

## MISSISSIPPI SAFETY SEAT BELT LAW

Front seat operators, passengers and children age four (4) years but under seven (7) years, regardless of the seat the child occupies, are required to wear properly fastened safety belt systems that are manufactured in the vehicle.  
MCA § 63-2-1(1)

A violation shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a twenty-five dollar (\$25) fine {maximum for operator and all passengers in violation} upon conviction of the operator. This includes violations involving children under age seven (7), who are not required to be protected by the use of a child passenger restraint device or system or a belt positioning booster seat system under the provisions of MCA § 63-7-301 through § 63-7-311, regardless of the seat that the child occupies.

MCA § 63-2-7(1)

A seat belt violation conviction shall not be entered on the person's driving record and state assessments shall not be imposed or collected.  
MCA § 63-2-7(2)

Children under the age of four (4) years must be protected by properly using a child passenger restraint device or system meeting applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards.  
MCA § 63-7-301(1)(a)

Any person transporting a child in a motor vehicle shall provide protection by properly using a belt positioning booster seat system meeting applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards when the child is at least four (4) years of age, but less than seven (7) years of age, and measures less than four (4) feet nine (9) inches in height or weighs less than sixty-five (65) pounds.  
MCA § 63-7-301(1)(b)

When more than two (2) children who are required to use booster seats are being transported in a vehicle, and the vehicle only has two (2) lap and shoulder belts in the rear seat, then only the two (2) children sitting in the seats with the lap and shoulder belts are required to use a belt positioning booster seat system and safety belt. In this limited event, may any other children be only secured with a safety seat lap belt.  
MCA § 63-7-301(1)(c)

The term "passenger motor vehicle" as used in the Child Passenger Restraint Devices statutes (MCA § 63-7-301 thru § 63-7-311) has the same meaning as defined in MCA § 63-2-1(2) (vehicles designed to carry fifteen (15) or fewer passengers, including the driver, but does not include motorcycles, mopeds, all-terrain vehicles or trailers).  
MCA § 63-7-301(2)

The Child Passenger Restraint Devices statutes do not apply to the vehicles described in MCA § 63-2-1(3) [(a) Vehicles which may be registered for "farm" use, including "implements of husbandry" as defined in MCA § 63-21-5(d), and "farm tractors" as defined in MCA § 63-3-105(a); (b) An operator or passenger possessing a written verification from a licensed physician that he is unable to wear a safety belt system for medical reasons; © A passenger car operated by a rural letter carrier of the United States Postal Service or by a utility meter reader while on duty; or (d) Buses.].  
MCA § 63-7-301(2)

Any failure to provide and use a child passenger restraint device or system or a belt positioning booster seat system shall not be considered contributory or comparative negligence.  
MCA § 63-7-301(3)

The provisions of the Child Passenger Restraint Devices statute, MCA § 63-7-301, may be enforced by any duly sworn law enforcement officer of this state, or of any county or political subdivision.  
MCA § 63-7-305

Any person convicted of violating the provisions of MCA § 63-7-301, for the passenger restraint protection of children, shall be fined not more than Twenty-five Dollars (\$ 25.00) for each offense.  
MCA § 63-7-309

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