

**HB 3404 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

**House Committee On Early Childhood and Family Supports**

---

**Prepared By:** Zena Rockowitz, LPRO Analyst

**Meeting Dates:** 3/30

---

**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

Requires children under age two to be properly secured with a child safety system in a rear-facing position. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

*FISCAL: Minimal fiscal impact, but no statement issued*

*REVENUE: No revenue impact*

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

**EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

-1 amendment: Exempts children who are one year or older immediately before effective date of act.

*FISCAL: Minimal fiscal impact, but no statement issued*

*REVENUE: No revenue impact*

**BACKGROUND:**

Current law requires children under age one, or children weighing 20 pounds or less to be in a rear-facing position in a car seat. A 2007 study in the Injury Prevention Journal analyzed vehicle the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration crash data of 870 children and found that rear-facing car seats were more effective than forward-facing seats in protecting children aged 0-23 months for all crash types. In 2011, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) issued a recommendation that all infants and toddlers should ride in a rear-facing car seat until age two or until they reach the height or weight limit of the car seat's manufacturer. Current available car seats accommodate these recommendations. AAP reports that infants younger than age two have relatively large heads and structural features of their neck and spine that place them at particularly high risk of injuries in crashes. Rear-facing car seats support the neck and spine if a crash occurs.