that conforms to the  
99 minimum specifications established for bicycle helmets by the American  
100 National Standards Institute, the United States Consumer Product  
101 Safety Commission, the American Society for Testing and Materials or  
102 the Snell Memorial Foundation's Standard for Protective Headgear for  
103 Use in Bicycling, as amended from time to time.

104 (g) The provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d) of this section shall  
105 not apply to any police officer, firefighter or emergency medical  
106 technician engaged in the performance of the duties of such officer,  
107 firefighter or technician.

108 (h) Violation of any provision of this section shall be an infraction.

109 Sec. 4. Subdivision (32) of section 14-1 of the general statutes is

110 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
111 *1, 2025*):

112 (32) ["Electric foot scooter"] "Electric scooter" means a device (A) that  
113 weighs not more than [seventy-five] one hundred pounds, (B) that has  
114 two or three wheels [,] and handlebars, [and a floorboard that can be  
115 stood upon while riding,] (C) that is designed to be ridden on in an  
116 upright or seated position, (D) that is powered by an electric motor and  
117 human power, and [(D)] (E) whose maximum speed, with or without  
118 human propulsion on a paved level surface, is not more than twenty  
119 miles per hour. "Electric scooter" does not include an electric bicycle or  
120 one-wheeled vehicle;

121 Sec. 5. Subdivision (59) of section 14-1 of the general statutes is  
122 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
123 *1, 2025*):

124 (59) "Motor-driven cycle" means (A) a one-wheeled vehicle with a  
125 floorboard that can be stood upon while riding or with foot rests for the  
126 operator; and (B) any of the following vehicles that have a seat height of  
127 not less than twenty-six inches and a gasoline, electric or hybrid motor  
128 [having] that has a capacity of less than fifty cubic centimeters piston  
129 displacement [: (A)] or a wattage not exceeding three thousand seven  
130 hundred watts or that produces five brake horsepower or less: (i) A  
131 motorcycle, other than an autocycle; [(B)] (ii) a motor scooter, except an  
132 electric scooter; or [(C)] (iii) a bicycle with attached motor, except an  
133 electric bicycle;

134 Sec. 6. Subdivision (61) of section 14-1 of the general statutes is  
135 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
136 *1, 2025*):

137 (61) "Motorcycle" means (A) an autocycle, as defined in this section,  
138 or (B) a motor vehicle, with or without a side car, that has (i) not more  
139 than three wheels in contact with the ground, (ii) a saddle or seat which  
140 the rider straddles or a platform on which the rider stands, and (iii)  
141 handlebars with which the rider controls the movement of the vehicle.

142 "Motorcycle" does not include a motor-driven cycle, an electric bicycle  
143 or an electric [foot] scooter;

144 Sec. 7. Subsection (c) of section 14-164c of the general statutes is  
145 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
146 *1, 2025*):

147 (c) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with  
148 chapter 54, to implement the provisions of this section. Such regulations  
149 shall include provision for a periodic inspection of air pollution control  
150 equipment and compliance with or waiver of exhaust emission  
151 standards or compliance with or waiver of on-board diagnostic  
152 standards or other standards defined by the Commissioner of Energy  
153 and Environmental Protection and approved by the Administrator of  
154 the United States Environmental Protection Agency, compliance with or  
155 waiver of, air pollution control system integrity standards defined by  
156 the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection and  
157 compliance with or waiver of purge system standards defined by the  
158 Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection. Such  
159 regulations may provide for an inspection procedure using an on-board  
160 diagnostic information system for all 1996 model year and newer motor  
161 vehicles. Such regulations shall apply to all motor vehicles registered or  
162 which will be registered in this state, and to all motor vehicles sold by a  
163 dealer licensed in this state as required by subsection (n) of this section,  
164 except: (1) Vehicles having a gross weight of more than ten thousand  
165 pounds; (2) vehicles powered by electricity; (3) bicycles with motors  
166 attached; (4) motorcycles; (5) vehicles operating with a temporary  
167 registration; (6) vehicles manufactured twenty-five or more years ago;  
168 (7) new vehicles at the time of initial registration; (8) vehicles registered  
169 but not designed primarily for highway use; (9) farm vehicles, as  
170 defined in subsection (q) of section 14-49; (10) diesel-powered type II  
171 school buses; (11) a vehicle operated by a licensed dealer or repairer  
172 either to or from a location of the purchase or sale of such vehicle or for  
173 the purpose of obtaining an official emissions or safety inspection; (12)  
174 vehicles that have met the inspection requirements of section 14-103a  
175 and are registered by the commissioner as composite vehicles; (13)

176 electric bicycles, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act; or  
177 (14) electric [foot] scooters, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by  
178 this act. On and after July 1, 2002, such regulations shall exempt from  
179 the periodic inspection requirement any vehicle four or less model years  
180 of age, beginning with model year 2003 and the previous three model  
181 years, provided that such exemption shall lapse upon a finding by the  
182 Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or  
183 by the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation that  
184 such exemption causes the state to violate applicable federal  
185 environmental or transportation planning requirements.  
186 Notwithstanding any provisions of this subsection, the commissioner  
187 may require an initial emissions inspection and compliance or waiver  
188 prior to registration of a new motor vehicle. If the Commissioner of  
189 Energy and Environmental Protection finds that it is necessary to  
190 inspect motor vehicles which are exempt under subdivision (1) or (4) of  
191 this subsection, or motor vehicles that are four or less model years of age  
192 in order to achieve compliance with federal law concerning emission  
193 reduction requirements, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may  
194 adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to  
195 require the inspection of motorcycles, designated motor vehicles having  
196 a gross weight of more than ten thousand pounds or motor vehicles four  
197 or less model years of age.

198 Sec. 8. Section 14-212 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
199 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

200 Terms used in this chapter and section 2 of this act shall be construed  
201 as follows, unless another construction is clearly apparent from the  
202 language or context in which the term is used or unless the construction  
203 is inconsistent with the manifest intention of the General Assembly:

204 (1) The following terms shall be construed as they are defined in  
205 section 14-1, as amended by this act: "Agricultural tractor", "authorized  
206 emergency vehicle", "class 1 electric bicycle", "class 2 electric bicycle",  
207 "class 3 electric bicycle", "commissioner", "driver", "electric bicycle",  
208 ["electric foot scooter"] "electric scooter", "fuels", "gross weight", "head

209 lamp", "high-mileage vehicle", "highway", "light weight", "limited access  
210 highway", "maintenance vehicle", "motor bus", "motorcycle", "motor  
211 vehicle registration", "nonresident", "nonskid device", "number plate",  
212 "officer", "operator", "owner", "passenger motor vehicle", "passenger and  
213 commercial motor vehicle", "person", "pneumatic tires", "pole trailer",  
214 "registration", "registration number", "second offense", "semitrailer",  
215 "shoulder", "solid tires", "stop", "subsequent offense", "tail lamp", "tank  
216 vehicle", "tractor", "tractor-trailer unit", "trailer", "truck" and "vanpool  
217 vehicle";

218 (2) "Carrier" means (A) any local or regional school district, any  
219 educational institution providing elementary or secondary education or  
220 any person, firm or corporation under contract to such district or  
221 institution engaged in the business of transporting students, or (B) any  
222 person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting  
223 primarily persons under the age of twenty-one years for compensation;

224 (3) "Curb" includes the boundary of the traveled portion of any  
225 highway, whether or not the boundary is marked by a curbstone;

226 (4) "Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation  
227 of the lateral curb lines of two or more highways which join one another  
228 at an angle, whether or not one of the highways crosses the other;

229 (5) "Motor vehicle" includes all vehicles used on the public highways;

230 (6) "Parking area" means lots, areas or other accommodations for the  
231 parking of motor vehicles off the street or highway and open to public  
232 use with or without charge;

233 (7) "Rotary" or "roundabout" means a physical barrier legally placed  
234 or constructed at an intersection to cause traffic to move in a circuitous  
235 course;

236 (8) "Student" means any person under the age of twenty-one years  
237 who is attending a preprimary, primary or secondary school program  
238 of education;



239 (9) "Student transportation vehicle" means any motor vehicle other  
240 than a registered school bus used by a carrier for the transportation of  
241 students to or from school, school programs or school-sponsored events;  
242 and

243 (10) "Vehicle" has the same meaning as "motor vehicle".

244 Sec. 9. Section 14-212c of the general statutes is repealed and the  
245 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

246 A surcharge shall be imposed equivalent to one hundred per cent of  
247 the fine established or imposed for a violation of subsection (e) of section  
248 14-242, section 14-245, 14-246a, 14-247 or 14-247a for such violation  
249 when the driver of a vehicle fails to grant or yield the right-of-way to a  
250 person riding a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286, as amended by this  
251 act, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter.

252 Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 14-230 of the general statutes is  
253 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
254 *1, 2025*):

255 (a) Upon all highways, each vehicle, other than a vehicle described in  
256 subsection (c) of this section, shall be driven upon the right, except (1)  
257 when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same  
258 direction, (2) when overtaking and passing pedestrians, parked or  
259 standing vehicles, animals, bicycles, electric bicycles, mopeds, scooters,  
260 electric [foot] scooters, vehicles moving at a slow speed, as defined in  
261 section 14-220, or obstructions on the right side of the highway, (3) when  
262 the right side of a highway is closed to traffic while under construction  
263 or repair, (4) on a highway divided into three or more marked lanes for  
264 traffic, or (5) on a highway designated and signposted for one-way  
265 traffic.

266 Sec. 11. Subsection (a) of section 14-232 of the general statutes is  
267 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
268 *1, 2025*):

269 (a) Except as provided in sections 14-233 and 14-234, as amended by

270 this act, (1) the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding  
271 in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and  
272 shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until safely clear of  
273 the overtaken vehicle; and (2) the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall  
274 give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle and shall not  
275 increase the speed of his or her vehicle until completely passed by the  
276 overtaking vehicle. For the purposes of this subsection, "safe distance"  
277 means not less than three feet when the driver of a vehicle overtakes and  
278 passes (A) a person riding a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric  
279 [foot] scooter, (B) a commercial motor vehicle equipped with a garbage  
280 compactor, a detachable container or a curbside recycling body, (C) a  
281 tank vehicle, (D) a vehicle authorized by the United States government  
282 to carry mail, (E) a vehicle operated by an express delivery carrier, or (F)  
283 an agricultural tractor.

284 Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 14-234 of the general statutes is  
285 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
286 *1, 2025*):

287 (b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass, in a marked no-  
288 passing zone, pedestrians, parked or standing vehicles, animals,  
289 bicycles, electric bicycles, mopeds, scooters, electric [foot] scooters,  
290 vehicles moving at a slow speed, as defined in section 14-220, or  
291 obstructions on the right side of the highway, as listed in subdivision (2)  
292 of subsection (a) of section 14-230, as amended by this act, provided such  
293 overtaking and passing may be conducted safely, with adequate sight  
294 distance and without interfering with oncoming traffic or endangering  
295 traffic, as defined in section 14-297, as amended by this act.

296 Sec. 13. Subsection (f) of section 14-242 of the general statutes is  
297 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
298 *1, 2025*):

299 (f) No person operating a vehicle who overtakes and passes a person  
300 riding a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter and  
301 proceeding in the same direction shall make a right turn at any  
302 intersection or into any private road or driveway unless the turn can be

303 made with reasonable safety and will not impede the travel of the  
304 person riding the bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter.

305 Sec. 14. Section 14-286 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
306 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

307 (a) Each person operating a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric  
308 [foot] scooter upon and along a sidewalk or across any roadway upon  
309 and along a crosswalk shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and  
310 shall give an audible signal within a reasonable distance before  
311 overtaking and passing a pedestrian. Each person operating a bicycle,  
312 an electric bicycle, an electric [foot] scooter or a motor-driven cycle upon  
313 a roadway shall, within a reasonable distance, give an audible signal  
314 before overtaking and passing a pedestrian or another person operating  
315 a bicycle, an electric bicycle, an electric [foot] scooter or a motor-driven  
316 cycle. No person shall operate a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric  
317 [foot] scooter upon or along a sidewalk or across a roadway upon and  
318 along a crosswalk if such operation is prohibited by any ordinance of  
319 any city, town or borough or by any regulation of the Office of the State  
320 Traffic Administration issued or adopted pursuant to the provisions of  
321 section 14-298, as amended by this act.

322 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, no person shall  
323 ride a motor-driven cycle unless that person holds a valid motor vehicle  
324 operator's license. No person shall operate a motor-driven cycle on any  
325 sidewalk, limited access highway or turnpike.

326 (c) (1) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may issue to a person  
327 who does not hold a valid operator's license a special permit that  
328 authorizes such person to ride a motor-driven cycle if (A) such person  
329 presents to the commissioner a certificate by a physician licensed to  
330 practice medicine in this state, a physician assistant licensed pursuant  
331 to chapter 370 or an advanced practice registered nurse licensed  
332 pursuant to chapter 378 that such person is physically disabled, as  
333 defined in section 1-1f, other than blind, and that, in the physician's,  
334 physician assistant's or advanced practice registered nurse's opinion,  
335 such person is capable of riding a motor-driven cycle, and (B) such

336 person demonstrates to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles that he is  
337 able to ride a bicycle on level terrain, and a motor-driven cycle. (2) Such  
338 permit may contain limitations that the commissioner deems advisable  
339 for the safety of such person and for the public safety, including, but not  
340 limited to, the maximum speed of the motor such person may use. No  
341 person who holds a valid special permit under this subsection shall  
342 operate a motor-driven cycle in violation of any limitations imposed in  
343 the permit. Any person to whom a special permit is issued shall carry  
344 the permit at all times while operating the motor-driven cycle. Each  
345 permit issued under this subsection shall expire one year from the date  
346 of issuance.

347 (d) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the Office  
348 of the State Traffic Administration shall adopt regulations in accordance  
349 with the provisions of chapter 54 determining the conditions and  
350 circumstances under which the operation of bicycles, electric bicycles  
351 and electric [foot] scooters may be permitted on those bridges in the  
352 state on limited access highways which it designates to be safe for such  
353 operation. The operation of bicycles, electric bicycles and electric [foot]  
354 scooters shall not be prohibited on any such bridges under such  
355 conditions and circumstances.

356 (e) As used in this section: (1) "Sidewalk" means any sidewalk laid  
357 out as such by any town, city or borough, and any walk which is  
358 reserved by custom for the use of pedestrians, or which has been  
359 specially prepared for their use. "Sidewalk" does not include crosswalks  
360 and does not include footpaths on portions of public highways outside  
361 thickly settled parts of towns, cities and boroughs, which are worn only  
362 by travel and are not improved by such towns, cities or boroughs or by  
363 abutters; (2) "bicycle" includes all vehicles propelled by the person  
364 riding the same by foot or hand power; and (3) "motor-driven cycle"  
365 [means any motorcycle other than an auticycle, motor scooter or bicycle  
366 with an attached motor with a seat height of not less than twenty-six  
367 inches and a motor having a capacity of less than fifty cubic centimeters  
368 piston displacement] has the same meaning as provided in section 14-1,  
369 as amended by this act.

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

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

378 (h) No person may operate a high-mileage vehicle on any sidewalk,  
379 limited access highway or turnpike.

380 (i) A person may park an electric [foot] scooter on any sidewalk  
381 provided (1) such electric [foot] scooter is parked in a manner that does  
382 not impede the reasonable movement of pedestrians and other traffic on  
383 such sidewalk, and (2) such parking is not prohibited by any ordinance  
384 of any city, town or borough or by any regulations of the Office of the  
385 State Traffic Administration issued or adopted pursuant to the  
386 provisions of section 14-298, as amended by this act.

387 (j) Violation of any provision of this section shall be an infraction.

388 Sec. 15. Subsection (a) of section 14-286a of the general statutes is  
389 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
390 *1, 2025*):

391 (a) Every person riding a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286, as  
392 amended by this act, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter upon  
393 the traveled portion of a highway shall be granted all of the rights and  
394 shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of any vehicle  
395 subject to the requirements of the general statutes relating to motor  
396 vehicles, except (1) as to those provisions which by their nature can have  
397 no application, (2) each town, city or borough and the Office of the State  
398 Traffic Administration within its jurisdiction as provided in section 14-  
399 298, as amended by this act, shall have authority to regulate bicycles,  
400 electric bicycles and electric [foot] scooters as provided in sections 14-

401 289, as amended by this act, and 14-298, as amended by this act, and (3)  
402 as provided by section 14-286c, as amended by this act. No parent of any  
403 child and no guardian of any ward shall authorize or knowingly permit  
404 any such child or ward to violate any provision of the general statutes  
405 or ordinances enacted under section 14-289, as amended by this act,  
406 relating to bicycles, electric bicycles or electric [foot] scooters.

407 Sec. 16. Section 14-286b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
408 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

409 (a) Any person operating a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric  
410 [foot] scooter upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic  
411 shall ride as close to the right side of the roadway as is safe, as judged  
412 by such person, except when:

413 (1) Overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same  
414 direction;

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

417 (3) Reasonably necessary to avoid conditions, including, but not  
418 limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, bicycles,  
419 pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or lanes that are too narrow for a  
420 bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter and a motor  
421 vehicle to travel safely side by side within such lanes;

422 (4) Approaching an intersection where right turns are permitted and  
423 there is a dedicated right turn lane, in which case a person operating a  
424 bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter may ride on the  
425 left-hand side of such dedicated lane, even if such person does not  
426 intend to turn right;

427 (5) Riding on a roadway designated for one-way traffic, when the  
428 person operating a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter  
429 may ride as near to the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway as judged  
430 safe by such person; or

431 (6) Riding on parts of roadways separated for the exclusive use of  
432 bicycles, electric bicycles or electric [foot] scooters, including, but not  
433 limited to, contra-flow bicycle lanes, left-handed cycle tracks or bicycle  
434 lanes on one-way streets and two-way cycle tracks or bicycle lanes.

435 (b) Persons riding bicycles, electric bicycles or electric [foot] scooters  
436 upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or  
437 parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, electric  
438 bicycles or electric [foot] scooters. Persons riding two abreast, as  
439 provided in this subsection, shall not impede the normal and reasonable  
440 movement of traffic, and, on a laned roadway, shall ride within a single  
441 lane.

442 (c) No person riding upon any bicycle, electric bicycle, motor-driven  
443 cycle, roller skates, skis, sled, skateboard, coaster, toy vehicle, electric  
444 [foot] scooter or any other vehicle not designed or intended to be towed  
445 shall attach the same or such person to any vehicle moving or about to  
446 move on a public roadway nor shall the operator of such vehicle  
447 knowingly permit any person riding a bicycle, electric bicycle, motor-  
448 driven cycle, roller skates, skis, skateboard, coaster, sled, toy vehicle,  
449 electric [foot] scooter or any other vehicle not designed or intended to  
450 be towed to attach the same or such person to such vehicle so operated  
451 or about to be operated, provided any person operating a bicycle solely  
452 by foot or hand power may attach a bicycle trailer or semitrailer thereto,  
453 provided such trailer or semitrailer is designed for such attachment.

454 (d) No person operating a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286, as  
455 amended by this act, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter upon  
456 a roadway, path or part of roadway set aside for exclusive use of  
457 bicycles, electric bicycles or electric [foot] scooters shall carry on such  
458 bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter a passenger unless such  
459 bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter is equipped or designed  
460 to carry passengers, provided any person who has attained the age of  
461 eighteen years may carry any child while such person is operating a  
462 bicycle propelled solely by foot or hand power, provided such child is  
463 securely attached to his or her person by means of a back pack, sling or

464 other similar device. The term "child", as used in this subsection, means  
465 any person who has not attained the age of four years.

466 (e) No person operating a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286, as  
467 amended by this act, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter shall  
468 carry any package, bundle or other article which prevents such person  
469 from using both hands in the operation of such bicycle, electric bicycle  
470 or electric [foot] scooter. Each person operating such bicycle, electric  
471 bicycle or electric [foot] scooter shall keep at least one hand on the  
472 handlebars thereof when such bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot]  
473 scooter is in motion.

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

475 Sec. 17. Section 14-286c of the general statutes is repealed and the  
476 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

477 (a) Each person riding a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot]  
478 scooter, upon the traveled portion of a highway and intending to make  
479 a left turn after proceeding pursuant to the provisions of section 14-244  
480 or subsection (b) of this section may, in lieu of the procedure prescribed  
481 by section 14-241, approach as close as practicable to the right-hand curb  
482 or edge of the highway, proceed across the intersecting roadway and  
483 make such turn as close as practicable to the curb or edge of the highway  
484 on the far side of the intersection, provided such procedure is not  
485 prohibited by any regulation issued by any town, city, borough or the  
486 Office of the State Traffic Administration.

487 (b) Each person riding a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot]  
488 scooter upon the traveled portion of a highway and intending to make  
489 a right turn may, in lieu of the procedure prescribed by section 14-244,  
490 before turning and while in motion or if stopped while waiting to turn,  
491 signal such turn by extending such person's right hand and arm  
492 horizontally with forefinger extended.

493 (c) No person operating a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric  
494 [foot] scooter upon the traveled portion of a highway and intending to



495 make a right or left turn shall be required when making a signal of such  
496 intention to make such signal continuously.

497 Sec. 18. Section 14-286d of the general statutes is repealed and the  
498 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

499 (a) For the purposes of this section and section 14-286e, "bicycle"  
500 means any vehicle propelled by the person riding the same by foot or  
501 hand power.

502 (b) No child fifteen years of age or under shall operate a bicycle,  
503 electric bicycle, nonmotorized scooter, skateboard or electric [foot]  
504 scooter or wear roller skates or in-line skates on the traveled portion of  
505 any highway, at a skateboarding park or any park unless such child is  
506 wearing properly fitted and fastened protective headgear which  
507 conforms to the minimum specifications established by the American  
508 National Standards Institute, the United States Consumer Product  
509 Safety Commission, the American Society for Testing and Materials or  
510 the Snell Memorial Foundation's Standard for Protective Headgear for  
511 Use in Bicycling, as amended from time to time. Failure to comply with  
512 this section shall not be a violation or an offense. Failure to wear  
513 protective headgear as required by this subsection shall not be  
514 considered to be contributory negligence on the part of the parent or the  
515 child nor shall such failure be admissible in any civil action.

516 (c) A law enforcement officer may issue a verbal warning to the  
517 parent or guardian of a child that such child has failed to comply with  
518 the provisions of subsection (b) of this section.

519 (d) A person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of renting  
520 bicycles, electric bicycles or electric [foot] scooters shall provide  
521 protective headgear conforming to the minimum specifications  
522 established by the American National Standards Institute, the United  
523 States Consumer Product Safety Commission, the American Society for  
524 Testing and Materials or the Snell Memorial Foundation's Standard for  
525 Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling, as amended from time to time,  
526 to any person under sixteen years of age who will operate the bicycle,

527 electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter if such person does not have  
528 protective headgear in his or her possession. A fee may be charged for  
529 the protective headgear rental. Violation of any of the provisions of this  
530 subsection shall be an infraction.

531 (e) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall post on the  
532 Department of Consumer Protection's Internet web site information  
533 concerning the dangers of riding bicycles, electric bicycles or electric  
534 [foot] scooters, skateboarding, roller skating and in-line skating without  
535 protective headgear and promoting the use of protective headgear while  
536 riding bicycles, electric bicycles or electric [foot] scooters, skateboarding,  
537 roller skating and in-line skating.

538 Sec. 19. Section 14-288 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
539 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

540 (a) Each bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter operated  
541 upon the public highway, during the times or under the conditions as  
542 provided in subsection (a) of section 14-96a, shall display a lighted lamp  
543 upon the forward part of such bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot]  
544 scooter. Such lamp shall, when lighted, emit a white light which in clear  
545 weather shall be visible at a distance of not less than five hundred feet  
546 in the direction in which such bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot]  
547 scooter is proceeding. Each bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot]  
548 scooter shall also, at all times, be equipped with a reflector or reflecting  
549 tail light lens, which reflector or lens shall be attached to the rear of such  
550 bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter in such manner as to  
551 reflect rays of light thrown upon the same, and such reflector or  
552 reflecting tail shall be visible at a distance of not less than six hundred  
553 feet from the rear when illuminated by the head lamps of a motor  
554 vehicle. Such bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter shall also  
555 be equipped with reflective material so placed and of sufficient size and  
556 reflectivity to be visible from both sides of such bicycle, electric bicycle  
557 or electric [foot] scooter at a distance of not less than six hundred feet  
558 when illuminated by the head lamps of a motor vehicle. Each bicycle,  
559 electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter shall also, at all times, be

560 equipped with a braking device sufficient to enable the operator thereof  
561 to stop within twenty-five feet on dry, level and clean pavement when  
562 moving at a speed of ten miles per hour. No person shall equip a bicycle,  
563 an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter with a siren or device  
564 which emits a whistle or use a siren or device which emits a whistle  
565 while operating a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter.

566 (b) Operation of a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric [foot]  
567 scooter in conflict with any provision of this section shall be an  
568 infraction.

569 Sec. 20. Section 14-289 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
570 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

571 Each town, city and borough shall have authority to make any  
572 ordinance not inconsistent with section 14-286, as amended by this act,  
573 or 14-288, as amended by this act, or any regulation of the Office of the  
574 State Traffic Administration issued pursuant to section 14-298, as  
575 amended by this act, respecting governing and controlling the use of  
576 bicycles, electric bicycles and electric [foot] scooters within such town,  
577 city or borough, with appropriate penalties for violation thereof, which  
578 ordinances may include provisions requiring annual licensing of  
579 bicycles, electric bicycles or electric [foot] scooters and providing for  
580 registration of any sale of, or change of ownership in, a bicycle, an  
581 electric bicycle or an electric [foot] scooter.

582 Sec. 21. Subdivision (1) of section 14-297 of the general statutes is  
583 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
584 *1, 2025*):

585 (1) The following terms shall be construed as they are defined in  
586 section 14-1, as amended by this act: "Authorized emergency vehicle",  
587 "class 1 electric bicycle", "class 2 electric bicycle", "class 3 electric bicycle",  
588 "driver", "electric bicycle", ["electric foot scooter"] "electric scooter",  
589 "head lamp", "highway", "limited access highway", "motor vehicle",  
590 "number plate", "operator", "person", "rotary" or "roundabout",  
591 "shoulder", "stop", "tank vehicle", "truck" and "vehicle";

592 Sec. 22. Section 14-298 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
593 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

594 There shall be within the Department of Transportation the Office of  
595 the State Traffic Administration, which shall constitute a successor to  
596 the State Traffic Commission, in accordance with the provisions of  
597 sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39. For the purpose of standardization and  
598 uniformity, said office shall adopt and cause to be printed for  
599 publication regulations establishing a uniform system of traffic control  
600 signals, devices, signs and markings consistent with the provisions of  
601 this chapter for use upon the public highways. The Commissioner of  
602 Transportation shall make known to the General Assembly the  
603 availability of such regulations and any requesting member shall be sent  
604 a written copy or electronic storage media of such regulations by said  
605 commissioner. Taking into consideration the public safety and  
606 convenience with respect to the width and character of the highways  
607 and roads affected, the density of traffic thereon and the character of  
608 such traffic, said office shall also adopt regulations, in cooperation and  
609 agreement with local traffic authorities, governing the use of state  
610 highways and roads on state-owned properties, and the operation of  
611 vehicles, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, bicycles, as  
612 defined in section 14-286, as amended by this act, electric bicycles and  
613 electric [foot] scooters thereon. A list of limited-access highways shall be  
614 published with such regulations and said list shall be revised and  
615 published once each year. The Commissioner of Transportation shall  
616 make known to the General Assembly the availability of such  
617 regulations and list and any requesting member shall be sent a written  
618 copy or electronic storage media of such regulations and list by the  
619 commissioner. A list of limited-access highways opened to traffic by the  
620 Commissioner of Transportation in the interim period between  
621 publications shall be maintained in the Office of the State Traffic  
622 Administration and such regulations shall apply to the use of such listed  
623 highways. Said office shall also make regulations, in cooperation and  
624 agreement with local traffic authorities, respecting the use by through  
625 truck traffic of streets and highways within the limits of, and under the  
626 jurisdiction of, any city, town or borough of this state for the protection

627 and safety of the public. If said office determines that the prohibition of  
628 through truck traffic on any street or highway is necessary because of  
629 an immediate and imminent threat to the public health and safety and  
630 the local traffic authority is precluded for any reason from acting on  
631 such prohibition, the office, if it is not otherwise precluded from so  
632 acting, may impose such prohibition. Said office may place and  
633 maintain traffic control signals, signs, markings and other safety  
634 devices, which it deems to be in the interests of public safety, upon such  
635 highways as come within the jurisdiction of said office as set forth in  
636 section 14-297, as amended by this act. The traffic authority of any city,  
637 town or borough may place and maintain traffic control signals, signs,  
638 markings and other safety devices upon the highways under its  
639 jurisdiction, and all such signals, devices, signs and markings shall  
640 conform to the regulations established by said office in accordance with  
641 this chapter, and such traffic authority shall, with respect to traffic  
642 control signals, conform to the provisions of section 14-299.

643 Sec. 23. Section 14-300i of the general statutes is repealed and the  
644 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

645 (a) As used in this section, (1) "vulnerable user" means: (A) A  
646 pedestrian; (B) a highway worker; (C) a person riding or driving an  
647 animal; (D) a person riding a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric  
648 [foot] scooter; (E) a person using a skateboard, roller skates or in-line  
649 skates; (F) a person operating or riding on an agricultural tractor; (G) a  
650 person using a wheelchair or motorized chair; (H) a person who is blind  
651 and such person's service animal; and (I) a person operating (i) a  
652 commercial motor vehicle equipped with a garbage compactor, a  
653 detachable container or a curbside recycling body, (ii) a tank vehicle, (iii)  
654 a vehicle authorized by the United States government to carry mail, or  
655 (iv) a vehicle authorized by an express delivery carrier service, (2)  
656 "public way" includes any state or other public highway, road, street,  
657 avenue, alley, driveway, parkway or place, under the control of the state  
658 or any political subdivision of the state, dedicated, appropriated or  
659 opened to public travel or other use, (3) "substantial bodily harm" means  
660 bodily injury that involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement,

661 causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of  
662 any bodily part or organ, or causes a fracture of any bodily part, (4)  
663 "serious physical injury" has the same meaning as provided in section  
664 53a-3, and (5) "service animal" has the same meaning as provided in  
665 section 22-345.

666 (b) Any person operating a motor vehicle on a public way who fails  
667 to exercise reasonable care and causes substantial bodily harm to, or the  
668 serious physical injury or death, of a vulnerable user of a public way,  
669 provided such vulnerable user has shown reasonable care in such user's  
670 use of the public way, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

671 Sec. 24. Section 14-300j of the general statutes is repealed and the  
672 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

673 (a) For the purposes of this section, "moving traffic" includes, but is  
674 not limited to, a motor vehicle, bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot]  
675 scooter using a highway for the purpose of travel and a pedestrian or a  
676 person riding a bicycle, electric bicycle or electric [foot] scooter on a  
677 sidewalk, shoulder or bikeway for the purpose of travel, and "bikeway"  
678 has the same meaning as provided in subsection (a) of section 13a-153f.

679 (b) No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle in such a manner  
680 as to cause physical contact with moving traffic with such door,  
681 provided moving traffic is traveling at a reasonable rate of speed and  
682 with due regard for the safety of all persons and property.

683 (c) No person shall leave the door of a motor vehicle open for a period  
684 of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers and in such  
685 a manner as to cause physical contact with moving traffic with such  
686 door.

687 (d) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall have  
688 committed an infraction.

689 Sec. 25. Subsection (b) of section 51-164n of the general statutes is  
690 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*  
691 *1, 2025*):

692 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, any person  
693 who is alleged to have committed (1) a violation under the provisions of  
694 section 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 2-71h, 4b-13, 7-13, 7-14, 7-35 or 7-41, subsection (c)  
695 of section 7-66, section 7-83, 7-147h, 7-148, 7-283, 7-325, 7-393, 8-12, 8-25,  
696 8-27, 9-63, 9-322, 9-350, 10-185, 10-193, 10-197, 10-198, 10-230, 10-251, 10-  
697 254, 10a-35, 12-52, 12-54, 12-129b or 12-170aa, subdivision (3) of  
698 subsection (e) of section 12-286, section 12-286a, 12-292, 12-314b or 12-  
699 326g, subdivision (4) of section 12-408, subdivision (3), (5) or (6) of  
700 section 12-411, section 12-435c, 12-476a, 12-476b, 12-476c, 12-487, 13a-  
701 26b, 13a-71, 13a-107, 13a-113, 13a-114, 13a-115, 13a-117b, 13a-123, 13a-  
702 124, 13a-139, 13a-140, 13a-143b, 13a-253, 13a-263 or 13b-39f, subsection  
703 (f) of section 13b-42, section 13b-90 or 13b-100, subsection (a) of section  
704 13b-108, section 13b-221 or 13b-292, subsection (a) or (b) of section 13b-  
705 324, section 13b-336, 13b-337, 13b-338, 13b-410a, 13b-410b or 13b-410c,  
706 subsection (a), (b) or (c) of section 13b-412, section 13b-414 or 14-4,  
707 subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-12, subsection (d) of  
708 section 14-12, subsection (f) of section 14-12a, subsection (a) of section  
709 14-15a, section 14-16c, 14-20a or 14-27a, subsection (f) of section 14-34a,  
710 subsection (d) of section 14-35, section 14-43, 14-44j, 14-49, 14-50a, 14-58  
711 or 14-62a, subsection (b) of section 14-66, section 14-66a or 14-67a,  
712 subsection (g) of section 14-80, subsection (f) or (i) of section 14-80h,  
713 section 14-97a or 14-98, subsection (a), (b) or (d) of section 14-100a,  
714 section 14-100b, 14-103a, 14-106a, 14-106c, 14-145a, 14-146, 14-152, 14-  
715 153, 14-161 or 14-163b, subsection (f) of section 14-164i, section 14-213b  
716 or 14-219, subdivision (1) of section 14-223a, subsection (d) of section 14-  
717 224, section 14-240, 14-250, 14-253a, 14-261a, 14-262, 14-264, 14-266, 14-  
718 267a, 14-269, 14-270, 14-272b, 14-274, 14-275 or 14-275a, subsection (c) of  
719 section 14-275c, section 14-276, subsection (a) or (b) of section 14-277,  
720 section 14-278, 14-279 or 14-280, subsection (b), (e) or (h) of section 14-  
721 283, section 14-283d, 14-283e, 14-283f, 14-283g, 14-289l, as amended by  
722 this act, 14-291, 14-293b, 14-296aa, 14-298a, 14-300, 14-300d, 14-300f, 14-  
723 319, 14-320, 14-321, 14-325a, 14-326, 14-330 or 14-332a, subdivision (1),  
724 (2) or (3) of section 14-386a, section 15-15e, 15-25 or 15-33, subdivision  
725 (1) of section 15-97, subsection (a) of section 15-115, section 16-15, 16-16,  
726 16-44, 16-256e, 16-278 or 16a-15, subsection (a) of section 16a-21, section

727 16a-22, subsection (a) or (b) of section 16a-22h, section 16a-106, 17a-24,  
728 17a-145, 17a-149 or 17a-152, subsection (b) of section 17a-227, section  
729 17a-465, subsection (c) of section 17a-488, section 17b-124, 17b-131, 17b-  
730 137, 19a-33, 19a-39 or 19a-87, subsection (b) of section 19a-87a, section  
731 19a-91, 19a-102a, 19a-102b, 19a-105, 19a-107, 19a-113, 19a-215, 19a-216a,  
732 19a-219, 19a-222, 19a-224, 19a-286, 19a-287, 19a-297, 19a-301, 19a-309,  
733 19a-335, 19a-336, 19a-338, 19a-339, 19a-340, 19a-425, 19a-442, 19a-502,  
734 19a-565, 20-7a, 20-14, 20-153a, 20-158, 20-231, 20-233, 20-249, 20-257, 20-  
735 265, 20-324e, 20-329c or 20-329g, subsection (b) of section 20-334, section  
736 20-341l, 20-366, 20-482, 20-597, 20-608, 20-610, 20-623, 21-1, 21-38, 21-39,  
737 21-43, 21-47, 21-48 or 21-63, subsection (d) of section 21-71, section 21-  
738 76a or 21-100, subsection (c) of section 21a-2, subdivision (1) of section  
739 21a-19, section 21a-20 or 21a-21, subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of  
740 section 21a-25, section 21a-26, subsection (a) of section 21a-37, section  
741 21a-46, 21a-61, 21a-63, 21a-70b or 21a-77, subsection (b) or (c) of section  
742 21a-79, section 21a-85 or 21a-154, subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of  
743 section 21a-159, section 21a-278b, subsection (c), (d) or (e) of section 21a-  
744 279a, section 21a-415a, 21a-421eee, 21a-421fff or 21a-421hhh, subsection  
745 (a) of section 21a-430, section 22-12b, 22-13, 22-14, 22-15, 22-16, 22-26g,  
746 22-30, 22-34, 22-35, 22-36, 22-38, 22-39, 22-39f, 22-49, 22-54, 22-61j or 22-  
747 61l, subdivision (1) of subsection (n) of section 22-61l, subsection (f) of  
748 section 22-61m, subdivision (1) of subsection (f) of section 22-61m,  
749 section 22-84, 22-89, 22-90, 22-96, 22-98, 22-99, 22-100 or 22-111o,  
750 subsection (d) of section 22-118l, section 22-167, subsection (c) of section  
751 22-277, section 22-278, 22-279, 22-280a, 22-318a, 22-320h, 22-324a or 22-  
752 326, subsection (b), subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (e) or subsection  
753 (g) of section 22-344, subsection (a) or (b) of section 22-344b, subsection  
754 (d) of section 22-344d, section 22-344f, 22-350a, 22-354, 22-359, 22-366,  
755 22-391, 22-413, 22-414, 22-415, 22-415c, 22a-66a or 22a-246, subsection (a)  
756 of section 22a-250, section 22a-256g, subsection (e) of section 22a-256h,  
757 section 22a-363 or 22a-381d, subsections (c) and (d) of section 22a-381e,  
758 section 22a-449, 22a-450, 22a-461, 23-4b, 23-38, 23-45, 23-46 or 23-61b,  
759 subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of section 23-65, section  
760 25-37 or 25-40, subsection (a) of section 25-43, section 25-43d, 25-135, 26-  
761 18, 26-19, 26-21, 26-31, 26-40, 26-40a, 26-42, 26-43, 26-49, 26-54, 26-55, 26-



762 56, 26-58 or 26-59, subdivision (1) of subsection (d) of section 26-61,  
763 section 26-64, subdivision (1) of section 26-76, section 26-79, 26-87, 26-89,  
764 26-91, 26-94, 26-97, 26-98, 26-104, 26-105, 26-107, 26-114a, 26-117,  
765 subsection (b) of section 26-127, 26-128, 26-128a, 26-131, 26-132, 26-138,  
766 26-139 or 26-141, subdivision (1) of section 26-186, section 26-207, 26-215,  
767 26-217 or 26-224a, subdivision (1) of section 26-226, section 26-227, 26-  
768 230, 26-231, 26-232, 26-244, 26-257a, 26-260, 26-276, 26-280, 26-284, 26-  
769 285, 26-286, 26-287, 26-288, 26-290, 26-291a, 26-292, 26-294, 27-107, 28-13,  
770 29-6a, 29-16, 29-17, 29-25, 29-143o, 29-143z or 29-156a, subsection (b), (d),  
771 (e), (g) or (h) of section 29-161q, section 29-161y or 29-161z, subdivision  
772 (1) of section 29-198, section 29-210, 29-243 or 29-277, subsection (c) of  
773 section 29-291c, section 29-316 or 29-318, subsection (b) of section 29-  
774 335a, section 29-381, 30-19f, 30-48a or 30-86a, subsection (b) of section  
775 30-89, subsection (c) or (d) of section 30-117, section 31-3, 31-10, 31-11,  
776 31-12, 31-13, 31-14, 31-15, 31-16, 31-18, 31-23, 31-24, 31-25, 31-32, 31-36,  
777 31-47 or 31-48, subsection (b) of section 31-48b, section 31-51, 31-51g, 31-  
778 52, 31-52a, 31-53 or 31-54, subsection (a) or (c) of section 31-69, section  
779 31-70, 31-74, 31-75, 31-76, 31-76a, 31-89b or 31-134, subsection (i) of  
780 section 31-273, section 31-288, 31-348, 33-624, 33-1017, 34-13d or 34-412,  
781 subdivision (1) of section 35-20, subsection (a) of section 36a-57,  
782 subsection (b) of section 36a-665, section 36a-699, 36a-739, 36a-787, 38a-  
783 2 or 38a-140, subsection (a) or (b) of section 38a-278, section 38a-479qq,  
784 38a-479rr, 38a-506, 38a-548, 38a-626, 38a-680, 38a-713, 38a-733, 38a-764,  
785 38a-786, 38a-828, 38a-829, 38a-885, 42-133hh, 42-230, 42-470 or 42-480,  
786 subsection (a) or (c) of section 43-16q, section 45a-283, 45a-450, 45a-634  
787 or 45a-658, subdivision (13) or (14) of section 46a-54, section 46a-59, 46a-  
788 81b, 46b-22, 46b-24, 46b-34, 46b-38d, 47-34a, 47-47 or 47-53, subsection  
789 (i) of section 47a-21, subdivision (1) of subsection (k) of section 47a-21,  
790 section 49-2a, 49-8a, 49-16, 52-143 or 52-289, subsection (j) of section 52-  
791 362, section 53-133, 53-199, 53-212a, 53-249a, 53-252, 53-264, 53-280, 53-  
792 290a, 53-302a, 53-303e, 53-311a, 53-314, 53-321, 53-322, 53-323 or 53-331,  
793 subsection (b) of section 53-343a, section 53-344, subsection (b) or (c) of  
794 section 53-344b, subsection (b) of section 53-345a, section 53-377, 53-422  
795 or 53-450 or subsection (i) of section 54-36a, or (2) a violation under the  
796 provisions of chapter 268, or (3) a violation of any regulation adopted in

797 accordance with the provisions of section 12-484, 12-487 or 13b-410, or  
 798 (4) a violation of any ordinance, regulation or bylaw of any town, city or  
 799 borough, except violations of building codes and the health code, for  
 800 which the penalty exceeds ninety dollars but does not exceed two  
 801 hundred fifty dollars, unless such town, city or borough has established  
 802 a payment and hearing procedure for such violation pursuant to section  
 803 7-152c, shall follow the procedures set forth in this section.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	October 1, 2025	14-289l
Sec. 2	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 3	October 1, 2025	14-289k
Sec. 4	October 1, 2025	14-1(32)
Sec. 5	October 1, 2025	14-1(59)
Sec. 6	October 1, 2025	14-1(61)
Sec. 7	October 1, 2025	14-164c(c)
Sec. 8	October 1, 2025	14-212
Sec. 9	October 1, 2025	14-212c
Sec. 10	October 1, 2025	14-230(a)
Sec. 11	October 1, 2025	14-232(a)
Sec. 12	October 1, 2025	14-234(b)
Sec. 13	October 1, 2025	14-242(f)
Sec. 14	October 1, 2025	14-286
Sec. 15	October 1, 2025	14-286a(a)
Sec. 16	October 1, 2025	14-286b
Sec. 17	October 1, 2025	14-286c
Sec. 18	October 1, 2025	14-286d
Sec. 19	October 1, 2025	14-288
Sec. 20	October 1, 2025	14-289
Sec. 21	October 1, 2025	14-297(1)
Sec. 22	October 1, 2025	14-298
Sec. 23	October 1, 2025	14-300i
Sec. 24	October 1, 2025	14-300j
Sec. 25	October 1, 2025	51-164n(b)

**Statement of Legislative Commissioners:**

In Section 1(b)(1), "as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act," was inserted after "electric bicycle," for clarity; in Section 2(a), ", as

defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, as amended by this act," was inserted after references to "electric bicycle" for clarity; in Section 5, Subpara. designators (A), (B) and (C) were changed to "[ (A) ] (i)", "[ (B) ] (ii)" and "[ (C) ] (iii)" for consistency with standard drafting conventions; and Section 8 was redrafted for clarity.

**TRA**      *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 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Consumer Protection, Dept.	GF - Cost	77,121	99,295
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits <sup>1</sup>	GF - Cost	30,134	40,179
State Revenues	Various - Potential Revenue Gain	Minimal	Minimal

Note: Various=Various; GF=General Fund

### **Municipal Impact:**

Municipalities	Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
All Municipalities	Potential Revenue Gain	Minimal	Minimal

## **Explanation**

The bill creates various requirements of electric bike sellers and makes violations an unfair trade practice violation resulting in a cost to the state. To meet the requirements of the bill, the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) will have to hire one state program manager for a salary and other expenses cost of \$77,121 in FY 26<sup>2</sup> and \$99,295 in FY 27, along with a fringe benefit cost of \$30,134 in FY 26 and \$40,179 in FY 27. DCP does not currently regulate this market and will

<sup>1</sup>The fringe benefit costs for most state employees are budgeted centrally in accounts administered by the Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes is 40.71% of payroll in FY 26.

<sup>2</sup>Costs in FY 26 reflect nine months of expenditures due to the bill's 10/1/2025 effective date.

need to hire someone with the expertise to handle complaints and conduct investigations.

The bill results in a potential revenue gain to municipalities beginning in FY 26 to the extent violations occur.

The bill also creates and modifies various infractions related to e-bikes resulting in a potential revenue gain to the state from fines. Infractions are not crimes and are punishable by fines that usually range from \$100 to \$300.<sup>3</sup>

### ***The Out Years***

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation, employee wage increases, and actual violations.

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<sup>3</sup> In FY 24, there were a total of 89 charges recorded and \$2,977 in associated revenue collected under CGS § 14-289k, 14-286, 14-286d, 14-288, and 14-300j.

**OLR Bill Analysis****sHB 6862*****AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTRIC SCOOTERS, ELECTRIC BICYCLES AND MOTOR-DRIVEN CYCLES.*****SUMMARY**

This bill makes various changes related to the laws governing the manufacture, sale, and use of electric bicycles (e-bikes) and the legal classification of lower speed one-, two-, and three-wheeled vehicles.

Regarding e-bikes, among other things, the bill:

1. generally requires anyone who modifies an e-bike to change its motor-powered speed capability or motor engagement to modify the required label appropriately,
2. prohibits sellers from representing vehicles as e-bikes if they do not meet state law's definition of an e-bike and requires them to disclose the vehicle's likely legal classification to customers,
3. broadly permits class 1 e-bikes on bicycle or multi-use trails or paths, and
4. imposes penalties for several existing e-bike laws.

The bill modifies definitions applicable to lower speed one-, two-, and three-wheeled vehicles and clarifies the treatment of electric powered vehicles in these categories by:

1. replacing the definition of "electric foot scooter" with one for "electric scooter" and broadening the definition to also include certain electric scooters designed to be ridden sitting down (e.g., by increasing the scooter weight limit to 100 pounds) and
2. expanding the "motor-driven cycle" definition to include (a)

motorized unicycles and (b) vehicles with an electric or hybrid motor, if the motor has a capacity under 50 cubic centimeters (cc), has a wattage less than 3,700 watts, or produces five-brake horsepower or less.

The bill also makes numerous technical and conforming changes, principally related to the electric scooter definition (§§ 6-25).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2025

## **§§ 1 & 2 — E-BIKE MODIFICATION AND OUT-OF-CLASS VEHICLES**

### ***E-Bike Classification***

Under existing law and unchanged by the bill, an e-bike is a bicycle that (1) has operable foot pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts and (2) qualifies as a class 1, class 2, or class 3 bicycle (see Table below).

**Table: E-bike Classes**

<b><i>Class</i></b>	<b><i>Motor Engagement</i></b>	<b><i>Motor Disengagement</i></b>	<b><i>Top Speed</i></b>
Class 1	Only while the rider uses the foot pedals	When the rider stops pedaling or when it hits the top speed	20 mph
Class 2	While the rider pedals or with a throttle (i.e. they may be powered exclusively by the motor)	When the brakes are applied or when it hits the top speed	20 mph
Class 3	Only while the rider uses the foot pedals	When the rider stops pedaling or when it hits the top speed	28 mph

### ***Vehicles That Are Not E-bikes Under the Law***

The bill specifies that a vehicle with an electric motor for propulsion is not considered an e-bike under the law if it (1) does not meet the definition of an e-bike as sold or offered for sale or (2) has one or multiple operating modes, a throttle, and the capability to exceed 20 mph on motor power alone in any mode when the throttle is engaged.

It also specifies that these vehicles are not e-bikes under the law if they have been configured or modified by someone (or are designed,

manufactured, or intended by the manufacturer, importer, or seller to be configured or modified) to not meet existing law's e-bike definition due to:

1. the inclusion of a mechanical switch or button;
2. a change in the software controlling the electric drive system;
3. the use of a mobile application; or
4. any other means intended by a person, manufacturer, importer, or seller to modify the vehicle, or allow it to be modified, to no longer meet the definition.

### ***Labeling***

Existing law requires manufacturers of e-bikes offered for sale in Connecticut to, among other things, (1) attach a label to each e-bike that states the bike's classification, maximum speed, and motor wattage, and (2) ensure that the motor disengages according to the specifications of its classification. The bill specifies that the label must be in at least nine-point type size.

Additionally, the bill generally requires anyone who modifies an e-bike to change its motor-powered speed capability or motor engagement to modify the label appropriately. Specifically, if the e-bike no longer meets the definition of an e-bike, the person must remove the label. If the modification changes the e-bike's classification, the person must replace the label with one that accounts for the modification and has the new applicable classification, including its maximum speed and motor wattage.

The bill imposes a penalty for violating the labeling requirements of (1) up to \$100 for a first offense and (2) \$100 to \$300 for a subsequent offense.

### ***Prohibition on Misrepresentation and Required Disclosures***

The bill prohibits sellers of vehicles that have an electric motor but are not considered an "e-bike" under the law (see above) from (1) selling



them as e-bikes or (2) offering them for sale if they are labeled as class 1, class 2, or class 3 e-bikes.

The bill also requires sellers of these vehicles who describe them as an “electric bicycle,” “electric bike,” “e-bike,” or other similar term, before the time of sale, to provide consumers with a clear and conspicuous written statement:

1. disclosing the name or classification of the vehicle under state law, or the most likely classification after an intended or anticipated modification described above (see § 2(a)(3)), and
2. stating that (a) the vehicle does not meet the law’s definition of “e-bike,” (b) it is subject to applicable motor vehicle laws if used on public roads or lands, and (c) insurance policies may not cover crashes involving the vehicle and owners should contact their insurance company to determine coverage.

Under the bill, sellers must also include this information in any digital or print advertisements for these vehicles (e.g., social media, e-mail, newspapers, magazines, brochures, and posters).

The bill makes it an unfair or deceptive trade practice under the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA, see BACKGROUND) for sellers of vehicles that have an electric motor but are not considered e-bikes to violate the bill’s provisions prohibiting misrepresenting vehicles as e-bikes and requiring various disclosures.

## **§§ 1 & 3 — CHANGES TO EXISTING E-BIKE LAWS**

### ***E-bikes on Trails***

The bill broadly permits the use of class 1 e-bikes on bicycle or multi-use trails or paths. While e-bikes may generally be ridden wherever regular bicycles are allowed, current law prohibits the use of both class 1 and 2 e-bikes on bicycle and certain multi-use trails or paths, except where permitted by local ordinance. This includes multi-use trails and paths designated for non-motorized traffic and with a natural surface tread made by clearing and grading the soil and without added

surfacing materials. Existing law, unchanged by the bill, prohibits class 3 e-bikes from all bicycle and multi-use trails or paths.

### ***Penalties for E-bike Law Violations***

The bill imposes a specific penalty for the following e-bike laws by making violations infractions (see BACKGROUND): (1) riding e-bikes where prohibited, including on trails and paths under certain circumstances (as described above); (2) riding a class 3 e-bike under age 16; and (3) riding an e-bike, including as a passenger, without a helmet meeting the law's requirements.

Under current law, there is no specific penalty for violating these provisions, but riders or passengers may be subject to the general penalty for vehicle highway use violations that are not designated an infraction or do not have a specified penalty (i.e. a fine of up to \$50, CGS § 14-296). By making these violations infractions, the bill treats e-bike law violations the same as bicycle and other traffic violations.

### ***Manufacturer Penalties***

The bill also imposes a penalty on e-bike manufacturers of up to \$100 for a first offense, and \$100 to \$300 for a subsequent offense, for failing to (1) ensure e-bikes they offer for sale in Connecticut comply with applicable federal requirements for bicycles and e-bikes, (2) equip these class 3 e-bikes with a speedometer, and (3) ensure that e-bike motors disengage according to the specifications of their classification. Current law does not specify a penalty for these violations.

## **§§ 4 & 5 — ONE-, TWO-, AND THREE-WHEELED VEHICLE CLASSIFICATIONS**

### ***Motor-Driven Cycle Definition***

Under current law, a “motor-driven cycle” is any of the following with a seat at least 26 inches high and a motor displacing less than 50 cubic centimeters (cc): a (1) motorcycle; (2) motor scooter; or (3) bicycle with attached motor, except electric bicycles. Because cc is a measurement of cylinder volume in an internal combustion engine, this definition only explicitly captures gas-powered vehicles. So, it is unclear

under current law whether a similar electric-powered vehicle would be considered a motor-driven cycle or a motorcycle.

The bill expands this definition to include vehicles with gasoline, electric, or hybrid motors that have a capacity of less than 50cc, have a wattage of 3,700 watts or less, or produce five brake horsepower or less, as applicable. It also (1) excludes electric scooters (see below) from the motor-driven cycle definition and (2) incorporates into this definition one-wheeled vehicles “with a floorboard that can be stood upon while riding or with foot rests for the operator” (i.e. motorized unicycles). (These vehicles are not subject to the motor-related or minimum seat height requirements.)

As under existing law, street-legal two- or three-wheeled vehicles that exceed these engine capacities are generally considered motorcycles. Unlike motorcycles, motor-driven cycles do not need to be registered and riders do not need a motorcycle endorsement.

### ***Modification of Electric Foot Scooter Definition***

The bill replaces the definition of “electric foot scooter” with one for “electric scooter” and broadens the definition to also include certain electric scooters designed to be ridden while sitting down. In doing so, it treats certain low-powered, seated electric scooters in the same way that electric foot scooters are treated under the law.

Under current law, an electric foot scooter is a device that (1) weighs up to 75 pounds; (2) has two or three wheels, handlebars, and a floorboard that a rider can stand on; (3) is powered by an electric motor and human power; and (4) has a maximum speed of 20 mph on a paved level surface, with or without human propulsion. The bill renames these devices “electric scooters” and (1) increases their maximum weight to 100 pounds, (2) eliminates the floorboard requirement and instead requires they be designed to be ridden in either an upright or seated position, and (3) excludes e-bikes and one-wheeled vehicles from the definition.

## **BACKGROUND**

**Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA)**

By law, CUTPA prohibits businesses from engaging in unfair and deceptive acts or practices. It allows the consumer protection commissioner, under specified procedures, to issue regulations defining an unfair trade practice, investigate complaints, issue cease and desist orders, order restitution in cases involving less than \$10,000, impose civil penalties of up to \$5,000, enter into consent agreements, ask the attorney general to seek injunctive relief, and accept voluntary statements of compliance. It also allows individuals to sue. Courts may issue restraining orders; award actual and punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorney's fees; and impose civil penalties of up to \$5,000 for willful violations and up to \$25,000 for a restraining order violation.

**Infractions**

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 fine's amount. There may also be other applicable charges depending on the type of infraction. For example, certain motor vehicle infractions trigger a Special Transportation Fund surcharge of 50% of the fine. An infraction is not a crime and violators can generally pay the fine by mail without making a court appearance.

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

Transportation Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 34    Nay 0    (03/19/2025)