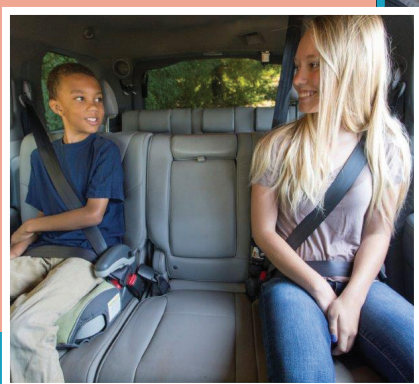


California Laws – Keep Your Child Safe in the Car



More than 1,000 children are killed in motor vehicle crashes in the U.S. every year. To prevent these tragedies, select a car seat based on your child's size, then choose a seat that fits your vehicle, and use it every time.

California Law BIRTH TO 16 YEARS

Children under 2 years old must be rear facing in a car seat unless they weigh 40 pounds or more, or are 40 inches tall or more.

Children under age 8 must be properly buckled into a car seat or a booster in the back seat.

Children age 8 or older, or who are 4'9" or taller, may use the vehicle seat belt if it fits properly with the lap belt low on the hips, touching the upper thighs, and the shoulder belt crossing the center of the chest. If children are not tall enough for proper belt fit, they must ride in a booster or car seat.

Exemptions: A child under age 8 may ride in an appropriate restraint system in the front seat if:

- There is no rear seat.
- The rear seats are side-facing jump seats.
- The rear seats are rear-facing seats.
- The car seat or booster cannot be installed properly in the rear seat.
- All rear seats are already occupied by children seven years of age or under.
- Medical reasons require that a child cannot ride in the rear seat. Proof of the child's medical condition may be required.
- However, a child cannot be transported in a rear-facing car seat in the front seat that is equipped with an active frontal passenger airbag.

Protect your child – It is the Law! FINES & PENALTIES

In California, for each child under 16 who is not properly buckled, parents (if in the car) or drivers can be fined more than **\$500** and get a point on their driving records.

Rear-Facing Car Seats

Children under the age of 2 are required to ride in a **REAR-FACING** car seat in the back seat; as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Car seat manufacturers recommend that children remain in a rear-facing car seat until they reach the top height or weight limit allowed. Rear-facing is the safest way to ride. Once your child outgrows the rear-facing car seat, your child is ready to travel in a forward-facing car seat with a harness and tether.



CAR SEAT INSTALLATION TIPS – Once a child is placed in the car seat, be sure that the harness straps are snug and can not be pinched between your thumb and forefinger, that the chest clip is at armpit level, and that the car seat is tightly secured and does not move more than an inch from side to side. For rear-facing car seats, the harness straps are even with or below the shoulder and when the car seat is forward facing, the harness straps are even with or above the shoulders.



Forward-Facing Car Seats

Keep your child in a **FORWARD-FACING** car seat with a harness until your child reaches the top

height or weight limit allowed by the car seat manufacturer. Forward-facing seats must be used with a top tether strap.

A car seat converts from a 5-point harness into a booster seat when your child is ready. Once your child outgrows the forward-facing car seat with a harness, it is time to travel in a **BOOSTER SEAT**, and still in the back seat.

Boosters & Beyond

BOOSTER SEATS elevate your child so that the shoulder strap fits comfortably across the chest, the lap belt stays low over the hips, and the knees bend over the seat edge. Keep your children in a **BOOSTER SEAT** until they are big enough to fit in a seat belt properly.



Older kids are ready to move out of their booster seat **only** when they pass the **5 STEP TEST**.

5 Step Test

If you answer "no" to any of these questions, then the child needs to continue to ride in a booster seat.



1. Is the child sitting tall so his/her whole back is touching the seatback?
2. Do the child's knees bend comfortably at the edge of the seat?
3. Does the belt cross the shoulder between the neck and arm?
4. Is the lap belt touching the tops of the legs?
5. Can the child sit like this for the whole trip?

All children are safest, properly restrained and in **the back seat until age 13.**

NEVER place the shoulder belt under the arm or behind the back.

Car Seat Questions

To find an inspection station near you, go to www.nhtsa.gov/equipment/car-seats-and-booster-seats#installation-help-inspection.



California law **PROHIBITS** smoking and electronic use of tobacco and marijuana in a motor vehicle when a minor (17 years old and under) is present. A violation is punishable by a fine of up to \$100.

Dangers In & Around Cars & Kaitlyn's Law

It is against California law to leave a child who is 6 years of age or younger alone in the car without the supervision of a person at least 12 years old if:

1. The keys are in the ignition or the car is running, or
2. There is a significant risk to the child.

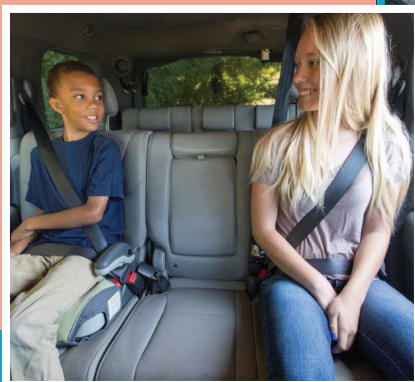
Children are most at risk of being injured when vehicles are moving forward or backing out of a driveway. Know the blind zones of your vehicle.

Look Before You Lock to be sure you have not left a child in the back seat. **HEATSTROKE** as a result of a child being left in a vehicle is a terrible tragedy.

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加州法律 – 确保您的孩子在车内安全



在美国，每年有超过 1,000 名儿童在车祸中丧生。为了防止这些悲剧发生，请根据您孩子的体型选择汽车安全座椅，然后选择适合您车辆的座椅，并每次使用。

加州法律 – 出生至 16 岁

2 岁以下儿童必须面朝后座使用汽车座椅除非体重为 40 磅或以上，或者身高为 40 英寸或以上。

8 岁以下儿童必须正确固定在汽车座椅或后座加高座椅上。

8 岁或以上的儿童、或身高 4 英尺 9 英寸或更高的儿童，如果安全带与臀部下方的腰带正确贴合，可以使用车辆安全带，接触上部大腿，肩带穿过胸部中央。如果儿童身高不够，无法正确佩戴安全带，则必须使用加高座椅或汽车座椅。

豁免：8 岁以下的儿童可以乘坐前座适当的约束系统，如果：

- 没有后座。
- 后排座椅为侧向折叠座椅。
- 后排座椅为后向座椅。
- 汽车座椅或加高座椅无法正确安装在后座上。
- 所有后座均已被七岁或以下儿童占据。
- 医疗原因要求儿童不能坐在后座。可能需要提供孩子健康状况的证明。
- 但是，儿童不能在配备有主动额头的前排座椅中的后向汽车座椅中运输乘客安全气囊。

保护您的孩子 – 这是法律！ 罚款和处罚

在加利福尼亚州，对于每个未正确系好安全带的 16 岁以下儿童，其父母（如果在车内）或司机可能会被处以超过 500 美元的罚款，并在驾驶记录中扣分。

后向汽车座椅

2 岁以下儿童必须乘坐后座后向汽车座椅；根据美国儿科学会的推荐。汽车座椅制造商建议儿童留在朝后的汽车座椅中，直到达到允许的最高高度或体重限制。后向行驶是最安全的骑行方式。当您的孩子长大后不再需要使用后向式汽车座椅时，您的孩子就可以使用配有安全带和系绳的前向式汽车座椅出行了。



汽车安全座椅安装提示 – 将儿童放入汽车安全座椅后，请确保安全带紧贴且不会被拇指和食指夹住，胸部夹子位于腋下，并且汽车座椅牢固固定，左右移动不超过一英寸。对于后向式汽车座椅，安全带与肩部齐平或低于肩部；当汽车座椅朝前时，安全带与肩部齐平或高于肩部。



前向式汽车座椅

让您的孩子使用带有安全带的前向汽车座椅，直到您的孩子达到汽车座椅制造商允许的最高身高或体重限制。前向座椅必须与顶部系带一起使用。

当您的孩子准备好时，汽车座椅可从 5 点式安全带转换为加高座椅。一旦您的孩子长大了，无法使用带安全带的前向式汽车座椅，就该使用加高座椅，仍然在后座。

加高座椅及其他

加高座椅抬高您的孩子，使肩带舒适地横跨胸部，腰带保持在臀部上方，膝盖弯曲到座椅边缘上方。让您的孩子坐在加高座椅上，直到他们足够大，可以正确系上安全带。



仅当年龄较大的孩子通过 5 步测试时，他们就准备好离开加高座椅。

5 步测试

如果您对这些问题中的任何一个回答“否”，那么孩子需要继续乘坐加高座椅。



1. 孩子坐得高，所以他/她的整个背部都接触座椅靠背吗？
2. 孩子的膝盖在座椅边缘弯曲是否舒适？
3. 腰带是否跨过颈部和手臂之间的肩膀？
4. 腰带是否触及腿部顶部？
5. 孩子能全程这么坐着吗？

所有儿童都是最安全的，受到适当约束，并且坐在后座，直到 13 岁。

切勿将肩带放在腋下或背后。

汽车座椅问题

要查找您附近的检查站，请访问 www.nhtsa.gov/equipment/car-seats-and-booster-seats#installation-help-inspection。



当未成年人（17 岁及以下）在场时，加州法律禁止在机动车内吸烟和使用烟草和大麻。违规者将被处以最高 100 美元的罚款。

汽车内外的危险和凯特琳定律

在没有年满 12 岁人员监督的情况下，将 6 岁或以下的儿童单独留在车内是违反加州法律的：

1. 钥匙在点火开关中或汽车正在运行，或者
2. 儿童面临重大风险。

当车辆在车道上向前或向后行驶时，儿童最有可能受伤。了解车辆的盲区。

上锁前先查看确保您没有将儿童留在后座。因儿童被留在车内而中暑是一场可怕的悲剧。

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