

VETOES

(e) A certification under subsection (d) of this section shall state:

- (1) The nature of the physical disability; and
- (2) The reason that restraint by a seat belt is inappropriate.

(F) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION DO NOT APPLY TO U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AND CONTRACT CARRIERS WHILE DELIVERING MAIL TO LOCAL BOX ROUTES.

[(f)] (G) A violation of this section is not considered a moving violation for purposes of § 16-402 of this article.

[(g)] (H) (1) Failure of an individual to use a seat belt in violation of this section may not:

- (i) Be considered evidence of negligence;
 - (ii) Be considered evidence of contributory negligence;
 - (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 motor vehicle.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this subsection, a party, witness, or counsel may not make reference to a seat belt 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, installation, supplying, or repair of a seat belt.

(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 arising out of an incident that involves a defectively installed or defectively operating seat belt.

(ii) In a civil action in which 2 or more parties are named as joint tort-feasors, interpleaded as defendants, or impleaded as defendants, and 1 of the joint tort-feasors or defendants is not involved in the design, manufacture, installation, supplying, or repair of a seat belt, a court shall order separate trials to accomplish the ends of justice on a motion of any party.