Unofficial Copy R6 SB 322/95 - JPR 1996 Regular Session 6lr0850

By: Delegates Morgan, Exum, C. Davis, Harkins, Bissett, Mossburg, M. Burns, Montague, Owings, Rzepkowski, D. Hughes, McKee, DeCarlo, and Valderrama Introduced and read first time: February 2, 1996 Assigned to: Commerce and Government Matters

## A BILL ENTITLED

#### 1 AN ACT concerning

#### 2 Vehicle Laws - Motorcycle Helmets - Minors

3 FOR the purpose of applying to minors only a certain provision of law that prohibits

- 4 operating or riding on a motorcycle unless the operator or passengeris wearing
- 5 certain protective headgear; applying to minors certain evidentiary and procedural
- 6 standards and certain provisions relating to certain civil actions; and generally
- 7 relating to the use of protective headgear when operating or riding on a motorcycle.

8 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

- 9 Article Transportation
- 10 Section 21-1306(b) and (e)
- 11 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 12 (1992 Replacement Volume and 1995 Supplement)

# 13 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF

14 MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

### 15 Article - Transportation

16 21-1306.

(b) [An individual] A MINOR may not operate or ride on a motorcycle unless the[individual] MINOR is wearing protective headgear that meets the standards establishedby the Administrator.

20 (e) (1) The failure of [an individual] A MINOR to wear protective headgear 21 required under subsection (b) of this section may not:

- 22 (i) Be considered evidence of negligence;
- 23 (ii) Be considered evidence of contributory negligence;
- 24 (iii) Limit liability of a party or an insurer; or

(iv) Diminish recovery for damages arising out of the ownership,maintenance, or operation of a motorcycle.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this subsection, a party,witness, or counsel may not make reference to protective headgear during a trial of a civil

action that involves property damage, personal injury, or death if the damage, injury, or
death is not related to the design, manufacture, supplying, or repair of protective

3 headgear.

4 (3) (i) Nothing contained in this subsection may be construed to prohibit 5 the right of a [person] MINOR to institute a civil action for damages against a dealer, 6 manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or other appropriate entity or person arising 7 out of an incident that involves protective headgear alleged to be defectively designed, 8 manufactured, or repaired.

9 (ii) In a civil action described under subparagraph (i) ofthis paragraph 10 in which 2 or more parties are named as joint tort-feasors, interpleaded as defendants, or 11 impleaded as defendants, and at least 1 of the joint tort-feasors or defendants is not 12 involved in the design, manufacture, supplying, or repair of protectiveheadgear, a court 13 shall order on a motion of any party separate trials to accomplish the ends of justice.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effectOctober 1, 1996.

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