SLS 201ES-34 REENGROSSED

2020 First Extraordinary Session

SENATE BILL NO. 9

BY SENATOR HEWITT

EVIDENCE. Provides relative to safety belts. (Item #40) (1/1/21)

1 AN ACT

To repeal R.S. 32:295.1(E), relative to safety belts; to provide relative to the failure to wear

safety belts; and to provide for related matters.

4 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 32:295.1(E) is hereby repealed in its entirety.

6 Section 2. This Act shall become effective on January 1, 2021.

The original instrument was prepared by Margaret M. Corley. The following digest, which does not constitute a part of the legislative instrument, was prepared by Jerry G. Jones.

## DIGEST

SB 9 Reengrossed

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2020 First Extraordinary Session

Hewitt

<u>Present law</u> prohibits consideration of the failure to wear a safety belt in violation of law as evidence of comparative negligence in any action to recover damages arising out of the ownership, common maintenance, or operation of a motor vehicle.

<u>Present law</u> prohibits admission of the failure to wear a safety belt in violation of law to mitigate damages.

Proposed law repeals present law.

Effective January 1, 2021.

(Repeals R.S. 32:295.1(E))

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Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

## Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

## Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Judiciary A to the original bill

- 1. Removes repealer of present law.
- 2. Provides that in any action to recover damages arising out of the ownership, common maintenance, or operation of a motor vehicle, failure to wear a safety belt in violation of <u>present law</u> may be considered evidence of comparative negligence, except when the tortfeaser is found to have been a distracted driver, or charged with a violation of <u>present law</u> (R.S. 14:98) or an ordinance of a political subdivision prohibiting operation of any vehicle or means of transportation or conveyance while intoxicated, impaired, or while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any controlled dangerous substance.
- 3. Provides that if a party proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the injured person failed to wear a safety belt in violation of <u>present law</u> at the time the injury occurred, any damages awarded to that person shall be reduced by 10% of the total damages awarded to that person.

## Senate Floor Amendments to engrossed bill

1. Removed committee amendments and restored repeal of <u>present law</u>.