



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 462

January Session, 2019

Substitute House Bill No. 7141

House of Representatives, April 8, 2019

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

AN ACT REGULATING ELECTRIC FOOT SCOOTERS.

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

1 Section 1. Section 14-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

3 Terms used in this chapter [, sections 14-289k and 14-289l and this
4 section] shall be construed as follows, unless another construction is
5 clearly apparent from the language or context in which the term is
6 used or unless the construction is inconsistent with the manifest
7 intention of the General Assembly:

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

11 (2) "Agricultural tractor" means a tractor or other form of
12 nonmuscular motive power used for transporting, hauling, plowing,
13 cultivating, planting, harvesting, reaping or other agricultural

14 purposes on any farm or other private property, or used for the
15 purpose of transporting, from one farm to another, agricultural
16 implements and farm products, provided the agricultural tractor is not
17 used on any highway for transporting a pay load or for some other
18 commercial purpose;

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

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

27 (5) "Authorized emergency vehicle" means (A) a fire department
28 vehicle, (B) a police vehicle, or (C) a public service company or
29 municipal department ambulance or emergency vehicle designated or
30 authorized for use as an authorized emergency vehicle by the
31 commissioner;

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

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

43 (8) "Bulb" means a light source consisting of a glass bulb containing
44 a filament or substance capable of being electrically maintained at

45 incandescence;

46 (9) "Camp trailer" includes any trailer designed for living or
47 sleeping purposes and used exclusively for camping or recreational
48 purposes;

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

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

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

58 (13) "Class 1 electric bicycle" means an electric bicycle equipped
59 with a motor that engages only when the rider operates the electric
60 bicycle's foot pedals, and disengages when the rider stops pedaling or
61 such electric bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour;

62 (14) "Class 2 electric bicycle" means an electric bicycle equipped
63 with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the electric
64 bicycle, and disengages when the brakes are applied or such electric
65 bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour;

66 (15) "Class 3 electric bicycle" means an electric bicycle equipped
67 with a motor that engages only when the rider operates the electric
68 bicycle's foot pedals, and disengages when the rider stops pedaling or
69 such electric bicycle reaches the speed of twenty-eight miles per hour;

70 (16) "Combination registration" means the type of registration
71 issued to a motor vehicle used for both private passenger and
72 commercial purposes if such vehicle does not have a gross vehicle
73 weight rating in excess of twelve thousand five hundred pounds;

74 (17) "Commercial driver's license" or "CDL" means a license issued
75 to an individual in accordance with the provisions of sections 14-44a to
76 14-44m, inclusive, which authorizes such individual to drive a
77 commercial motor vehicle;

78 (18) "Commercial driver's license information system" or "CDLIS"
79 means the national database of holders of commercial driver's licenses
80 established by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
81 pursuant to Section 12007 of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act
82 of 1986;

83 (19) "Commercial motor vehicle" means a vehicle designed or used
84 to transport passengers or property, except a vehicle used for farming
85 purposes in accordance with 49 CFR 383.3(d), fire fighting apparatus
86 or an emergency vehicle, as defined in section 14-283, or a recreational
87 vehicle in private use, which (A) has a gross vehicle weight rating of
88 twenty-six thousand and one pounds or more, or a gross combination
89 weight rating of twenty-six thousand and one pounds or more,
90 inclusive of a towed unit or units with a gross vehicle weight rating of
91 more than ten thousand pounds; (B) is designed to transport sixteen or
92 more passengers, including the driver, or is designed to transport more
93 than ten passengers, including the driver, and is used to transport
94 students under the age of twenty-one years to and from school; or (C)
95 is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded in
96 accordance with 49 CFR 172, Subpart F, as amended, or any quantity of
97 a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73;

98 (20) "Commercial registration" means the type of registration
99 required for any motor vehicle designed or used to transport
100 merchandise, freight or persons in connection with any business
101 enterprise, unless a more specific type of registration is authorized and
102 issued by the commissioner for such class of vehicle;

103 (21) "Commercial trailer" means a trailer used in the conduct of a
104 business to transport freight, materials or equipment whether or not
105 permanently affixed to the bed of the trailer;

106 (22) "Commercial trailer registration" means the type of registration
107 issued to any commercial trailer;

108 (23) "Commissioner" includes the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
109 and any assistant to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles who is
110 designated and authorized by, and who is acting for, the
111 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles under a designation; except that the
112 deputy commissioners of motor vehicles and the Attorney General are
113 deemed, unless the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles otherwise
114 provides, to be designated and authorized by, and acting for, the
115 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles under a designation;

116 (24) "Controlled substance" has the same meaning as provided in
117 section 21a-240 and the federal laws and regulations incorporated in
118 chapter 420b;

119 (25) "Conviction" means an unvacated adjudication of guilt, or a
120 determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the
121 law in a court of original jurisdiction or an authorized administrative
122 tribunal, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to
123 secure the person's appearance in court, the payment of a fine or court
124 cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of
125 whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended or probated;

126 (26) "Dealer" includes any person actively engaged in buying,
127 selling or exchanging motor vehicles or trailers who has an established
128 place of business in this state and who may, incidental to such
129 business, repair motor vehicles or trailers, or cause them to be repaired
130 by persons in his or her employ;

131 (27) "Disqualification" means a withdrawal of the privilege to drive
132 a commercial motor vehicle, which occurs as a result of (A) any
133 suspension, revocation, or cancellation by the commissioner of the
134 privilege to operate a motor vehicle; (B) a determination by the Federal
135 Highway Administration, under the rules of practice for motor carrier
136 safety contained in 49 CFR 386, as amended, that a person is no longer
137 qualified to operate a commercial motor vehicle under the standards of

138 49 CFR 391, as amended; or (C) the loss of qualification which follows
139 any of the convictions or administrative actions specified in section 14-
140 44k;

141 (28) "Drive" means to drive, operate or be in physical control of a
142 motor vehicle, including a motor vehicle being towed by another;

143 (29) "Driver" means any person who drives, operates or is in
144 physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or who is required to
145 hold a commercial driver's license;

146 (30) "Driver's license" or "operator's license" means a valid
147 Connecticut motor vehicle operator's license or a license issued by
148 another state or foreign jurisdiction authorizing the holder thereof to
149 operate a motor vehicle on the highways;

150 (31) "Electric bicycle" means a bicycle equipped with operable foot
151 pedals and an electric motor of fewer than seven hundred fifty watts of
152 power that is either a class 1, class 2 or class 3 bicycle. "Electric bicycle"
153 does not include a dirt bike or an all-terrain vehicle;

154 (32) "Electric foot scooter" means a device (A) that weighs not more
155 than sixty-five pounds, (B) that has two or three wheels, handlebars
156 and a floorboard that can be stood upon while riding, (C) that is
157 powered by an electric motor and human power, and (D) whose
158 maximum speed, with or without human propulsion on a paved level
159 surface, is not more than twenty miles per hour;

160 [(32)] (33) "Employee" means any operator of a commercial motor
161 vehicle, including full-time, regularly employed drivers, casual,
162 intermittent or occasional drivers, drivers under contract and
163 independent owner-operator contractors, who, while in the course of
164 operating a commercial motor vehicle, are either directly employed by,
165 or are under contract to, an employer;

166 [(33)] (34) "Employer" means any person, including the United
167 States, a state or any political subdivision thereof, who owns or leases
168 a commercial motor vehicle, or assigns a person to drive a commercial

169 motor vehicle;

170 [(34)] (35) "Farm implement" means a vehicle designed and adapted
171 exclusively for agricultural, horticultural or livestock-raising
172 operations and which is not operated on a highway for transporting a
173 pay load or for any other commercial purpose;

174 [(35)] (36) "Felony" means any offense, as defined in section 53a-25
175 and includes any offense designated as a felony under federal law;

176 [(36)] (37) "Fatality" means the death of a person as a result of a
177 motor vehicle accident;

178 [(37)] (38) "Foreign jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction other than a
179 state of the United States;

180 [(38)] (39) "Fuels" means (A) all products commonly or
181 commercially known or sold as gasoline, including casinghead and
182 absorption or natural gasoline, regardless of their classification or uses,
183 (B) any liquid prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use, or
184 commonly and commercially used, as a fuel in internal combustion
185 engines, which, when subjected to distillation in accordance with the
186 standard method of test for distillation of gasoline, naphtha, kerosene
187 and similar petroleum products by "American Society for Testing
188 Materials Method D-86", shows not less than ten per cent distilled
189 (recovered) below 347° Fahrenheit (175° Centigrade) and not less than
190 ninety-five per cent distilled (recovered) below 464° Fahrenheit (240°
191 Centigrade); provided the term "fuels" [shall] does not include
192 commercial solvents or naphthas which distill, by "American Society
193 for Testing Materials Method D-86", not more than nine per cent at
194 176° Fahrenheit and which have a distillation range of 150° Fahrenheit,
195 or less, or liquefied gases which would not exist as liquids at a
196 temperature of 60° Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per
197 square inch absolute, and (C) any liquid commonly referred to as
198 "gasohol" which is prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for
199 use, or commonly and commercially used, as a fuel in internal
200 combustion engines, consisting of a blend of gasoline and a minimum

201 of ten per cent by volume of ethyl or methyl alcohol;

202 [(39)] (40) "Garage" includes every place of business where motor
203 vehicles are, for compensation, received for housing, storage or repair;

204 [(40)] (41) "Gross vehicle weight rating" or "GVWR" means the value
205 specified by the manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a
206 single or a combination (articulated) vehicle. The GVWR of a
207 combination (articulated) vehicle commonly referred to as the "gross
208 combination weight rating" or GCWR is the GVWR of the power unit
209 plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units;

210 [(41)] (42) "Gross weight" means the light weight of a vehicle plus
211 the weight of any load on the vehicle, provided, in the case of a tractor-
212 trailer unit, "gross weight" means the light weight of the tractor plus
213 the light weight of the trailer or semitrailer plus the weight of the load
214 on the vehicle;

215 [(42)] (43) "Hazardous materials" has the same meaning as provided
216 in 49 CFR 383.5;

217 [(43)] (44) "Head lamp" means a lighting device affixed to the front
218 of a motor vehicle projecting a high intensity beam which lights the
219 road in front of the vehicle so that it can proceed safely during the
220 hours of darkness;

221 [(44)] (45) "High-mileage vehicle" means a motor vehicle having the
222 following characteristics: (A) Not less than three wheels in contact with
223 the ground; (B) a completely enclosed seat on which the driver sits; (C)
224 a single or two cylinder, gasoline or diesel engine or an electric-
225 powered engine; and (D) efficient fuel consumption;

226 [(45)] (46) "Highway" includes any state or other public highway,
227 road, street, avenue, alley, driveway, parkway, place or dedicated
228 roadway for bus rapid transit service, under the control of the state or
229 any political subdivision of the state, dedicated, appropriated or
230 opened to public travel or other use;

231 [(46)] (47) "Imminent hazard" means the existence of a condition that
232 presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe
233 personal injury or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or
234 the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable
235 completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that
236 death, illness, injury or endangerment;

237 [(47)] (48) "Intersecting highway" includes any public highway
238 which joins another at an angle whether or not it crosses the other;

239 [(48)] (49) "Light weight" means the weight of an unloaded motor
240 vehicle as ordinarily equipped and ready for use, exclusive of the
241 weight of the operator of the motor vehicle;

242 [(49)] (50) "Limited access highway" means a state highway so
243 designated under the provisions of section 13b-27;

244 [(50)] (51) "Local authorities" includes the board of aldermen,
245 common council, chief of police, warden and burgesses, board of
246 selectmen or other officials having authority for the enactment or
247 enforcement of traffic regulations within their respective towns, cities
248 or boroughs;

249 [(51)] (52) "Maintenance vehicle" means any vehicle in use by the
250 state or by any town, city, borough or district, any state bridge or
251 parkway authority or any public service company, as defined in
252 section 16-1, in the maintenance of public highways or bridges and
253 facilities located within the limits of public highways or bridges;

254 [(52)] (53) "Manufacturer" means (A) a person, whether a resident or
255 nonresident, engaged in the business of constructing or assembling
256 new motor vehicles of a type required to be registered by the
257 commissioner, for operation upon any highway, except a utility trailer,
258 which are offered for sale in this state, or (B) a person who distributes
259 new motor vehicles to new car dealers licensed in this state;

260 [(53)] (54) "Median divider" means an intervening space or physical
261 barrier or clearly indicated dividing section separating traffic lanes

262 provided for vehicles proceeding in opposite directions;

263 [(54)] (55) "Modified antique motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle
264 twenty years old or older which has been modified for safe road use,
265 including, but not limited to, modifications to the drive train,
266 suspension, braking system and safety or comfort apparatus;

267 [(55)] (56) "Motor bus" includes any motor vehicle, except a taxicab,
268 as defined in section 13b-95, operated in whole or in part on any street
269 or highway in a manner affording a means of transportation by
270 indiscriminately receiving or discharging passengers, or running on a
271 regular route or over any portion of a regular route or between fixed
272 termini;

273 [(56)] (57) "Motor home" means a vehicular unit designed to provide
274 living quarters and necessary amenities which are built into an integral
275 part of, or permanently attached to, a truck or van chassis;

276 [(57)] (58) "Motor-driven cycle" means any of the following vehicles
277 that have a seat height of not less than twenty-six inches and a motor
278 having a capacity of less than fifty cubic centimeters piston
279 displacement: (A) A motorcycle, other than an auticycle; (B) a motor
280 scooter; or (C) a bicycle with attached motor, except an electric bicycle;

281 [(58)] (59) "Motor vehicle" means any vehicle propelled or drawn by
282 any nonmuscular power, except aircraft, motor boats, road rollers,
283 baggage trucks used about railroad stations or other mass transit
284 facilities, electric battery-operated wheel chairs when operated by
285 persons with physical disabilities at speeds not exceeding fifteen miles
286 per hour, golf carts operated on highways solely for the purpose of
287 crossing from one part of the golf course to another, golf-cart-type
288 vehicles operated on roads or highways on the grounds of state
289 institutions by state employees, agricultural tractors, farm implements,
290 such vehicles as run only on rails or tracks, self-propelled snow plows,
291 snow blowers and lawn mowers, when used for the purposes for
292 which they were designed and operated at speeds not exceeding four
293 miles per hour, whether or not the operator rides on or walks behind

294 such equipment, motor-driven cycles, as defined in section 14-286, as
295 amended by this act, special mobile equipment, as defined in section
296 14-165, mini-motorcycles, as defined in section 14-289j, electric
297 bicycles, electric foot scooters and any other vehicle not suitable for
298 operation on a highway;

299 [(59)] (60) "Motorcycle" means (A) an auticycle, as defined in this
300 section, or (B) a motor vehicle, with or without a side car, that has (i)
301 not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, (ii) a saddle or
302 seat which the rider straddles or a platform on which the rider stands,
303 and (iii) handlebars with which the rider controls the movement of the
304 vehicle. "Motorcycle" does not include a motor-driven cycle, [or] an
305 electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter;

306 [(60)] (61) "National Driver Registry" or "NDR" means the licensing
307 information system and database operated by the National Highway
308 Traffic Safety Administration and established pursuant to the National
309 Driver Registry Act of 1982, as amended;

310 [(61)] (62) "New motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle, the equitable
311 or legal title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer,
312 distributor or dealer to an ultimate consumer;

313 [(62)] (63) "Nonresident" means any person whose legal residence is
314 in a state other than Connecticut or in a foreign country;

315 [(63)] (64) "Nonresident commercial driver's license" or "nonresident
316 CDL" means a commercial driver's license issued by a state to an
317 individual who resides in a foreign jurisdiction;

318 [(64)] (65) "Nonskid device" means any device applied to the tires,
319 wheels, axles or frame of a motor vehicle for the purpose of increasing
320 the traction of the motor vehicle;

321 [(65)] (66) "Number plate" means any sign or marker furnished by
322 the commissioner on which is displayed the registration number
323 assigned to a motor vehicle by the commissioner;

324 [(66)] (67) "Officer" includes any constable, state marshal, inspector
325 of motor vehicles, state policeman or other official authorized to make
326 arrests or to serve process, provided the officer is in uniform or
327 displays the officer's badge of office in a conspicuous place when
328 making an arrest;

329 [(67)] (68) "Operator" means any person who operates a motor
330 vehicle or who steers or directs the course of a motor vehicle being
331 towed by another motor vehicle and includes a driver; [as defined in
332 subdivision (26) of this section;]

333 [(68)] (69) "Out-of-service order" means an order (A) issued by a
334 person having inspection authority, as defined in regulations adopted
335 by the commissioner pursuant to section 14-163c, or by an authorized
336 official of the United States Department of Transportation Federal
337 Motor Carrier Safety Administration pursuant to any provision of
338 federal law, to prohibit any motor vehicle specified in subsection (a) of
339 section 14-163c from being operated on any highway, or to prohibit a
340 driver from operating any such motor vehicle, or (B) issued by the
341 United States Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier
342 Safety Administration, pursuant to any provision of federal law, to
343 prohibit any motor carrier, as defined in Section 386.2 of Title 49 of the
344 Code of Federal Regulations, from engaging in commercial motor
345 vehicle operations;

346 [(69)] (70) "Owner" means any person holding title to a motor
347 vehicle, or having the legal right to register the same, including
348 purchasers under conditional bills of sale;

349 [(70)] (71) "Parked vehicle" means a motor vehicle in a stationary
350 position within the limits of a public highway;

351 [(71)] (72) "Passenger and commercial motor vehicle" means a motor
352 vehicle used for private passenger and commercial purposes which is
353 eligible for combination registration;

354 [(72)] (73) "Passenger motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle used for

355 the private transportation of persons and their personal belongings,
356 designed to carry occupants in comfort and safety, with a capacity of
357 carrying not more than ten passengers including the operator thereof;

358 [(73)] (74) "Passenger registration" means the type of registration
359 issued to a passenger motor vehicle unless a more specific type of
360 registration is authorized and issued by the commissioner for such
361 class of vehicle;

362 [(74)] (75) "Person" includes any individual, corporation, limited
363 liability company, association, copartnership, company, firm, business
364 trust or other aggregation of individuals but does not include the state
365 or any political subdivision thereof, unless the context clearly states or
366 requires;

367 [(75)] (76) "Pick-up truck" means a motor vehicle with an enclosed
368 forward passenger compartment and an open rearward compartment
369 used for the transportation of property;

370 [(76)] (77) "Pneumatic tires" means tires inflated or inflatable with
371 air;

372 [(77)] (78) "Pole trailer" means a trailer which is (A) intended for
373 transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, logs, pipes
374 or structural members, which loads are capable of sustaining
375 themselves as beams between supporting connections, and (B)
376 designed to be drawn by a motor vehicle and attached or secured
377 directly to the motor vehicle by any means including a reach, pole or
378 boom;

379 [(78)] (79) "Public passenger endorsement" means an endorsement
380 issued to an individual, which authorizes such individual to transport
381 passengers, including, but not limited to, passengers who are students
382 in accordance with subsection (b) or (c) of section 14-36a;

383 [(79)] (80) "Recreational vehicle" includes the camper, camp trailer
384 and motor home classes of vehicles;

385 [(80)] (81) "Registration" includes the certificate of motor vehicle
386 registration and the number plate or plates used in connection with
387 such registration;

388 [(81)] (82) "Registration number" means the identifying number or
389 letters, or both, assigned by the commissioner to a motor vehicle;

390 [(82)] (83) "Resident", for the purpose of registering motor vehicles,
391 includes any person who is a legal resident of this state, as the
392 commissioner may presume from the fact that such person occupies a
393 place of dwelling in this state for more than six months in a year, or
394 any person, firm or corporation owning or leasing a motor vehicle
395 used or operated in intrastate business in this state, or a firm or
396 corporation having its principal office or place of business in this state;

397 [(83)] (84) "School bus" means any school bus, as defined in section
398 14-275, including a commercial motor vehicle used to transport
399 preschool, elementary school or secondary school students from home
400 to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored
401 events, but does not include a bus used as a common carrier;

402 [(84)] (85) "Second" violation or "subsequent" violation means an
403 offense committed not more than three years after the date of an arrest
404 which resulted in a previous conviction for a violation of the same
405 statutory provision, except in the case of a violation of section 14-215,
406 14-224, 14-227a or 14-227m, "second" violation or "subsequent"
407 violation means an offense committed not more than ten years after
408 the date of an arrest which resulted in a previous conviction for a
409 violation of the same statutory provision;

410 [(85)] (86) "Semitrailer" means any trailer type vehicle designed and
411 used in conjunction with a motor vehicle so that some part of its own
412 weight and load rests on or is carried by another vehicle;

413 [(86)] (87) "Serious traffic violation" means a conviction of any of the
414 following offenses: (A) Excessive speeding, involving a single offense
415 in which the speed is fifteen miles per hour or more above the posted

416 speed limit, in violation of section 14-218a or 14-219; (B) reckless
417 driving in violation of section 14-222; (C) following too closely in
418 violation of section 14-240 or 14-240a; (D) improper or erratic lane
419 changes, in violation of section 14-236; (E) using a hand-held mobile
420 telephone or other electronic device or typing, reading or sending text
421 or a text message with or from a mobile telephone or mobile electronic
422 device in violation of subsection (e) of section 14-296aa while operating
423 a commercial motor vehicle; (F) driving a commercial motor vehicle
424 without a valid commercial driver's license in violation of section 14-
425 36a or 14-44a; (G) failure to carry a commercial driver's license in
426 violation of section 14-44a; (H) failure to have the proper class of
427 license or endorsement, or violation of a license restriction in violation
428 of section 14-44a; or (I) a violation of any provision of chapter 248, by
429 an operator who holds a commercial driver's license or instruction
430 permit that results in the death of another person;

431 [(87)] (88) "Service bus" includes any vehicle except a vanpool
432 vehicle or a school bus designed and regularly used to carry ten or
433 more passengers when used in private service for the transportation of
434 persons without charge to the individual;

435 [(88)] (89) "Service car" means any motor vehicle used by a
436 manufacturer, dealer or repairer for emergency motor vehicle repairs
437 on the highways of this state, for towing or for the transportation of
438 necessary persons, tools and materials to and from the scene of such
439 emergency repairs or towing;

440 [(89)] (90) "Shoulder" means that portion of a highway immediately
441 adjacent and contiguous to the travel lanes or main traveled portion of
442 the roadway;

443 [(90)] (91) "Solid tires" means tires of rubber, or other elastic material
444 approved by the Commissioner of Transportation, which do not
445 depend on confined air for the support of the load;

446 [(91)] (92) "Spot lamp" or "spot light" means a lighting device
447 projecting a high intensity beam, the direction of which can be readily

448 controlled for special or emergency lighting as distinguished from
449 ordinary road illumination;

450 [(92)] (93) "State" means any state of the United States and the
451 District of Columbia unless the context indicates a more specific
452 reference to the state of Connecticut;

453 [(93)] (94) "Stop" means complete cessation of movement;

454 [(94)] (95) "Student" means any person under the age of twenty-one
455 years who is attending a preprimary, primary or secondary school
456 program of education;

457 [(95)] (96) "Tail lamp" means a lighting device affixed to the rear of a
458 motor vehicle showing a red light to the rear and indicating the
459 presence of the motor vehicle when viewed from behind;

460 [(96)] (97) "Tank vehicle" means any commercial motor vehicle
461 designed to transport any liquid or gaseous material within a tank that
462 is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or its
463 chassis, which [shall include] includes, but is not [be] limited to, a
464 cargo tank and portable tank, as defined in 49 CFR 383.5, as amended,
465 provided it [shall] does not include a portable tank with a rated
466 capacity not to exceed one thousand gallons;

467 [(97)] (98) "Tractor" or "truck tractor" means a motor vehicle
468 designed and used for drawing a semitrailer;

469 [(98)] (99) "Tractor-trailer unit" means a combination of a tractor and
470 a trailer or a combination of a tractor and a semitrailer;

471 [(99)] (100) "Trailer" means any rubber-tired vehicle without motive
472 power drawn or propelled by a motor vehicle;

473 [(100)] (101) "Truck" means a motor vehicle designed, used or
474 maintained primarily for the transportation of property;

475 [(101)] (102) "Ultimate consumer" means, with respect to a motor
476 vehicle, the first person, other than a dealer, who in good faith

477 purchases the motor vehicle for purposes other than resale;

478 [(102)] (103) "United States" means the fifty states and the District of
479 Columbia;

480 [(103)] (104) "Used motor vehicle" includes any motor vehicle which
481 has been previously separately registered by an ultimate consumer;

482 [(104)] (105) "Utility trailer" means a trailer designed and used to
483 transport personal property, materials or equipment, whether or not
484 permanently affixed to the bed of the trailer;

485 [(105)] (106) "Vanpool vehicle" includes all motor vehicles, the
486 primary purpose of which is the daily transportation, on a prearranged
487 nonprofit basis, of individuals between home and work, and which:
488 (A) If owned by or leased to a person, or to an employee of the person,
489 or to an employee of a local, state or federal government unit or agency
490 located in Connecticut, are manufactured and equipped in such
491 manner as to provide a seating capacity of at least seven but not more
492 than fifteen individuals, or (B) if owned by or leased to a regional ride-
493 sharing organization in the state recognized by the Commissioner of
494 Transportation, are manufactured and equipped in such manner as to
495 provide a seating capacity of at least six but not more than nineteen
496 individuals;

497 [(106)] (107) "Vehicle" includes any device suitable for the
498 conveyance, drawing or other transportation of persons or property,
499 whether operated on wheels, runners, a cushion of air or by any other
500 means. The term does not include devices propelled or drawn by
501 human power or devices used exclusively on tracks;

502 [(107)] (108) "Vehicle identification number" or "VIN" means a series
503 of Arabic numbers and Roman letters that is assigned to each new
504 motor vehicle that is manufactured within or imported into the United
505 States, in accordance with the provisions of 49 CFR 565, unless another
506 sequence of numbers and letters has been assigned to a motor vehicle
507 by the commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of section 14-

508 149;

509 [(108)] (109) "Wrecker" means a vehicle which is registered,
510 designed, equipped and used for the purposes of towing or
511 transporting wrecked or disabled motor vehicles for compensation or
512 for related purposes by a person, firm or corporation licensed in
513 accordance with the provisions of subpart (D) of part III of this chapter
514 or a vehicle contracted for the consensual towing or transporting of
515 one or more motor vehicles to or from a place of sale, purchase,
516 salvage or repair.

517 Sec. 2. Subsection (c) of section 14-164c of the general statutes is
518 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
519 *October 1, 2019*):

520 (c) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with
521 chapter 54, to implement the provisions of this section. Such
522 regulations shall include provision for a periodic inspection of air
523 pollution control equipment and compliance with or waiver of exhaust
524 emission standards or compliance with or waiver of on-board
525 diagnostic standards or other standards defined by the Commissioner
526 of Energy and Environmental Protection and approved by the
527 Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency,
528 compliance with or waiver of, air pollution control system integrity
529 standards defined by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental
530 Protection and compliance with or waiver of purge system standards
531 defined by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental
532 Protection. Such regulations may provide for an inspection procedure
533 using an on-board diagnostic information system for all 1996 model
534 year and newer motor vehicles. Such regulations shall apply to all
535 motor vehicles registered or which will be registered in this state
536 except: (1) Vehicles having a gross weight of more than ten thousand
537 pounds; (2) vehicles powered by electricity; (3) bicycles with motors
538 attached; (4) motorcycles; (5) vehicles operating with a temporary
539 registration; (6) vehicles manufactured twenty-five or more years ago;
540 (7) new vehicles at the time of initial registration; (8) vehicles

541 registered but not designed primarily for highway use; (9) farm
542 vehicles, as defined in subsection (q) of section 14-49; (10) diesel-
543 powered type II school buses; (11) a vehicle operated by a licensed
544 dealer or repairer either to or from a location of the purchase or sale of
545 such vehicle or for the purpose of obtaining an official emissions or
546 safety inspection; (12) vehicles that have met the inspection
547 requirements of section 14-103a and are registered by the
548 commissioner as composite vehicles; [or] (13) electric bicycles, as
549 defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act; or (14) electric foot
550 scooters, as defined in section 14-1, as amended by this act. On and
551 after July 1, 2002, such regulations shall exempt from the periodic
552 inspection requirement any vehicle four or less model years of age,
553 beginning with model year 2003 and the previous three model years,
554 provided that such exemption shall lapse upon a finding by the
555 Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency
556 or by the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation
557 that such exemption causes the state to violate applicable federal
558 environmental or transportation planning requirements.
559 Notwithstanding any provisions of this subsection, the commissioner
560 may require an initial emissions inspection and compliance or waiver
561 prior to registration of a new motor vehicle. If the Commissioner of
562 Energy and Environmental Protection finds that it is necessary to
563 inspect motor vehicles which are exempt under subdivision (1) or (4)
564 of this subsection, or motor vehicles that are four or less model years of
565 age in order to achieve compliance with federal law concerning
566 emission reduction requirements, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
567 may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter
568 54, to require the inspection of motorcycles, designated motor vehicles
569 having a gross weight of more than ten thousand pounds or motor
570 vehicles four or less model years of age.

571 Sec. 3. Subdivision (1) of section 14-212 of the general statutes is
572 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
573 *October 1, 2019*):

574 (1) The following terms shall be construed as they are defined in

575 section 14-1, as amended by this act: "Authorized emergency vehicle",
576 "class 1 electric bicycle", "class 2 electric bicycle", "class 3 electric
577 bicycle", "commissioner", "driver", "electric bicycle", "electric foot
578 scooter", "fuels", "gross weight", "head lamp", "high-mileage vehicle",
579 "highway", "light weight", "limited access highway", "maintenance
580 vehicle", "motor bus", "motorcycle", "motor vehicle registration",
581 "nonresident", "nonskid device", "number plate", "officer", "operator",
582 "owner", "passenger motor vehicle", "passenger and commercial motor
583 vehicle", "person", "pneumatic tires", "pole trailer", "registration",
584 "registration number", "second offense", "semitrailer", "shoulder",
585 "solid tires", "stop", "subsequent offense", "tail lamp", "tractor", "tractor-
586 trailer unit", "trailer", "truck" and "vanpool vehicle";

587 Sec. 4. Section 14-212c of the general statutes is repealed and the
588 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

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

596 Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 14-230 of the general statutes is
597 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
598 *October 1, 2019*):

599 (a) Upon all highways, each vehicle, other than a vehicle described
600 in subsection (c) of this section, shall be driven upon the right, except
601 (1) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the
602 same direction, (2) when overtaking and passing pedestrians, parked
603 or standing vehicles, animals, bicycles, electric bicycles, mopeds,
604 scooters, electric foot scooters, vehicles moving at a slow speed, as
605 defined in section 14-220, or obstructions on the right side of the
606 highway, (3) when the right side of a highway is closed to traffic while
607 under construction or repair, (4) on a highway divided into three or

608 more marked lanes for traffic, or (5) on a highway designated and
609 signposted for one-way traffic.

610 Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 14-232 of the general statutes is
611 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
612 *October 1, 2019*):

613 (a) Except as provided in sections 14-233 and 14-234, as amended by
614 this act, (1) the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle
615 proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe
616 distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until
617 safely clear of the overtaken vehicle; and (2) the driver of an overtaken
618 vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle
619 and shall not increase the speed of his or her vehicle until completely
620 passed by the overtaking vehicle. For the purposes of this subsection,
621 "safe distance" means not less than three feet when the driver of a
622 vehicle overtakes and passes a person riding a bicycle, [or] an electric
623 bicycle or an electric foot scooter.

624 Sec. 7. Subsection (b) of section 14-234 of the general statutes is
625 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
626 *October 1, 2019*):

627 (b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass, in a marked no-
628 passing zone, pedestrians, parked or standing vehicles, animals,
629 bicycles, electric bicycles, mopeds, scooters, electric foot scooters,
630 vehicles moving at a slow speed, as defined in section 14-220, or
631 obstructions on the right side of the highway, as listed in subdivision
632 (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-230, as amended by this act, provided
633 such overtaking and passing may be conducted safely, with adequate
634 sight distance and without interfering with oncoming traffic or
635 endangering traffic, as defined in section 14-297, as amended by this
636 act.

637 Sec. 8. Subsection (f) of section 14-242 of the general statutes is
638 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
639 *October 1, 2019*):

640 (f) No person operating a vehicle who overtakes and passes a
641 person riding a bicycle, [or] an electric bicycle or an electric foot
642 scooter and proceeding in the same direction shall make a right turn at
643 any intersection or into any private road or driveway unless the turn
644 can be made with reasonable safety and will not impede the travel of
645 the person riding the bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or electric foot
646 scooter.

647 Sec. 9. Section 14-286 of the general statutes is repealed and the
648 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

649 (a) Each person operating a bicycle, an electric bicycle or an electric
650 foot scooter upon and along a sidewalk or across any roadway upon
651 and along a crosswalk shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian
652 and shall give an audible signal within a reasonable distance before
653 overtaking and passing a pedestrian. Each person operating a bicycle,
654 an electric bicycle, an electric foot scooter or a motor-driven cycle upon
655 a roadway shall, within a reasonable distance, give an audible signal
656 before overtaking and passing a pedestrian or another [bicycle
657 operator] person operating a bicycle, an electric bicycle, an electric foot
658 scooter or a motor-driven cycle. No person shall operate a bicycle, an
659 electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter upon or along a sidewalk or
660 across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk if such operation is
661 prohibited by any ordinance of any city, town or borough or by any
662 regulation of the Office of the State Traffic Administration issued or
663 adopted pursuant to the provisions of section 14-298, as amended by
664 this act.

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

669 (c) (1) [Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this
670 section, the] The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may issue to a
671 person who does not hold a valid operator's license a special permit
672 that authorizes such person to ride a motor-driven cycle if (A) such

673 person presents to the commissioner a certificate by a physician
674 licensed to practice medicine in this state or an advanced practice
675 registered nurse licensed pursuant to chapter 378 that such person is
676 physically disabled, as defined in section 1-1f, other than blind, and
677 that, in the physician's or advanced practice registered nurse's opinion,
678 such person is capable of riding a motor-driven cycle, and (B) such
679 person demonstrates to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles that he is
680 able to ride a bicycle on level terrain, and a motor-driven cycle. (2)
681 Such permit may contain limitations that the commissioner deems
682 advisable for the safety of such person and for the public safety,
683 including, but not limited to, the maximum speed of the motor such
684 person may use. No person who holds a valid special permit under
685 this subsection shall operate a motor-driven cycle in violation of any
686 limitations imposed in the permit. Any person to whom a special
687 permit is issued shall carry the permit at all times while operating the
688 motor-driven cycle. Each permit issued under this subsection shall
689 expire one year from the date of issuance.

690 (d) Notwithstanding [the provisions of any statute or regulation to
691 the contrary] any provision of the general statutes, the Office of the
692 State Traffic Administration shall adopt regulations in accordance with
693 the provisions of chapter 54 determining the conditions and
694 circumstances under which [bicycle traffic] the operation of bicycles,
695 electric bicycles and electric foot scooters may be permitted on those
696 bridges in the state on limited access highways which it designates to
697 be safe for [bicycle traffic. Bicycle traffic] such operation. The operation
698 of bicycles, electric bicycles and electric foot scooters shall not be
699 prohibited on any such bridges under such conditions and
700 circumstances.

701 (e) As used in this section: (1) "Sidewalk" means any sidewalk laid
702 out as such by any town, city or borough, and any walk which is
703 reserved by custom for the use of pedestrians, or which has been
704 specially prepared for their use. "Sidewalk" does not include
705 crosswalks and does not include footpaths on portions of public
706 highways outside thickly settled parts of towns, cities and boroughs,

707 which are worn only by travel and are not improved by such towns,
708 cities or boroughs or by abutters; (2) "bicycle" includes all vehicles
709 propelled by the person riding the same by foot or hand power; and
710 (3) "motor-driven cycle" means any motorcycle other than an
711 auticycle, motor scooter or bicycle with an attached motor with a seat
712 height of not less than twenty-six inches and a motor having a capacity
713 of less than fifty cubic centimeters piston displacement.

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

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

722 (h) No person may operate a high-mileage vehicle [as defined in
723 section 14-1] on any sidewalk, limited access highway or turnpike.

724 (i) A person may park an electric foot scooter on any sidewalk
725 provided (1) such electric foot scooter is parked in a manner that does
726 not impede the reasonable movement of pedestrians and other traffic
727 on such sidewalk, and (2) such parking is not prohibited by any
728 ordinance of any city, town or borough or by any regulations of the
729 Office of the State Traffic Administration issued or adopted pursuant
730 to the provisions of section 14-298, as amended by this act.

731 ~~[(i)]~~ (j) Violation of any provision of this section shall be an
732 infraction.

733 Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 14-286a of the general statutes is
734 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
735 *October 1, 2019*):

736 (a) Every person riding a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286, as
737 amended by this act, [or] an electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter

738 upon the traveled portion of a highway shall be granted all of the
739 rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of
740 any vehicle subject to the requirements of the general statutes relating
741 to motor vehicles, except (1) as to those provisions which by their
742 nature can have no application, [and except that] (2) each town, city or
743 borough and the Office of the State Traffic Administration within its
744 jurisdiction as provided in section 14-298, as amended by this act, shall
745 have authority to regulate bicycles, [and] electric bicycles and electric
746 foot scooters as provided in [section] sections 14-289, as amended by
747 this act, and [said section] 14-298, as amended by this act, and [except]
748 (3) as provided by section 14-286c, as amended by this act. No parent
749 of any child and no guardian of any ward shall authorize or knowingly
750 permit any such child or ward to violate any provision of the general
751 statutes or ordinances enacted under section 14-289, as amended by
752 this act, relating to bicycles, [or] electric bicycles or electric foot
753 scooters.

754 Sec. 11. Section 14-286b of the general statutes is repealed and the
755 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

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

760 (1) Overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same
761 direction;

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

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

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

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

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

785 (b) Persons riding bicycles, [or] electric bicycles or electric foot
786 scooters upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except
787 on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of
788 bicycles, [or] electric bicycles or electric foot scooters. Persons riding
789 two abreast, as provided in this subsection, shall not impede the
790 normal and reasonable movement of traffic, and, on a laned roadway,
791 shall ride within a single lane.

792 (c) No person riding upon any bicycle, electric bicycle, motor-driven
793 cycle, roller skates, skis, sled, skateboard, coaster, toy vehicle, electric
794 foot scooter or any other vehicle not designed or intended to be towed
795 shall attach the same or such person to any vehicle moving or about to
796 move on a public roadway nor shall the operator of such vehicle
797 knowingly permit any person riding a bicycle, electric bicycle, motor-
798 driven cycle, roller skates, skis, skateboard, coaster, sled, toy vehicle,
799 electric foot scooter or any other vehicle not designed or intended to be
800 towed to attach the same or such person to such vehicle so operated or
801 about to be operated, provided any person operating a bicycle solely

802 by foot or hand power may attach a bicycle trailer or semitrailer
803 thereto, provided such trailer or semitrailer is designed for such
804 attachment.

805 (d) No person operating a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286, as
806 amended by this act, [or] an electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter
807 upon a roadway, path or part of roadway set aside for exclusive use of
808 bicycles, [or] electric bicycles or electric foot scooters shall carry on
809 such bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or electric foot scooter a passenger
810 unless such bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or electric foot scooter is
811 equipped or designed to carry passengers, provided any person who
812 has attained the age of eighteen years may carry any child while such
813 person is operating a bicycle propelled solely by foot or hand power,
814 provided such child is securely attached to his or her person by means
815 of a back pack, sling or other similar device. The term "child", as used
816 in this subsection, means any person who has not attained the age of
817 four years.

818 (e) No person operating a bicycle, as defined in section 14-286, as
819 amended by this act, [or] an electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter
820 shall carry any package, bundle or other article which prevents such
821 person from using both hands in the operation of such bicycle, [or]
822 electric bicycle or electric foot scooter. Each person operating such
823 bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or electric foot scooter shall keep at least
824 one hand on the handlebars thereof when such bicycle, [or] electric
825 bicycle or electric foot scooter is in motion.

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

827 Sec. 12. Section 14-286c of the general statutes is repealed and the
828 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

829 (a) Each person riding a bicycle, [or] an electric bicycle [, as defined
830 in section 14-1] or an electric foot scooter, upon the traveled portion of
831 a highway and intending to make a left turn after proceeding pursuant
832 to the provisions of section 14-244 or subsection (b) of this section may,
833 in lieu of the procedure prescribed by section 14-241, approach as close

834 as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the highway, proceed
835 across the intersecting roadway and make such turn as close as
836 practicable to the curb or edge of the highway on the far side of the
837 intersection, provided such procedure is not prohibited by any
838 regulation issued by any town, city, borough or the Office of the State
839 Traffic Administration.

840 (b) Each person riding a bicycle, [or] an electric bicycle [, as defined
841 in section 14-1,] or an electric foot scooter upon the traveled portion of
842 a highway and intending to make a right turn may, in lieu of the
843 procedure prescribed by section 14-244, before turning and while in
844 motion or if stopped while waiting to turn, signal such turn by
845 extending [his] such person's right hand and arm horizontally with
846 forefinger extended.

847 (c) No person operating a bicycle, [or] an electric bicycle [, as
848 defined in section 14-1,] or an electric foot scooter upon the traveled
849 portion of a highway and intending to make a right or left turn shall be
850 required when making a signal of such intention to make such signal
851 continuously.

852 Sec. 13. Section 14-286d of the general statutes is repealed and the
853 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

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

857 (b) No child fifteen years of age or under shall operate a bicycle,
858 electric bicycle, nonmotorized scooter, [or] skateboard or electric foot
859 scooter or wear roller skates or in-line skates on the traveled portion of
860 any highway, at a skateboarding park or any park unless such child is
861 wearing properly fitted and fastened protective headgear which
862 conforms to the minimum specifications established by the American
863 National Standards Institute or the Snell Memorial Foundation, as
864 amended from time to time. Failure to comply with this section shall
865 not be a violation or an offense. Failure to wear protective headgear as

866 required by this subsection shall not be considered to be contributory
867 negligence on the part of the parent or the child nor shall such failure
868 be admissible in any civil action.

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

872 (d) A person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of renting
873 bicycles, electric bicycles or electric foot scooters shall provide
874 protective headgear conforming to the minimum specifications
875 established by the American National Standards Institute or the Snell
876 Memorial Foundation's Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in
877 Bicycling, as amended from time to time, to any person under sixteen
878 years of age who will operate the bicycle, electric bicycle or electric
879 foot scooter if such person does not have protective headgear in his or
880 her possession. A fee may be charged for the protective headgear
881 rental. Violation of any of the provisions of this subsection shall be an
882 infraction.

883 (e) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall post on the
884 Department of Consumer Protection's Internet web site information
885 concerning the dangers of riding bicycles, electric bicycles or electric
886 foot scooters, skateboarding, roller skating and in-line skating without
887 protective headgear and promoting the use of protective headgear
888 while riding bicycles, electric bicycles or electric foot scooters,
889 skateboarding, roller skating and in-line skating.

890 Sec. 14. Section 14-288 of the general statutes is repealed and the
891 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

892 (a) Each bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or electric foot scooter operated
893 upon the public highway, during the times or under the conditions as
894 provided in subsection (a) of section 14-96a, shall display a lighted
895 lamp upon the forward part of such bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or
896 electric foot scooter. Such lamp shall, when lighted, emit a white light
897 which in clear weather shall be visible at a distance of not less than five

898 hundred feet in the direction in which such bicycle, [or] electric bicycle
899 or electric foot scooter is proceeding. Each bicycle, [or] electric bicycle
900 or electric foot scooter shall also, at all times, be equipped with a
901 reflector or reflecting tail light lens, which reflector or lens shall be
902 attached to the rear of such bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or electric foot
903 scooter in such manner as to reflect rays of light thrown upon the
904 same, and such reflector or reflecting tail shall be visible at a distance
905 of not less than six hundred feet from the rear when illuminated by the
906 head lamps of a motor vehicle. Such bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or
907 electric foot scooter shall also be equipped with reflective material so
908 placed and of sufficient size and reflectivity to be visible from both
909 sides of such bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or electric foot scooter at a
910 distance of not less than six hundred feet when illuminated by the
911 head lamps of a motor vehicle. Each bicycle, [or] electric bicycle or
912 electric foot scooter shall also, at all times, be equipped with a braking
913 device sufficient to enable the operator thereof to stop within twenty-
914 five feet on dry, level and clean pavement when moving at a speed of
915 ten miles per hour. No person shall equip a bicycle, [or] an electric
916 bicycle or an electric foot scooter with a siren or device which emits a
917 whistle or use a siren or device which emits a whistle while operating
918 a bicycle, [or] an electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter.

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

922 Sec. 15. Section 14-289 of the general statutes is repealed and the
923 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

924 Each town, city and borough shall have authority to make any
925 ordinance not inconsistent with section 14-286, as amended by this act,
926 or 14-288, as amended by this act, or any regulation of the Office of the
927 State Traffic Administration issued pursuant to section 14-298, as
928 amended by this act, respecting governing and controlling the use of
929 bicycles, [and] electric bicycles and electric foot scooters within such
930 town, city or borough, with appropriate penalties for violation thereof,

931 which ordinances may include provisions requiring annual licensing
932 of bicycles, [or] electric bicycles or electric foot scooters and providing
933 for registration of any sale of, or change of ownership in, a bicycle, [or]
934 an electric bicycle or an electric foot scooter.

935 Sec. 16. Subdivision (1) of section 14-297 of the general statutes is
936 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
937 *October 1, 2019*):

938 (1) The following terms shall be construed as they are defined in
939 section 14-1, as amended by this act: "Authorized emergency vehicle",
940 "class 1 electric bicycle", "class 2 electric bicycle", "class 3 electric
941 bicycle", "driver", "electric bicycle", "electric foot scooter", "head lamp",
942 "highway", "intersection", "limited access highway", "motor vehicle",
943 "number plate", "operator", "person", "rotary" or "roundabout",
944 "shoulder", "stop", "truck" [,] and "vehicle";

945 Sec. 17. Section 14-298 of the general statutes is repealed and the
946 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

947 There shall be within the Department of Transportation the Office of
948 the State Traffic Administration, which shall constitute a successor to
949 the State Traffic Commission, in accordance with the provisions of
950 sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39. For the purpose of standardization and
951 uniformity, said office shall adopt and cause to be printed for
952 publication regulations establishing a uniform system of traffic control
953 signals, devices, signs and markings consistent with the provisions of
954 this chapter for use upon the public highways. The Commissioner of
955 Transportation shall make known to the General Assembly the
956 availability of such regulations and any requesting member shall be
957 sent a written copy or electronic storage media of such regulations by
958 said commissioner. Taking into consideration the public safety and
959 convenience with respect to the width and character of the highways
960 and roads affected, the density of traffic thereon and the character of
961 such traffic, said office shall also adopt regulations, in cooperation and
962 agreement with local traffic authorities, governing the use of state
963 highways and roads on state-owned properties, and the operation of

964 vehicles, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, [as defined in
965 section 14-1,] bicycles, as defined in section 14-286, as amended by this
966 act, [and] electric bicycles and electric foot scooters thereon. A list of
967 limited-access highways shall be published with such regulations and
968 said list shall be revised and published once each year. The
969 Commissioner of Transportation shall make known to the General
970 Assembly the availability of such regulations and list and any
971 requesting member shall be sent a written copy or electronic storage
972 media of such regulations and list by the commissioner. A list of
973 limited-access highways opened to traffic by the Commissioner of
974 Transportation in the interim period between publications shall be
975 maintained in the Office of the State Traffic Administration and such
976 regulations shall apply to the use of such listed highways. Said office
977 shall also make regulations, in cooperation and agreement with local
978 traffic authorities, respecting the use by through truck traffic of streets
979 and highways within the limits of, and under the jurisdiction of, any
980 city, town or borough of this state for the protection and safety of the
981 public. If said office determines that the prohibition of through truck
982 traffic on any street or highway is necessary because of an immediate
983 and imminent threat to the public health and safety and the local
984 traffic authority is precluded for any reason from acting on such
985 prohibition, the office, if it is not otherwise precluded from so acting,
986 may impose such prohibition. Said office may place and maintain
987 traffic control signals, signs, markings and other safety devices, which
988 it deems to be in the interests of public safety, upon such highways as
989 come within the jurisdiction of said office as set forth in section 14-297,
990 as amended by this act. The traffic authority of any city, town or
991 borough may place and maintain traffic control signals, signs,
992 markings and other safety devices upon the highways under its
993 jurisdiction, and all such signals, devices, signs and markings shall
994 conform to the regulations established by said office in accordance
995 with this chapter, and such traffic authority shall, with respect to traffic
996 control signals, conform to the provisions of section 14-299.

997 Sec. 18. Section 14-300i of the general statutes is repealed and the
998 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

999 (a) As used in subsection (b) of this section, (1) "vulnerable user"
1000 means: (A) A pedestrian; (B) a highway worker; (C) a person riding or
1001 driving an animal; (D) a person riding a bicycle, [or] an electric bicycle
1002 or an electric foot scooter; (E) a person using a skateboard, roller skates
1003 or in-line skates; (F) a person operating or riding on an agricultural
1004 tractor; (G) a person using a wheelchair or motorized chair; and (H) a
1005 person who is blind and such person's service animal, [and] (2) "public
1006 way" includes any state or other public highway, road, street, avenue,
1007 alley, driveway, parkway or place, under the control of the state or any
1008 political subdivision of the state, dedicated, appropriated or opened to
1009 public travel or other use, (3) "substantial bodily harm" means bodily
1010 injury that involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, causes
1011 a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any
1012 bodily part or organ, or causes a fracture of any bodily part, and (4)
1013 "serious physical injury" has the same meaning as provided in section
1014 53a-3.

1015 (b) Any person operating a motor vehicle on a public way who fails
1016 to exercise reasonable care and causes substantial bodily harm to, or
1017 the serious physical injury or death, of a vulnerable user of a public
1018 way, provided such vulnerable user has shown reasonable care in such
1019 user's use of the public way, shall be fined not more than one thousand
1020 dollars.

1021 Sec. 19. Section 14-289k of the general statutes is repealed and the
1022 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

1023 [(a) For the purposes of this section, "electric bicycle", "class 1
1024 electric bicycle", "class 2 electric bicycle" and "class 3 electric bicycle"
1025 have the same meanings as provided in section 14-1.]

1026 [(b)] (a) Except as provided in this section, the rider of an electric
1027 bicycle shall be afforded the same rights and privileges and subject to
1028 the same duties as the rider of a bicycle.

1029 [(c)] (b) Except as provided in this section or where prohibited by
1030 local ordinance, an electric bicycle may be ridden where bicycles are

1031 permitted to travel.

1032 [(d)] (c) A class 3 electric bicycle shall not be ridden on a bicycle trail
1033 or path or multiuse trail or path.

1034 [(e)] (d) Except where permitted by local ordinance, a class 1 or class
1035 2 electric bicycle shall not be ridden on a bicycle trail or path or
1036 multiuse trail or path designated for nonmotorized traffic if such trail
1037 or path has a natural surface tread made by clearing and grading the
1038 soil and no surfacing materials have been added.

1039 [(f)] (e) No person under the age of sixteen shall ride a class 3
1040 electric bicycle. Any person under the age of sixteen may sit as a
1041 passenger on a class 3 electric bicycle provided such bicycle is
1042 equipped or designed to carry a passenger.

1043 [(g)] (f) No person shall ride or sit as a passenger on an electric
1044 bicycle unless such person is wearing protective headgear that
1045 conforms to the minimum specifications established for bicycle
1046 helmets by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission or
1047 the American Society for Testing and Materials.

1048 [(h)] (g) The provisions of subsections (b), (c) [,] and (d) [and (e)] of
1049 this section shall not apply to any police officer, firefighter or
1050 emergency medical technician engaged in the performance of the
1051 duties of such officer, firefighter or technician.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2019	14-1
Sec. 2	October 1, 2019	14-164c(c)
Sec. 3	October 1, 2019	14-212(1)
Sec. 4	October 1, 2019	14-212c
Sec. 5	October 1, 2019	14-230(a)
Sec. 6	October 1, 2019	14-232(a)
Sec. 7	October 1, 2019	14-234(b)
Sec. 8	October 1, 2019	14-242(f)
Sec. 9	October 1, 2019	14-286

Sec. 10	October 1, 2019	14-286a(a)
Sec. 11	October 1, 2019	14-286b
Sec. 12	October 1, 2019	14-286c
Sec. 13	October 1, 2019	14-286d
Sec. 14	October 1, 2019	14-288
Sec. 15	October 1, 2019	14-289
Sec. 16	October 1, 2019	14-297(1)
Sec. 17	October 1, 2019	14-298
Sec. 18	October 1, 2019	14-300i
Sec. 19	October 1, 2019	14-289k

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

Section 9(i) was divided into Subdivs. for clarity; in Section 11(d), "or electric foot scooters" was inserted before "shall carry" and "or electric foot scooter" was inserted before "a passenger" for consistency; in Section 17, "as defined in section 14-1," was bracketed and "as amended by this act" was deleted for accuracy; and Section 19 was added to conform to the changes being made in Section 1.

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 20 \$	FY 21 \$
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill amends statute to treat e-scooters like bicycles and e-bikes and result in potential revenue gain from various bicycle related offenses.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of violations.

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 7141*****AN ACT REGULATING ELECTRIC FOOT SCOOTERS.*****SUMMARY**

This bill defines “electric foot scooters” (e-scooters) and generally gives e-scooter riders the same rights, privileges, and duties as existing law provides for bicycle riders. The act also (1) generally allows municipalities to regulate e-scooters, to the extent that state law does not conflict with such regulations, and (2) requires the Office of the State Traffic Administration’s (OSTA) regulations to cover e-scooter operation on highways and roads under its jurisdiction.

The bill also expands the state’s vulnerable user law to (1) cover instances when a driver causes “substantial bodily harm” to a vulnerable user and (2) make e-scooter riders vulnerable users under the law.

Lastly, the bill (1) makes technical and conforming changes related to e-scooters and electric bicycles (e-bikes) and (2) requires e-scooter riders under age 16 to wear helmets that comply with certain standards, which the bill also extends to e-bike riders.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2019

E-SCOOTER DEFINITION

The bill defines “electric foot scooter” as a device that:

1. weighs 65 pounds or less;
2. has two or three wheels, handlebars, and a floorboard that can be stood on while riding;
3. is both electric motor- and human-powered; and

4. has a maximum speed, with or without human propulsion on a paved level surface, of 20 miles per hour or less.

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATION OF E-SCOOTERS

The bill generally authorizes OSTA to regulate e-scooters within its jurisdiction (i.e., on state highways and roads on state-owned property). The office has this authority with respect to regular bicycles and e-bicycles.

Existing law requires OSTA to adopt regulations governing highways and roads in its jurisdiction, including the operation of motor vehicles and bicycles. The act additionally requires these regulations to cover e-scooter operation.

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

PARKING E-SCOOTERS

The bill allows a person to park an e-scooter on any sidewalk, as long as (1) the e-scooter is parked in a manner that does not impede the reasonable movement of pedestrians or other sidewalk traffic and (2) doing so is not prohibited by any municipal ordinance or by Office of the State Traffic Administration regulations.

CONFORMING CHANGES TO TREAT E-SCOOTERS LIKE BICYCLES

The act makes conforming changes to treat e-scooters like bicycles and e-bikes. Among other things, it:

1. exempts e-scooters from emissions inspections;
2. requires e-scooter riders to comply with driving laws applicable to bicycles (e.g., signaling before turning);

3. requires motor vehicle operators to treat e-scooters like regular bicycles (e.g., when passing);
4. imposes a 100% surcharge on fines for certain moving violations involving a motor vehicle and an e-scooter;
5. prohibits parents and guardians from authorizing or knowingly permitting their wards to violate state laws or local ordinances on e-scooters; and
6. makes it an infraction not to equip e-scooters with lights and reflectors.

HELMETS FOR E-BIKES AND E-SCOOTERS

Under existing law, e-bike riders must wear a helmet meeting the minimum specifications established for bicycle helmets by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission or the American Society for Testing and Materials (CGS §14-289k). The bill (1) requires that e-scooter riders under age 16 wear helmets and (2) requires helmets worn by e-bike and e-scooter riders under age 16 to conform to standards established by the Snell Memorial Foundation or the American National Standards Institute.

The bill also requires businesses that rent e-scooters to provide helmets to renters that meet these standards, as they are required to do under current law for bicycle rentals.

Finally, it requires the Department of Consumer Protection to post on its website material concerning the dangers of riding e-bikes and e-scooters and promoting the use of helmets while riding them. Existing law requires the department to do this for bicycles, skateboards, and roller and in-line skates.

VULNERABLE USER LAW

Under existing law, a driver who fails to exercise reasonable care and harms a vulnerable user (e.g., pedestrians, bicyclists, and highway workers) faces a penalty of up to \$1,000. The penalty applies only if the

vulnerable user was exercising reasonable care.

Under current law, this penalty applies when the driver causes the serious physical injury or death of a vulnerable user. The bill additionally applies the penalty when drivers cause “substantial bodily harm” to a vulnerable user.

It defines “substantial bodily harm” as bodily injury that (1) involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, (2) causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of a body part’s or organ’s function, or (3) causes the fracture of any body part. It also specifies that “serious physical injury” has the same meaning as it does under the penal code, meaning a physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death, or that causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health, or serious loss or impairment of an organ’s function.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Transportation Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 36 Nay 0 (03/20/2019)