MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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4/27/83

(New	Draft of H.P. 719, (New Title)	L.D. 910)
	FIRST REGULAR SESS	ION
ONE HU	NDRED AND ELEVENTH L	EGISLATURE
Legislative Docum	ent	No. 1515
H.P. 1150	House of Re	presentatives, April 26, 1983
printed under Joint F Original bill spo	nsored by Representative Reevolumpson of So. Portland, Sena	res of Pittston. Cosponsored
		EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
	STATE OF MAINE	
NINE	IN THE YEAR OF OUR : TEEN HUNDRED AND EIG	
Restraint	CT Requiring the Use Seats and the State I t Seats to Persons in	Police to Loan
Be it enacted follows:	by the People of the	State of Maine as
	§1368-B, as enacted ld the following enac	
is repealed an		ted in its place:

by the United States Department of Transportation to be equipped with seat belts at the time of manufacture or assembly, the operator of the motor vehicle shall have the child properly secured, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, in a child safety seat that meets the standards described in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 571, in effect on January 1, 1981. The parent or legal guardian of the child is responsible for providing and installing the child safety seat.

- Transportation in vehicle not owned by parent or guardian. If the child is being transported in a motor vehicle registered in this State, neither owned or operated by his parent or legal guardian, and the motor vehicle is required by the United States Department of Transportation to be equipped with seat belts at the time of manufacture or assembly, the operator of the motor vehicle shall have the child properly secured, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, in a child safety seat that meets the standards described in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 571, in effect on January 1, 1981. When such a child safety seat is not available, the operator shall have the child properly secured in a seat belt, except when all seating positions equipped with seat belts are occupied. No exception may apply if the child is less than one year of age.
- 3. Exception and limitation. The requirements of subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to any person over one year of age when the number of passengers exceeds the seating capacity of the vehicle.
- 4. Warning. Any person found in violation of this section during the initial 6 months after this section takes effect shall be issued a warning that a violation of this section has occurred. Any parent or legal guardian receiving the warning shall be summonsed to court, at which time the parent or legal guardian shall provide satisfactory evidence that he has acquired or purchased a child restraining seat for continuous use by the child of the parent or guardian. In the event that the parent or guardian fails to provide satisfactory evidence to the court,

the parent or guardian shall be subject to the penalty in subsection 7.

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- 5. Loan of child restraining seat. Any state police officer who finds a person in violation of this law shall immediately provide a child restraining seat to the operator of the vehicle on a loan basis. The seat shall be returned to the court to which the person in violation is summonsed.
- 6. Violation limitation. Any parent, guardian, owner or operator stopped for a violation of this section and against whom enforcement action has been taken shall not be guilty of a subsequent violation of this section until after 24 hours have elapsed from the date and time of the violation, as indicated on the traffic ticket.
 - 7. Penalty. Following the initial 6-month warning period, violation of this section is a civil violation for which a forfeiture of \$25 for each violation may be adjudged. The court shall waive any civil fine or cost against a parent or legal guardian who receives a civil violation citation for a first violation of this section if the parent or legal guardian supplies the court with satisfactory evidence that the parent or guardian has acquired or purchased a child safety seat for continuous use by the child of the parent or guardian. This child safety seat shall comply with the standards described in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 571, in effect January 1, 1981, within 30 days of the issuance of the civil violation citation.
 - 8. Failure to secure a child; use as evidence. Failure to secure a child in a child safety seat or seat belt shall not be considered negligence imputable to the child, nor shall that failure be admissible as evidence in the trial of any civil or criminal action, except for a violation of this section.

STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this new draft is to remove a hardship within the bill and institute a warning during the first 6 months that the provisions of this proposed law are in effect. This new draft proposes:

- 1. When the number of persons exceeds the seating capacity of the vehicle, the restrictions in the proposed law would not apply to children over one year of age;
- 2. That any person found in violation of the proposed law during the first 6 months of its life would be issued a warning rather than be fined;
- 3. Any state police officer who finds a person in violation of the law would provide a child safety seat to that person. The seat would be returned to the court to which the person is summonsed; and
- 4. Any parent or guardian found in violation of the law who produces satisfactory evidence to the court that the parent or guardian has purchased or acquired a child safety seat for continuous use by the child is exempt from the fine.

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