
OLR Bill Analysis

sHB 6052

AN ACT CONCERNING THE HOME SOLICITATION SALES ACT AND RESIDENTIAL SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS.

SUMMARY

This bill prohibits individuals with certain disqualifying offense convictions from engaging in any in-person solicitations. It also requires the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) to create and maintain a “no home solicitation sales” listing of consumers who do not wish to receive solicitations from sellers. Sellers who violate the listing are liable of up to \$20,000 per violation.

The bill also places additional requirements on home solicitation sellers, which include (1) monthly examining the “no home solicitation sales” listing, (2) notifying the municipality where the solicitation will occur at least 10 business days before soliciting, and (3) limiting when solar sellers may solicit sales for residential solar photovoltaic systems to the hours between 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

The bill lowers the penalties for Home Solicitation Sales Act (see BACKGROUND) violations from a class C misdemeanor, which is punishable by up to three months imprisonment, up to a \$500 fine, or both, to a civil penalty of up to \$500 per violation.

The bill also requires a residential solar lender or lessor to give a consumer any payoff statement or transfer documentation the consumer requests within seven days after the request.

Finally, the bill makes numerous technical and conforming changes, including changing certain terms like “buyer” to “consumer” and conforming the statute to its definitions by changing good or service to “consumer good” and “consumer services.”

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2025

§§ 1 & 2 — DISQUALIFYING OFFENSES

The bill prohibits anyone convicted of, pleading guilty or nolo contendere (no contest) to, or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect for, a disqualifying offense (or one similar in another state) from engaging in in-person home solicitation sales.

Under the bill, a “disqualifying offense” is:

1. any felony that involves the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against another person or results in another person’s serious physical injury or death;
2. any offense that requires a person to register with the emergency services and public protection commissioner;
3. robbery, home invasion, or burglary;
4. conspiracy or criminal attempt, if the offense that is attempted or is an object of the conspiracy, constitutes a robbery, home invasion, or burglary or felony as described above; and
5. any offense under federal law or in another state that has elements that are substantially similar to the offenses described above.

A disqualifying offense does not include any offense that has been pardoned or something equivalent under federal law or in another state.

A “home solicitation sale” is a sale, lease, or rental of consumer goods or services in which the seller or his representative personally solicits the sale (even at the consumer’s invitation) at any place other than the seller’s place of business.

§ 5 — NO HOME SOLICITATION SALES LIST

The bill requires DCP to establish and maintain a “no home solicitation sales” listing of consumers who do not want to receive home solicitations. DCP must notify consumers about the list and any consumer that wants to be included must notify the department by calling a toll-free number or in any other way and at any time the DCP

commissioner sets. A consumer may ask to be removed from the list at any time, upon written request. DCP must update the listing at least quarterly and make it available, upon request, to sellers and their authorized sales representatives and any other individuals.

The bill requires sellers or their authorized sales representatives, when engaging in home solicitation sales, to disclose within 10 seconds after the solicitation begins, (1) their identity, (2) the solicitation's purpose, and (3) the identity of any other person with them while making the solicitation. They must also ask the consumer whether he or she wishes to continue with the solicitation, end the solicitation, or be removed from the seller's or authorized sales representative's list.

Seller Requirements to End Solicitations

The bill requires sellers or their authorized sales representatives to end a home solicitation sale within 10 seconds after the consumer states or indicates that he or she wishes to end it. If a consumer informs them at any point during a solicitation that the consumer does not want to receive future solicitations or wants to be removed from the seller's or sales representative's list, they must:

1. inform the consumer that the consumer's contact information will be removed from the list;
2. end the solicitation within 10 seconds after the request;
3. stop soliciting the consumer for home solicitation sales in the future; and
4. not give or sell the consumer's name, address, or other personally identifying information to any other person, or receive anything of value from another person for the information.

Regulations

The bill allows the DCP commissioner to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions. The regulations may include provisions governing the availability and distribution of the listing and notice requirements for consumers wishing to be included on the list.

Penalties

In addition to the Home Solicitation Sales Act penalties, under the bill, sellers or their authorized sales representatives who violate the no home solicitation sales listing provisions must be fined up to \$20,000 per violation.

§§ 3 & 4 — SELLER REQUIREMENTS

The bill places additional requirements on home solicitation sellers, which the bill specifies includes a solar seller (see below).

Under the bill, each seller must:

1. examine the “no home solicitation sales” listing monthly to ensure that the seller and his or her authorized sales representatives do not solicit any consumer on the listing;
2. establish guidelines that (a) the seller and sales representatives must follow while engaging in home solicitation sales and (b) disclose how consumers may identify the seller’s authorized sales representatives; and
3. post these guidelines in a prominent and publicly accessible location on the seller’s website.

Within 10 business days before the seller or his or her authorized sales representatives engage in home solicitation sales, the seller must also send a written notice by certified or registered mail to each municipality’s chief executive officer and chief law enforcement officer where the seller or authorized sales representatives intend to solicit.

The written notice must disclose:

1. that the seller or authorized sales representatives intend to solicit in the municipality,
2. the timeframe they intend to solicit in the municipality, and
3. any other information that DCP commissioner deems relevant.

As under existing law for these sales, a “business day” is any calendar day except Sunday or any of the following business holidays: New Year’s Day, Washington’s Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans’ Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Solar Sellers

In addition, the bill requires solar sellers to develop a brochure for consumers with any information that the DCP commissioner deems relevant. They must also ensure that solar sellers and their authorized sales representatives:

1. do not engage in any home solicitation sales of a residential solar photovoltaic system outside of the hours allowed under the bill (see below) or a more restrictive municipal ordinance;
2. give a copy of the brochure to the consumer at the beginning of a home solicitation sale of a residential solar photovoltaic system; and
3. carry a current and valid photo identification card while they are soliciting to sell residential solar photovoltaic systems.

The photo identification card must include (1) the solar seller’s name and, for an authorized sales representative, the authorized sales representative’s name; (2) a photograph of the solar seller or authorized sales representative, as applicable; and (3) any other information the DCP commissioner deems relevant for identification purposes.

Under existing law, a “residential solar photovoltaic system” is equipment and devices that primarily collect solar energy and generate electricity by photovoltaic effect, have a nameplate capacity rating of 12 kilowatts or less, are installed on the roof of a single-family home, and conform to the State Building Code.

The bill prohibits solar sellers or their authorized sales representatives from engaging in home solicitation sales for residential solar photovoltaic systems outside the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Eastern Time, unless a more restrictive municipal ordinance limits the hours.

§ 11 — AUTHORIZED SALES REPRESENTATIVE

The bill incorporates a seller's authorized sales representative in the provision in current law that prohibits home solicitation sellers from offering to pay commission or give a rebate or discount to a consumer in return for the names of prospective consumers or other types of assistance, if these actions are contingent on the consumer's purchase, lease, or rent.

§ 14 — RESIDENTIAL SOLAR

The bill requires a residential solar lender or lessor to give a consumer any payoff statement or transfer documentation the consumer requests within seven days after submitting a written request. A residential solar lender or lessor that fails to provide the statement or documentation within the seven-day period must credit the consumer's account with \$250.

Under the bill, "payoff statement" is a statement of the unpaid balance amount on a residential solar loan, including principal, interest and other properly assessed charges. "Transfer documentation" is the necessary documentation for a consumer to transfer the consumer's rights and obligations under a residential solar lease or loan agreement to another person under the agreement's terms.

The bill allows the DCP commissioner to adopt regulations on this provision.

BACKGROUND

Home Solicitation Sales Act

With several exceptions (e.g., emergency repairs), the Home Solicitation Sales Act gives a consumer the right to cancel a home solicitation sale until midnight of the third business day following the transaction. It also requires certain terms to be in the contract, such as payments must be returned within 10 business days after the seller receives the cancellation notice (CGS § 42-134 et seq.).

Related Bill

sSB 1357, favorably reported by the General Law Committee, makes minor changes to home solicitation sale cancellation provisions and disclosures, including increasing the required font size and adding a disclosure for electronic deliveries.

COMMITTEE ACTION

General Law Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 18 Nay 3 (03/21/2025)