

SS SCS SB 30 -- FAILURE TO WEAR A SEATBELT

Currently, in any civil action to recover damages, failure to wear a safety belt is not allowed as evidence of comparative negligence but may be introduced to mitigate damages. This bill specifies that, in actions arising out of the design, construction, manufacture, distribution, or sale of a motor vehicle factory equipped with a safety belt, failure to wear a safety belt by the plaintiff shall be admissible as evidence of comparative negligence or fault, causation, absence of a defect or hazard, and failure to mitigate damages.

This bill has an effective date of January 1, 2020.