#### House Bill 1295

By: Representatives Pirkle of the 169<sup>th</sup>, Jones of the 25<sup>th</sup>, Corbett of the 174<sup>th</sup>, and Williams of the 148<sup>th</sup>

# A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

To amend Part 4 of Article 1 of Chapter 8 of Title 40 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to horns, exhaust systems, mirrors, windshields, tires, safety belts, and energy absorption systems, so as to provide for the failure to wear a safety belt or safety restraints for children as admissible evidence in civil actions; to prohibit the failure to wear a safety belt or safety restraints for children as a basis for cancellation of insurance coverage; to provide for related matters; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

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### BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

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#### **SECTION 1.**

9 Part 4 of Article 1 of Chapter 8 of Title 40 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated,
10 relating to horns, exhaust systems, mirrors, windshields, tires, safety belts, and energy
11 absorption systems, is amended in Code Section 40-8-76, relating to safety belts required as
12 equipment and safety restraints for children, by revising subsection (c) as follows:

13 "(c) Violation of this Code section shall not constitute negligence per se nor contributory 14 negligence per se may be considered in any civil action as evidence admissible on the 15 issues of failure to mitigate damages, assumption of risk, apportionment of fault, 16 negligence, comparative negligence, contributory negligence, or causation. Violation of subsection (b) of this Code section shall not be the basis for cancellation of coverage or
increase in insurance rates."

19 **SECTION 2.** 20 Said part is further amended in Code Section 40-8-76.1, relating to use of safety belts in 21 passenger vehicles, by revising subsection (d) as follows: 22 (d) The failure of an occupant of a motor vehicle to wear a seat safety belt in any seat of 23 a motor vehicle which has a seat safety belt or belts shall not be considered evidence of 24 negligence or causation, shall not otherwise be considered by the finder of fact on any 25 question of liability of any person, corporation, or insurer, shall not be any basis for 26 cancellation of coverage or increase in insurance rates, and shall not and may be considered 27 in any civil action as evidence admissible on the issue of failure to mitigate damages, assumption of risk, apportionment of fault, negligence, comparative negligence, 28

29 <u>contributory negligence, or causation and may</u> be evidence used to diminish any recovery 30 for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance, occupancy, or operation of a motor 31 vehicle."

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## **SECTION 3.**

33 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.