1	<u>July 18, 2003</u>		
2	Before the Board of Health of King County, State of Washington		
3	RULES AND REGULATIONS NO. <u>03-5</u>		
4 5 6	An amendment for the protection of the public health and safety from bicycle helmet prevented injury by; revising Title 9 of the King County Board of Health; enacted pursuant to RCW 70.05.060(3) including the latest amendments or revisions thereto.		
7	BE IT ADOPTED BY THE KING COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH:		
8			
9	Title 9		
10	BICYCLE HELMETS		
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Chapters: 9.01 Citation and Purpose 9.04 Findings 9.07 Definitions 9.10 General Requirements Regarding Bicycle Helmets 9.15 Enforcement 9.16 Effective Date Chapter 9.01 CITATION AND PURPOSE		
23	9.01.010 Title This title may be cited and referred to, and shall be known as the "King County"		
24 25 26 27 28	Bicycle Helmet Regulations." (R&R 84 §1 (part), 12-4-92) 9.01.020 Purpose and policy declared.		
29	A. This title is enacted as an exercise of the authority of the King County board		
30	of health to protect and preserve the public health and welfare. Its provisions shall be		
31 32	liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes. B. It is the express purpose of this title to provide for and to promote the health		
33	and welfare of the general public and not to create or otherwise establish or designate an		
34	particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or		
35	benefited by the terms of this title.		
36	C. It is the specific intent of this title to place the obligation of complying with its		
37	requirements upon any person falling within its scope, and no provision of, nor term used		
38	in, this title is intended to impose any duty whatsoever upon King County or any of its		

officers or employees, for whom the implementation or enforcement of this title shall be discretionary and not mandatory.

D. Nothing contained in this title is intended to be, nor shall be construed to create or to form the basis for, a liability on the part of the King County, or its officers, employees or agents, for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of any person to comply with this title. (R&R 84 §1 (part), 12-4-92)

9.01.030 Local Municipal Ordinances

A. Nothing in this regulation is intended to limit the ability of local jurisdictions to adopt and enforce requirements regarding bicycle helmets.

9.01.100 Severability.

The provisions of this title are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or portions of this title, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this title or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances. (R&R 84 §1 (part), 12-4-92)

Chapter 9.04

FINDINGS

9.04.10 Findings

A. Head injuries area a major cause of death and disability associated with the operation of a bicycle on public roadways and bike paths. Every year approximately one thousand (1,000) Americans die of bicycle related injuries. Approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of those deaths are due to head injuries. Between January 1, 1984, and July 1, 1992, the medical examiner's office reported twenty-two (22) bicycle related deaths in King county including Seattle. Eighteen (18) of these deaths resulted from head injuries. Statistics from the King County emergency medical services division show that EMT's and paramedics responded to five hundred twenty-nine (529) injuries involving bicyclists in King county, outside of Seattle in 1991. A significant number of those individuals who survive head injuries don't return to a normal life. They are often left with profound, disabling and long lasting sequelae.

B. Children between the ages of eight (8) and twelve (12) are most at risk. Statistics from the Harborview Medical Center and Children's Hospital and Medical Center show that in 1986, seventy percent (70%) of the one hundred seventy-six (176) people treated for bicycle-related trauma were under the age of thirteen (13). Almost half suffered head injuries. Of the one-hundred eighty nine (189) children under the age of thirteen (13) treated in 1991 by EMT's and paramedics in King County, outside of Seattle, forty-five percent (45%) suffered head injuries.

C. Bicycle helmets have been shown to be an effective deterrent to head injuries suffered by bicycle riders during a crash. A study completed in 1989 by investigators at Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound and the Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center shows that helmet use could reduce the number of head injuries involving bicycling by eighty-five percent (85%). While educational and promotional efforts in King County have increased helmet use from five percent (5%) in 1985 to thirty eight percent (38%) in 1991, regulations requiring the use of bicycle helmets would be a more effective approach to reducing the number and severity of head injuries resulting from bicycle crashes. The board of health therefore finds that bicycle helmets are required for the safe operation of bicycles or cycles not powered by motor on public roadways, bicycle paths or any right of way or publicly owned facility under the jurisdiction of King County. (R&R §1 (part) 12-4-92)

A. Head injuries are a major cause of death and disability associated with the operation of a bicycle on public roadways and bike paths. Every year approximately one thousand (1,000) Americans die of bicycle-related injuries. Approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of those deaths are due to head injuries. A significant number of those individuals who survive head injuries don't return to a normal life. They are often left with profound, disabling and long-lasting conditions. From 1989 through 1998, there were thirty-five (35) bicycle-related deaths and 2,003 bicycle-related hospitalizations in King County, including Seattle.

- B. Bicycle helmets have been shown to prevent head injuries suffered by bicycle riders during a crash or fall. Studies completed in 1989 and 1996 by investigators at Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound and the Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center show that helmet use could reduce the number of head injuries involving bicycling by sixty-nine (69%) to eighty-five percent (85%). The Medical Examiner noted that of the 8 bicycle-related deaths in 2000, 4 were not wearing helmets.

 Moreover, the King County Child Death Review (CDR) found that of the 5 children who died while riding a bicycle from July 1998 through April 2002, 4 were unhelmeted; the CDR experts concluded that 3 of the children would have likely survived if a helmet had been worn. Finally, using tools developed by The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention it is estimated that nearly \$10 million dollars would be saved annually in both direct and indirect costs for bicycle-related head injuries if every cyclist were wearing a helmet in King County.
- C. Educational and promotional efforts in King County have increased helmet use from two percent (2%) in 1985 to 61 percent (61%) in 1999 for children ages 5-12. In 1999, bicycle helmet use in adults was observed to be 71%. However, these effects have plateaued. Additional efforts are needed to augment helmet use.
- D. Studies in the United States and elsewhere demonstrate that legislation is effective in increasing helmet use. Helmet laws in Georgia, Maryland, and New York increased helmet use by 26% to 40%. In North Carolina, helmet use increased 2-3 fold after legislation. Furthermore, New Zealand found a 30% reduction in head injuries after passage of a helmet law. Thus, regulations requiring the use of bicycle helmets enhance the effectiveness of educational efforts to reduce the number and severity of head injuries resulting from bicycle crashes. The board of health therefore finds that bicycle helmets are required for the safe operation of bicycles not powered by

_	bublic roadways, bicycle paths or any right-of-way or publicly owned facility King County, including Seattle. (R&R 84 §1 (part), 12-4-92)
	Chapter 9.07
	DEFINITIONS
Sections:	
9.07.005	Definitions Adopted
9.07.101	Guardian
9.07.020	Bicycle or cycle not powered by motor
9.07.005	Definitions adopted.
Т	The following definitions of this chapter are adopted for this title. (R&R 84 §1
(part), 12-	4-92)
9.07.010	Guardian.
	Guardian" means a parent, legal guardian or temporary guardian who maintains
	lity, whether voluntary or otherwise, for the safety and welfare of a person
under the	age of eighteen (18) years. (R&R 84 §1 (part), 12-4-92)
9.07.020	Bicycle or cycle not powered by motor.
	icycle or cycle not powered by motor" is defined to specifically exclude
tricycles.	(R &R 84§1 (part), 12-4-92)
"R	icycle means every device propelled solely by human power upon which
· ·	persons may ride, having two tandem wheels, either of which is sixteen inches
	ameter, or three wheels, any one of which is more than twenty inches in
	RCW 46.04.071). Within this chapter, the term bicycle shall include any
attached to	railers, side cars, and/or device being towed by a bicycle".
	Chapter 9.10
Gl	ENERAL REQUIREMENTS REGARDING BICYCLE HELMETS
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Sections:	aguiraments regarding hisyale halmats
7.10.10 K	equirements regarding bicycle helmets
9.10.10 R	equirements regarding bicycle helmets.

- A. Any person operating or riding on a bicycle not powered by motor on a public roadway, bicycle path or on any right-of-way or publicly owned facilities under the jurisdiction of located in King County including Seattle, shall wear a protective helmet designed for bicycle safety. Such helmet shall meet or exceed the requirements safety of standards adopted by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) 15 USCS 6004, or Z-90.4 set by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the Snell Foundation, the ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials), or such subsequent nationally recognized standard for bicycle helmet performance as the county may adopt. The helmet must be equipped with either a neck or chinstrap that shall be fastened securely while the bicycle is in motion.
- B. The guardian of a person under the age of eighteen (18) years shall not knowingly allow, or fail to take reasonable steps to prevent, that person from operating or riding on a bicycle or any other cycle not powered by motor on a public roadway, bicycle path or on any right-of-way or publicly owned facilities under the jurisdiction of located in King County including Seattle, unless that person is wearing a helmet that meets the requirements of subsection (A) of this section.
- C. No person shall transport another person upon a bicycle or any other cycle not powered by motor on a public roadway, bicycle path or on any right-of-way or publicly owned facilities under the jurisdiction of located in King County including Seattle, unless that other person is wearing a helmet that meets the requirements of subsection (A) of this section.
- D. No person shall sell or offer for sale a bicycle helmet that does not meet the requirements of subsection (A) of this section.
- E. No person shall rent a bicycle or eyele not powered by motor for use by to another person unless that other person the renter possesses a helmet that meets the requirements of subsection (A) of this section. (R&R 84 §1 (part), 12-4-92)

CHAPTER 9.15

ENFORCEMENT

Sections:

32 9.15.010 Enforcement.

9.15.010 Enforcement.

- A. A violation of this regulation is designated a civil infraction, to which the provisions of RCW Chapter 7.80 shall apply, except as set forth hereafter.
- B. Any duly commissioned law enforcement officer having law enforcement authority at the place where a violation of this regulation occurs is authorized to enforce the provisions of this regulation.
- C. Any person found to have committed a violation of this regulation shall be assessed a monetary penalty of thirty (\$30) for each such violation, not including applicable court costs.

2	immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at the time the penalty is imposed;		
3	the court may grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid.		
4	E. The court may waive, reduce or suspend the monetary penalty prescribed		
5	herein, and may impose such conditions on any waiver, reduction or suspension as it		
6	deems just. If the court determines that a person has insufficient funds to pay the		
7	monetary penalty, the court may order performance of a number of hours of community		
8	service in lieu of a monetary penalty, at the rate of the then state minimum wage per		
9	hour.		
10	F. The first time a person has been issued a notice of infraction for violation of		
11	this regulation, if such person appears in person before the court and supplies the court		
12	with proof that between the date of the notice of infraction and the appearance date in		
13	court the person purchased a helmet that meets the requirements of this regulation, the		
14	court shall dismiss the notice of infraction without costs. Alternatively, the person issued		
15	a notice of infraction may supply the Court or police department with such proof by mail,		
16	and the Court, at its discretion, may elect to dismiss the notice of infraction without costs,		
17	or, if not satisfied with this proof, may require a personal appearance. (R&R 84 §1 (part),		
18	12-4-92)		
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20			
21	CHAPTER 9.16		
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23	EFFECTIVE DATE		
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25	Sections:		
26			
27	9.16.010 Effective Date		
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30	A. This amendment shall take effect thirty days from the date of its adoption		
31	by the Board.		
32	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		
33	Adopted this 18 th day of July, 2003.		
34	King County Board of Health		
35	King County, Washington		
36	- Cl. :		
37	Chair		
38	ATTECT		
39	ATTEST:		
40	Di avy 11		
41	Director of Health		
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D. Whenever a court under this regulation imposes a monetary penalty, it is