HOUSE BILL 274

R5 1lr0491

By: Delegates Niemann, Barnes, Carr, S. Robinson, Ross, Stein, and Walker

Introduced and read first time: January 31, 2011

Assigned to: Environmental Matters

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

Motor Scooter and Moped Rentals - Protective Headgear - Requirement

- 3 FOR the purpose of prohibiting an individual from operating or riding on a rented 4 motor scooter or moped unless the individual is wearing certain protective 5 headgear; requiring a person who rents a motor scooter or moped to another 6 person to provide the other person and any accompanying rider with certain 7 protective headgear; establishing that the failure of certain individuals to wear 8 certain protective headgear may not diminish the recovery of certain damages; 9 making certain stylistic changes; and generally relating to protective headgear 10 requirements for operators and riders of rented motor scooters and mopeds.
- 11 BY adding to

2

- 12 Article Transportation
- 13 Section 18–109
- 14 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 15 (2009 Replacement Volume and 2010 Supplement)
- 16 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
- 17 Article Transportation
- 18 Section 21–1306
- 19 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 20 (2009 Replacement Volume and 2010 Supplement)
- 21 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
- 22 MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article - Transportation

24 **18–109.**

23

31

1 2 3 4	A PERSON WHO RENTS A MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOPED TO ANOTHER PERSON SHALL PROVIDE THE OTHER PERSON AND ANY ACCOMPANYING RIDER WITH PROTECTIVE HEADGEAR THAT MEETS THE STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR UNDER § 21–1306 OF THIS ARTICLE.
5	21–1306.
6 7	(a) This section does not apply to any [person] INDIVIDUAL riding in an enclosed cab.
8 9 10	(b) (1) An individual may not operate or ride on a motorcycle unless the individual is wearing protective headgear that meets the standards established by the Administrator.
11 12 13	(2) AN INDIVIDUAL MAY NOT OPERATE OR RIDE ON A RENTED MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOPED UNLESS THE INDIVIDUAL IS WEARING PROTECTIVE HEADGEAR THAT:
14 15	(I) MEETS THE STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR; AND
16 17	(II) IS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON WHO RENTS THE MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOPED AS REQUIRED UNDER § 18–109 OF THIS ARTICLE.
18	(c) [A person] AN INDIVIDUAL may not operate a motorcycle unless:
19 20	(1) [He] THE INDIVIDUAL is wearing an eye—protective device of a type approved by the Administrator; or
21	(2) The motorcycle is equipped with a windscreen.
22	(d) The Administrator:
23 24	(1) May approve or disapprove protective headgear and eye-protective devices required by this section;
25 26	(2) May adopt and enforce regulations establishing standards and specifications for the approval of protective headgear and eye-protective devices; and
27 28	(3) Shall publish lists of all protective headgear and eye-protective devices that he approves, by name and type.
29 30	(e) (1) The failure of an individual to wear protective headgear required under subsection (b) of this section may not:

Be considered evidence of negligence;

(i)

1	(ii) Be considered evidence of contributory negligence;
2	(iii) Limit liability of a party or an insurer; or
3 4	(iv) Diminish recovery for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or operation of a motorcycle, MOTOR SCOOTER, OR MOPED.
5 6 7 8 9	(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 headgear.
10 11 12 13 14	(3) (i) Nothing contained in this subsection may be construed to prohibit the right of a person to institute a civil action for damages against a dealer, manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or other appropriate entity or person arising out of an incident that involves protective headgear alleged to be defectively designed, manufactured, or repaired.
15 16 17 18 19 20	(ii) In a civil action described under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph in which [2] TWO or more parties are named as joint tort—feasors, interpleaded as defendants, or impleaded as defendants, and at least [1] ONE of the joint tort—feasors or defendants is not involved in the design, manufacture, supplying, or repair of protective headgear, a court shall order on a motion of any party separate trials to accomplish the ends of justice.
21 22	SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2011.