



Child Passenger Safety Week

2020 Planner

Dear Safety Advocate:

Motor vehicle crashes are a leading killer of children ages 12 and younger. From 2014-2018, there were 3,315 children killed while riding in passenger vehicles. Although child fatalities decreased from 2017 to 2018, there is more work needed to eliminate these preventable tragedies.

CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY WEEK, September 20-26, 2020 is a campaign dedicated to raising awareness for the need to secure children as safely as possible—every trip, every time. The car seat check events scheduled throughout the week provide hands-on guidance on the correct selection, installation and use of the appropriate car seat, booster seat, or seat belt based on the child's age, weight, height, and developmental needs.

Child Safety Seat Key Statistics

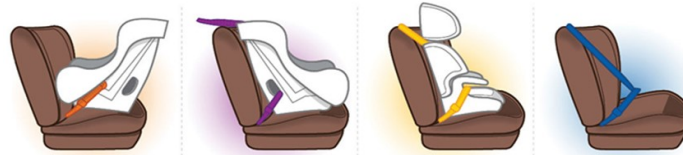
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- ◆ Car crashes are a leading cause of death for children.
- ◆ Every 32 seconds in 2018, one child under the age of 13 in a passenger vehicle was involved in a crash.
- ◆ On average, nearly two children under 13 were killed every day in 2018 while riding in cars, SUVs, pickups, and vans.
- ◆ In 2018, over one-third (33%) of children under 13 killed in passenger vehicles were not restrained in car seats, booster seats, or seat belts.
- ◆ Of the children under 13 involved in crashes in 2018, an estimated 14% were injured.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reported the following percentage of child fatalities who were unrestrained in passenger vehicles:

- ◆ 25% of children less than 1 year of age;
 - ◆ 20% of children who were 1 to 3 years of age;
 - ◆ 36% of children who were 4 to 7 years of age;
 - ◆ 49% of children who were 8 to 12 years of age; and
 - ◆ 49% of children who were 13 to 14 years of age.
- (NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts Children 2017 Data, May 2019)

The Pennsylvania Traffic Injury Prevention Project (PA TIPP) and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) are providing this planner to assist you in coordinating community safety events throughout the State. Every parent wants to protect their children and keep them safe. The 2020 Child Passenger Safety Week theme, **"Buckle Up - Every Age, Every Stage,"** highlights the best way to protect each child is to correctly secure each child on every trip, every time.



Steps for Correct Car Seat Use

Selection	Select the car seat, booster seat, or seat belt based on the child's age, weight, height, and developmental level. The car seat or booster seat must fit in the car, and be used correctly every time.
Direction	Position the child rear-facing to the highest weight or height allowed by the car seat manufacturer. Pennsylvania law requires children to remain rear-facing until two years of age.
Location	Place the child in a vehicle back seat position that allows for correct use following the car seat manufacturer's instructions and the vehicle owner's manual.
Harness Adjustment and Fit	Secure the child with a snug harness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rear-facing: At or Below the child's shoulders ◆ Forward-Facing: At or Above the child's shoulders
Installation	Install the car seat / booster seat correctly using the vehicle seat belt or Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH).

Child Passenger Safety Week provides the opportunity to teach parents to make the correct choices to keep the entire family safe, because the consequences of a misused car seat can be devastating. Please contact us if we can support your efforts during Child Passenger Safety Week. PA TIPP compiles a list of events and activities for PennDOT and NHTSA. Send us your event information for the statewide list by completing the registration form provided on the back page or use the link provided to register your event online. Events will be submitted to NHTSA and posted on the NHTSA and PA TIPP websites.

Thank you for your dedication to protect children in your community. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

PA Traffic Injury Prevention Project Staff

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Sample Press Release

Sponsoring Organization Logo—PennDOT releases must follow department template

News for Immediate Release

Media Contact: [Name, Agency, Phone number, Email]

September 20, 2020

(Sponsoring Organization) to Participate in National Child Passenger Safety Week

Town, City, Borough - Every day, parents travel with children in their vehicles. While some children are buckled in the correct car seat for their age and size – many are not. Children who are correctly buckled in a car seat, booster seat, or seat belt benefit from the single most effective way to protect motor vehicle occupants and reduce fatalities in a crash. Parents want to protect their children and keep them safe, but data shows that nearly half (46%) of car seats are misused. To help combat this misuse, [List of participating organizations] is/are participating in Child Passenger Safety Week from September 20-26, 2020, a campaign dedicated to helping parents and caregivers make sure their children ride as safely as possible. **“Buckle Up - Every Age, Every Stage”** is this year’s theme to highlight the need for children and adults to buckle up using the right car seat, booster seat, or seat belt every time they travel.

Parents and caregivers need to make certain they and their children are properly buckled on every trip – including short trips close to home. “Every 32 seconds in 2017, a child under 13 was involved in a vehicle crash,” said [Spokesperson]. “Using car seats that are age- and size-appropriate is the best way to keep children safe.” Correctly securing children matters, and having the right car seat or booster seat installed and used the right way is critical.

On average, each day in Pennsylvania there are about 351 reportable crashes on state highways. Using the correct car seat reduces the chance of fatal injury for infants by 71 percent and toddlers by 54 percent. Parents who wear their seat belt are important role models for a child learning good habits in and around vehicles. Research shows that children are more likely to be buckled when the driver is buckled. That is why it is important, not only for a parent’s safety but for their children, that adults always wear their seat belt before putting the car into drive. Make certain that everyone in the car is protected, that every child is in the right car seat that is installed and used correctly.

In Pennsylvania, the driver is responsible for securing children in the appropriate child restraint system. Children from birth up to age 4 must be secured in an approved child safety seat anywhere in the vehicle. A child younger than two years of age shall be secured in a rear-facing car seat, to be used until the child outgrows the maximum weight and height limits designated by the car seat manufacturer. Children age 4 up to age 8 must be in a booster seat and secured with a lap and shoulder belt anywhere in the vehicle.

Children age 8 up to age 18 must be secured in a seat belt system anywhere in the vehicle. Under Pennsylvania’s seat belt law, all drivers are responsible for the front seat passengers to wear a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt. All drivers under 18 years of age may not operate a motor vehicle in which the number of passengers exceeds the number of available seat belts in the vehicle.

For more information on how to keep passengers safe, visit www.pakidstravelsafe.org or call 1-800-CAR-BELT.

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If you are unable to afford a car seat, call 1-800-CAR-BELT or visit www.pakidstravelsafe.org to find the nearest car seat loan program.

Child Safety Seat Inspection Stations and Community Car Seat Checkup Events are provided on the website.

Car Seats, Booster Seats, & Seat Belts Save Lives

- ◆ Nationally, in 2017, among children under 5, car seats saved an estimated 312 lives. A total of 371 children could have survived if they had been buckled up 100 percent of the time.
 - ◆ An additional 59 children could have survived if car seat use was at 100 percent.
- ◆ In Pennsylvania from 2014–2018, 82 percent of the children under age 4, who were involved in crashes and restrained in a car seat, sustained no injury. (2018 Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics)
- ◆ Pennsylvania seat belt usage rate was 88.5 percent in 2018. National statistics show that for every one percent increase in seat belt usage, eight to twelve lives can be saved on the highways.

Child Passenger Safety Resources

- ◆ There are approximately 1,825 nationally certified child passenger safety technicians in Pennsylvania who teach parents and caregivers how to properly use their child’s car seat.
- ◆ There are 230 car seat fitting stations across the state that provide an opportunity for families to have their car seats evaluated to make sure they accommodate the child’s size and fit securely in the vehicle.
- ◆ Visit www.pakidstravelsafe.org or call 1-800-CAR-BELT for a listing of child safety seat events and safety information for car seats.
- ◆ Visit www.nhtsa.gov/parents-and-caregivers, NHTSA’s parent resource website, for information on making sure you are using the correct seat for your child’s age and size.
- ◆ Visit www.penndot.gov/TravelInPA/Safety/TrafficSafetyAndDriverTopics/Pages/Child-Passenger-Safety.aspx or www.penndot.gov/TravelInPA/Safety/Pages/default.aspx, PennDOT’s highway safety website, for Pennsylvania information on seat belt use, safe driving tips and other highway safety information.

Car Seat Guidelines for Families

Every 32 seconds in 2018, one child under the age of 13 in a passenger vehicle was involved in a crash. Many times, injuries and deaths can be prevented by proper use of car seats, boosters, and seat belts.



Rear-Facing

All infants and toddlers should ride in a **rear-facing car seat** until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the car seat. Pennsylvania law requires children younger than 2 years of age to always ride in a rear-facing car seat.

Traveling rear-facing is safer than forward-facing.

Never place a rear-facing car seat in the front seat with an active passenger-side front air bag.



Forward-Facing

Children who have outgrown the rear-facing car seat, should be secured in a **forward-facing car seat** with a harness for as long as possible, up to the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the car seat.

Forward-Facing car seats reduce the risk of injury for children by 71% compared to children using the seat belt only.



**Belt-Positioning
Booster Seat**

All children whose weight or height is above the forward-facing car seat limit, should be secured in a **belt-positioning booster seat** with a lap and shoulder belt until the seat belt fits properly, typically when a child is approximately 4 feet 9 inches and between 8 and 12 years of age.

Booster seats lower the risk of injury for children age 4 to 8 years by 45% compared to children using the seat belt alone.



Seat Belt

When children outgrow the belt-positioning booster seat, secure them in a properly fitted **lap and shoulder belt**. A lap and shoulder belt fits properly when the lap belt lays low and snug across the hips/upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the center of the chest and shoulder.

The lap and shoulder seat belts reduce the risk of injury by 45%.



All children younger than 13 years of age should be secured in a back seat of the vehicle. In the event of a crash, even buckled up, a child is more likely to be injured or killed if they are sitting in the front seat. Whether they are in a car seat, booster seat, or using a seat belt, the only place where your children under 13 belong is in the back seat.

Remember:

Read and carefully follow the installation instructions included with a car seat, as well as the vehicle owner's manual. Failure to do this can lead to incorrect installation, exposing a child passenger to the risk of injury or death in a crash.





Selection - Direction Rear Facing until 2!

- ♦ Secure infants and toddlers in a rear-facing car seat until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the car seat.
- ♦ Pennsylvania law requires children younger than 2 years of age to always ride in a rear-facing car seat.
- ♦ Select a rear-facing car seat that allows the top of the child's head to be at least one-inch (1") below the top of the back of the car seat.
- ♦ Traveling rear-facing is safer than forward-facing.

Rear-Facing Car Seat Basics



- ♦ When selecting a rear-facing car seat, there are several options:
 - ♦ Evaluate the age, weight, height, physical development, and emotional needs of the child.
 - ♦ Select the car seat that:
 - ♦ Is safe for the child;
 - ♦ Fits the vehicle;
 - ♦ Can be used correctly every trip, every time.



Rear-Facing Only Seat

- ♦ Portable and convenient car seats that accommodate small infants.
 - ♦ The weight range is from 3 - 4 pounds and goes up to 30 - 35 pounds.
- ♦ Many can be used with a base that remains in the vehicle or can be used without the base.
 - ♦ Extra bases can be purchased for use in several cars.

Convertible Car Seat

- ♦ Larger and stays secured in the car and converts from rear-facing to forward-facing.
 - ♦ Rear-facing weight range is from 4 - 5 pounds and up to 40-50 pounds to accommodate rear-facing children longer.
- ♦ Typically a transition car seat between the rear-facing only car seat and a forward-facing car seat with a harness.
 - ♦ Recommended for children who are younger than 2 years of age who have outgrown their rear-facing only car seat.



Location

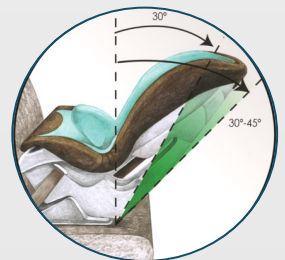
- ♦ All children younger than age 13 should ride in a back seat.
- ♦ Never place a rear-facing car seat in the front seat with an active passenger-side front air bag.
- ♦ Select a seating position that allows for the correct use of the car seat.
- ♦ Use of lower anchors or the seat belt may affect the seating position choice.

Rear-Facing Car Seat Basics



Installation

- ♦ Read and follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions for an acceptable rear-facing recline angle.
- ♦ When checking the recline angle, the vehicle must be on level ground.
 - ♦ Use the recline angle adjuster to determine the correct angle.
 - ♦ For car seats that do not have an adjustable base, use a tightly rolled towel or pool noodle placed at the seat base, if needed to correct the angle, if permitted by the car seat manufacturer.
- ♦ Secure the car seat rear-facing with the vehicle seat belt or lower connectors of the LATCH system.
 - ♦ Place the car seat on the vehicle seat and route the seat belt or lower anchor connectors through the correct belt path following the car seat manufacturer's instructions.
 - ♦ Buckle the seat belt or attach the lower connectors to the anchors and tighten.
 - ♦ Pull at the belt path to be certain there is no more than one-inch of side-to-side movement.
- ♦ Check the installation every time the car seat is used.



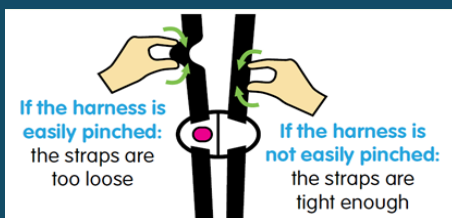
Harness Adjustment and Fit

- ♦ Place the child in the car seat so there is no gap between the car seat and the child's back.
- ♦ Thread the harness through the slots located at or below the child's shoulders following the car seat manufacturer's instructions.
- ♦ Secure the child with a snug harness.
- ♦ Place the harness retainer clip at armpit level.

How Tight Should the Harness Be?

The harness should pass the 'pinch test'; when pinching the harness webbing vertically at the shoulder with the thumb and forefinger, your fingers should slide off easily and you should not be able to pinch any webbing between them.

The harness should lie flat, and fit snugly (not uncomfortable) at the child's shoulders and hips.



Where Do The Harness Straps Go?



Rear-facing seats

Straps should originate
AT or BELOW
the child's shoulders



Call 1-800-CAR-BELT with questions or to find a car seat fitting station near you.

Selection - Direction

- ◆ When children outgrow the rear-facing car seat, secure them in a forward-facing car seat with a harness for as long as possible, up to the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the car seat.
- ◆ Read the car seat instructions and/or label to make sure the car seat is appropriate for the child's age, weight, and height.
- ◆ Be aware of height and weight limits as a child grows.
- ◆ Select a forward-facing car seat where the mid-point of the back of the head or the top of the ears are not above the top of the car seat shell.
- ◆ Forward-facing car seats reduce the risk of injury for children by 71% compared to children using the seat belt only.



Car Seat
Instructions

Vehicle Owner's
Manual



Choose the Right Car Seat

- ◆ Always read the car seat instructions and the vehicle owner's manual.
 - ◆ Register the car seat to be notified of recalls.
- ◆ Select a car seat that is correct for the child's weight and height.
 - ◆ Always check the minimum and maximum weight allowed for a car seat.
- ◆ Select a car seat with an adjustable harness height to offer options for children as they grow.
 - ◆ Some car seats have adjustable positions for crotch straps for a better fit as the child grows.
- ◆ Always follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions for guidelines on when the car seat must be replaced.



Forward-Facing Car Seat Basics



Convertible Car Seat

- ◆ Follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions when converting the car seat from rear-facing to forward-facing.
- ◆ Secure forward-facing in the car once the child has outgrown the rear-facing height or weight limit.
 - ◆ Forward-facing weight range is from 20 - 25 pounds and up to 40 - 85 pounds, although most car seats go up to 65 pounds.
- ◆ Car seat instructions may recommend the forward-facing car seat be secured in the upright position.



Combination Car Seat

- ◆ Converts from a forward-facing-only car seat with a harness to a belt-positioning booster.
 - ◆ Harness weight range is 22 - 30 pounds up to 40 - 65 pounds.
- ◆ The back of a combination car seat is reinforced. Any harness slot can be used as long as it is at or above the child's shoulders.
- ◆ Once a child reaches the maximum weight or height limit for the harness system, remove the harness and use as a belt-positioning booster seat.



Location

- ♦ All children younger than age 13 should ride in a back seat.
- ♦ Determine whether the seat belt or lower connectors will be used to secure the car seat.
- ♦ Choose a seating position with a tether anchor. Use of a tether anchor limits the forward movement in a crash.
 - ♦ Weight limits on lower anchors and tether anchors can affect seating position choice.
- ♦ Select a seating position that allows for the correct use of the car seat.

Where Do The Harness Straps Go?



Forward-facing seats

Straps should originate
AT or ABOVE
the child's shoulders



Forward-Facing Car Seat Basics



Harness Adjustment and Fit

- ♦ The child is seated with no gap between their back and the back and bottom of the car seat.
- ♦ Harness adjustment for forward-facing:
 - ♦ Thread harness through reinforced slot **at or above** the child's shoulder.
 - ♦ Put the harness over the child's shoulders and buckle.
 - ♦ The harness holds the child back against the car seat in a crash
 - ♦ The crotch strap keeps the child from moving forward.
 - ♦ Tighten the harness straps snugly.
 - ♦ A snug harness does not permit excess webbing to be pinched at the shoulder or hips once the harness is buckled.
- ♦ Place the harness retainer clip at armpit level.

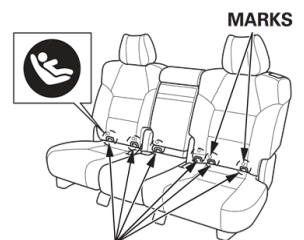
Installation

- Read and follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions to determine the appropriate upright or semi-upright angle when installing the car seat in the forward-facing position.
- Thread and tighten the seat belt or lower connectors through the correct forward-facing belt path.
- Secure the tether with the seat belt or lower anchors, whenever possible.
- Confirm the car seat does NOT move side-to-side or front-to-back more than 1-inch when tested at the belt path.

The lower anchor connectors are located on the lower part of the car seat.

- ♦ The **lower anchor connectors** on the car seat attach onto the lower anchors in the vehicle.

Lower anchors are the metal bars located in the vehicle seat bight.

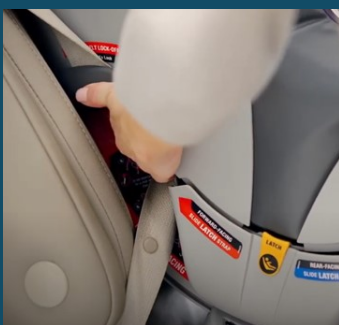
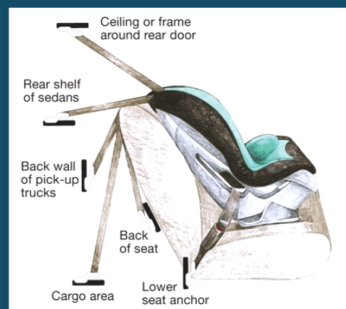


LOWER ANCHORS

The **tether** is located on the upper part of the back of the car seat.

- ♦ The tether hook attaches to the tether anchor in the vehicle.

Tether anchor location will vary based on what type of vehicle you drive.



General Method to Obtain a Tight Installation

- ♦ Place the car seat on the vehicle seat in the correct direction.
- ♦ Thread and tighten the seat belt or lower anchor connectors through the correct belt path.
- ♦ Buckle and lock the seat belt or attach the connectors to the lower anchors in the vehicle. Tighten to ensure the car seat does not move more than one-inch when checked at the belt path.
- ♦ Attach and tighten the tether with the seat belt or lower anchor connectors on a forward-facing car seat.

Belt-Positioning Booster Seat Basics



BOOSTER SEAT



High-Back
Belt-Positioning
Booster Seat



Backless
Belt-Positioning
Booster Seat

Selection

- ◆ When children outgrow the forward-facing car seat, secure them in a belt-positioning booster seat with a lap and shoulder belt until the seat belt fits correctly, typically when a child is approximately 4 feet 9 inches tall and between 8 and 12 years of age.
- ◆ Select a booster seat that positions the vehicle's lap belt low and snug across the hips/upper thighs and the shoulder belt across the center of the child's shoulder and chest.
- ◆ Booster seats lower the risk of injury for children age 4 to 8 by 45% compared to children using the seat belt alone.

Direction - Location

- ◆ Place the belt-positioning booster seat forward-facing and flat on a seating position with a lap and shoulder belt in the vehicle seat.
- ◆ Confirm the child's ears are not above the back of the vehicle seat or the top of the booster seat's head restraint.
- ◆ Secure all children younger than 13 years in the back seat of vehicles for best protection.
 - ◆ If a booster seat is used in the front seat, move the front seat back as far as possible.

Pennsylvania Law

All drivers transporting children 4 years of age or older but under 8 years of age are responsible to securely restrain those children in a seat belt system and an appropriately fitting child booster seat. (Primary Law)

Seat Belt Adjustment and Fit



- ◆ Use a lap and shoulder belt with belt-positioning booster seats.
- ◆ Some high-back booster seats have adjustable seat backs.
 - ◆ Adjust the booster seat back or shoulder belt positioner level with or just above the child's shoulders, following the car seat instructions.
- ◆ Lap belt positioned low, across the child's hips, touching the upper thighs.
- ◆ Shoulder belt placed across the center of the child's chest and shoulder.
 - ◆ The shoulder belt is in contact with the child's shoulder.
- ◆ Seat belt is routed correctly through the booster seat belt path.



Installation

- ◆ Check the car seat instructions for information on securing the booster seat.
- ◆ Most booster seats rest on the vehicle seat and are not locked in place
- ◆ Some booster seats have lower anchors to position and keep the booster seat in place. Some booster seats may also permit use of a tether.
- ◆ The lower anchor connectors secure the booster seat and the seat belt secures the child. Lower anchor weight limits do not apply to booster seats.
- ◆ Thread the vehicle's lap and shoulder belts through the correct belt path and buckle.

Selection

- ◆ When children outgrow the belt-positioning booster seat, secure them in a properly fitted lap and shoulder belt.
- ◆ A lap and shoulder belt fits correctly when the lap belt lays low and snug across the hips, touching the upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the center of the chest and shoulder.
- ◆ Secure all children younger than 13 years in the back seat of vehicles for best protection.
 - ◆ If a child is secured in the front seat, move the vehicle seat back as far as possible.
- ◆ The lap and shoulder seat belts reduce risk of injury by 45%.

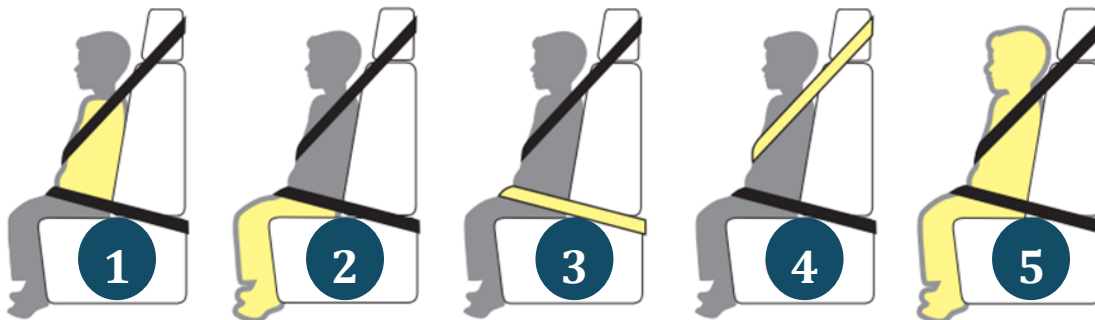


Seat Belt Safety



Vehicle Seat Belts Can Be Used to Safely Secure a Child in the Back Seat of a Vehicle When the Child Can Be Appropriately Positioned in the Seat Belt.

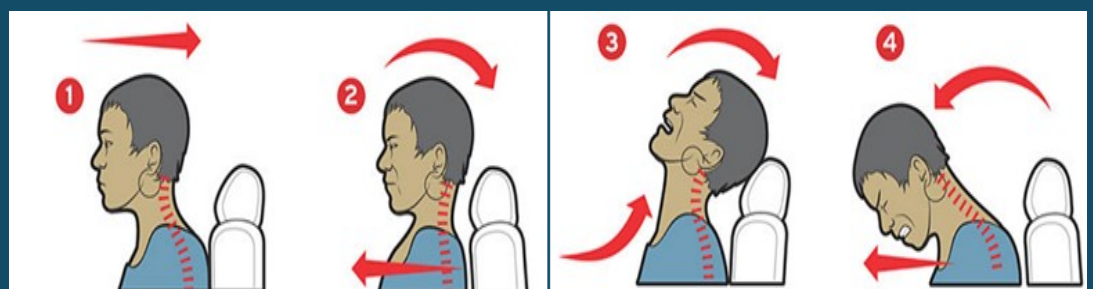
Consider the Following Questions to Determine When the Child is Ready for a Seat Belt



1	Can the child keep their back against the vehicle seat without slouching?
2	Can the child keep their knees naturally bent over the edge of the vehicle seat with their feet flat on the floor?
3	Does the lap belt lie snugly low, across the hips, touching the upper thighs, not the stomach?
4	Does the shoulder belt lie snugly across the center of the shoulder and chest, and not across the neck or face?
5	Can the child stay comfortably seated with the lap and shoulder belt correctly positioned for the entire trip?

A head restraint that is too low or far back will not protect your head and neck in a crash.

www.consumerreports.org



The four images illustrate a typical impact.

Car Seats Cleaning Tips

Allow Time for Cleaning the Car Seat

- ◆ Proper cleaning takes time. Allow time for the car seat padding, buckle and all the cleaned parts to fully dry. Air drying may take several hours or even a day. Make other arrangements for children who need to be transported during this time.

Always Read and Follow the Car Seat Manufacturer's Instructions

- ◆ Each car seat manufacturer has specific instructions on how to clean their car seat. Follow the cleaning instructions provided by the manufacturer.



Maintain Car Seat Between Cleanings

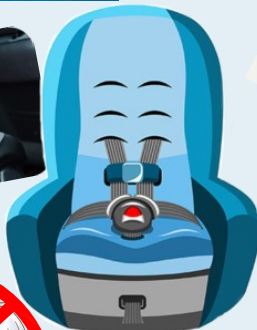
- ◆ Routinely vacuum crumbs or food and wipe down the car seat. Spot cleaning will make it easier to maintain the car seat and it may be less likely to take the car seat apart for cleaning.

Wash as Directed

Use mild soap and water temperature as directed by the manufacturer's instructions when washing the car seat pad or parts.

Do NOT use bleach or strong cleaners.

- ◆ **Car Seat Pad:** Confirm whether the pad is machine washable or must be cleaned by hand washing. Spot-cleaning may be recommended. Plan on air drying the pad, unless the instructions say using the dryer is permitted.
- ◆ **Car Seat Webbing - Harness / LATCH Straps:** Many harnesses cannot be immersed in water.
 - ◆ Manufacturers may recommend wiping the harness with mild soap and water to clean and allowing the harness to air dry. Clean with a damp soft cloth or sponge to wipe the harness or webbing with mild soap and water. Allow to air dry.
- ◆ **Car Seat Shell:** Clean with mild soap and water. Rinse off the soap with clean water and dry with a soft cloth.
 - ◆ Take care not to damage any labels when cleaning the car seat.
- ◆ **Never** use an iron or heat on the car seat pads or webbing. The heat can damage the fibers.



Reassemble the Car Seat Correctly

- ◆ Carefully follow the car seat instructions to assemble the car seat correctly.
- ◆ Take pictures of the car seat parts and harness assembly before taking the car seat apart. The pictures will serve as a guide as you reassemble the car seat.
- ◆ Make sure the harness is not twisted.
- ◆ Pull on the harness system to make sure it is securely installed.
- ◆ Follow the car seat instructions to correctly insert the buckle through the shell and pad of the car seat.

Evaluate the Crotch Buckle and Lower Anchor Push-On Connectors

Clean as needed to ensure proper latching. Make sure the buckle is functioning properly and is free of debris. Many car seat manufacturers recommend using water when cleaning buckles or push-on LATCH connectors. To clean:

- ◆ Remove the buckle from the car seat.
- ◆ Thoroughly rinse the buckle with warm water.
 - ◆ **Do Not** submerge the buckle webbing into the water.
 - ◆ **Do Not** soak the buckle or use soap, household detergents, solvents, or lubricants.
- ◆ Remove the buckle from the water and shake out any excess water. Allow the buckle to air dry.
- ◆ Test the buckle by fastening and unfastening the buckle tongues on both sides of the buckle until you hear a click. If you do not hear a click for each buckle tongue you may need to repeat the cleaning process.
- ◆ Never use oil lubricants or chemicals in the buckle as it may change the way the buckle functions.

PENNSYLVANIA CAR SEAT LAWS

(Act 53, 1983 / Act 22, 1993 / Act 229, 2002 / Act 81, 2011 / Act 43, 2016)



All children from birth up to age 4 must be secured in an approved child passenger restraint system anywhere in the vehicle.

Children younger than age two must be secured in a rear-facing car seat, until the child outgrows the maximum weight and height limits designated by the car seat manufacturer.

All children age 4 up to age 8 must be secured in a seat belt system and appropriate child booster seat anywhere in the vehicle.

All children age 8 up to age 18 must be secured in a seat belt system anywhere in the vehicle.

Primary Law: All drivers transporting children are required to properly restrain children:

- ◆ Birth to age 4 in an approved child passenger restraint system;
- ◆ Age 4 up to age 8 in an appropriate belt-positioning booster seat.

Violators may be stopped as a primary offense for non-compliance of the Child Passenger Protection Law for children age birth to age 8. Violators will be fined \$75.00, plus Court Costs (adjusted annually); \$45.00 Surcharge; \$10.00 EMS Fund and \$10.00 Administrative Costs.

The fine shall be dismissed if the person prior to or at his hearing displays evidence of acquisition of a child passenger restraint system/booster. Evidence shall include a receipt mailed to the appropriate court officer, which evidences purchase, rental, transferal from another child seat owner (by notarized letter) or bailment from a bona fide child seat loaner program.

An approved child passenger safety restraint system is labeled indicating that the child restraint conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

Primary Law: All drivers transporting children 8 years of age but under 18 years of age are responsible to securely restrain those children in a properly adjusted seat belt system.

Violators may be stopped as a primary offense for non-compliance and shall be fined \$10.00, plus \$45.00 Surcharge; \$10.00 EMS Fund and \$10.00 Administrative Costs.

71%



Car seats reduce the risk of infants (under age 1) being killed in car crashes by 71%

54%



Car seats reduce the risk of toddlers (1 to 4 years old) being killed in car crashes by 54%

325

Car seats are credited with saving 325 children under the age of 5 during 2017.



In Pennsylvania from 2014 to 2018, 82% of the children under age 4 who were involved in crashes and restrained in a car seat sustained no injury.



CPS Week Event Registration

September 20-26, 2020

Pennsylvania will be joining the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and other states across the country in celebrating **Child Passenger Safety Week** and **NHTSA's Annual "Seat Check Saturday"** on Saturday, September 26. The goal of the program is to educate parents on the correct selection and use of their child restraints. Join Pennsylvania in observing Child Passenger Safety Week and help us to get the word out about car seat checks and educational efforts being conducted.

Please provide your event information:

- ◆ **Online at www.pakidstravelsafe.org on the "2020 CPS Week" page,**
- ◆ **By FAX at 484-446-3036, or**
- ◆ **By Email to aosterhuber@paaap.org.**

All registered events will be sent to PennDOT and NHTSA and posted on the PA TIPP and NHTSA websites. The events will also be shared through local media releases to help advertise them in local communities. The compiled statewide list will be available upon request to community partners and child passenger safety advocates.

Do not forget to share the success of your event by completing the data collection form provided below. The data collection form can also be completed at www.pakidstravelsafe.org on the "2020 CPS Week" page or submitted by FAX or email. Please complete and send the Event Data Collection form by October 8th. The data from each event will be compiled and submitted to PennDOT and NHTSA.

Thank you in advance for your continued efforts to protect the children in your community and cooperation in providing information about your car seat check events held during Child Passenger Safety Week.

CPS Week & Seat Check Saturday - Car Seat Check Event Registration

DATE of EVENT: _____ START TIME: _____ END TIME: _____ COUNTY: _____

EVENT LOCATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: _____

CONTACT NAME: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

☐ Appointment Required

☐ Walk-Ins

☐ Virtual check by
Appointment

☐ Appointment &
Walk-Ins

To make an appointment, contact:

NAME: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

CPS WEEK EVENT(S)— Event Data Collection Form:

Date	Check Event Location	Safe Kids Event (Y or N)	Techs Assisting	Seats Checked	Seats Distributed	# of Car Seats Registered on Site

Data collected will be included in the Pennsylvania report submitted by PennDOT to NHTSA
FAX to 484-446-3036 or email to aosterhuber@paaap.org