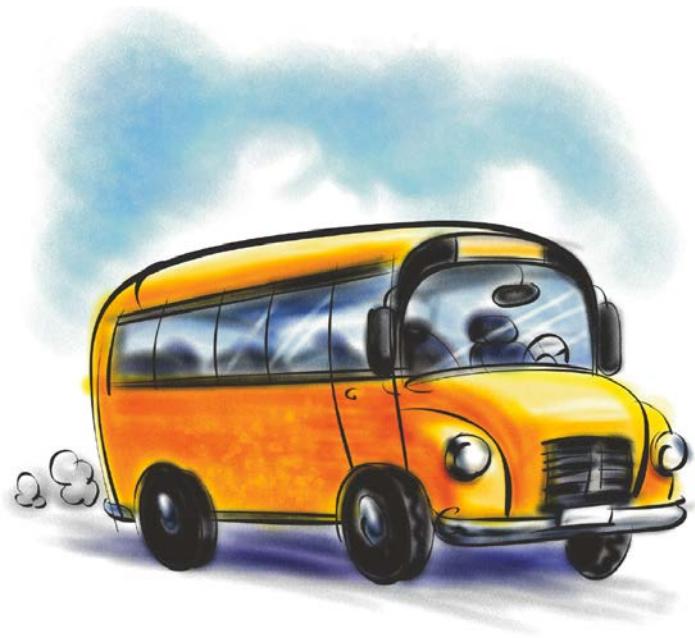




Shasta Head Start
CHILD DEVELOPMENT, INC.

Busing and Pedestrian Safety



Teaching Bus and Pedestrian Safety

Instruction by the Teacher:

1. Pedestrian Safety training with the parents and children may be presented at Parent Orientation, or the first home visit. All parents must receive Pedestrian Safety within the first 30 days of enrollment. (Performance Standard 1303.74)
2. Beginning in the fall teachers' focus on Busing and Pedestrian Safety using the Transportation Safety Education curriculum. Parent letters for each lesson go home with children for "at home" practice. Lessons include:
 - Safe Riding Practices
 - **Safety Procedures for Boarding and Leaving the Vehicle**
 - Safety Procedures in Crossing the Street to and from the Vehicle at Stops
 - Recognition of the Danger Zones around the Vehicle
 - Emergency Evacuation Procedures
3. The pedestrian and safe riding lessons are repeated throughout the year, and are practiced on field trips as well.
4. All parents will receive busing and pedestrian safety information within the first 30 days of class, and are encouraged to reinforce concepts with their child.
5. Teachers participate and support the bus driver in the bus evacuation drill, providing individual assistance and direction as needed.

Instruction by the Bus Driver:

1. Conduct three bus evacuation drills, providing training on how to evacuate. The first drill will take place within the first 30 days and 2 additional drills will occur throughout the year.
2. Train children and parents to recognize the danger zones around the vehicle.
3. Teach children safe riding practices, and safety procedures for boarding and exiting the vehicle.
4. Teach parents and children to safely cross the street to and from the vehicle at stops.
5. Reinforce classroom training and assure that parents receive their "Family Letters" with parent/child activities.
6. Provide training in above procedures prior to a field trip.

☒ Please sign and detach this acknowledgement showing receipt of the Pedestrian Safety Handbook.

I, the parent of _____, acknowledge that I have received the Busing and Pedestrian Safety Handbook, and that it is my responsibility to be familiar with the policies and procedures therein.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

_____ completed the Safe Bus Rider procedure on _____.
Child's Name Date

_____ Bus Driver's Signature

Bus Rules and Regulations

1. Be ready and waiting for the bus. Plan for 10 minutes before and after your scheduled time.
2. The bus driver will wait 60 seconds past the scheduled bus stop time. If no child is there, they will go to the next stop.
3. Stand 12 feet away from where the bus picks your child up, until the door is open.
4. Children will be signed-on/off the bus by a parent, or designated child care provider. ("Designated" means on the emergency card or a pre-signed note from the parent or guardian giving permission for a person 16 years of age or older to receive his /her child).
5. Be sure your child does not have any food or drink with them. They will be eating at school.
6. If your child is bringing something to share (on a day decided by the teacher) the item must be safe, inexpensive, and labeled with your child's name. No weapons allowed at school.
7. A parent or caregiver may ride the bus to school, if there is enough room. No siblings are allowed to ride the bus. (Our insurance does not allow it).
8. When departing from the bus, step away to a safe place. *NEVER* step or walk behind the bus or near the tires.
9. A child will be encouraged to:
 - Get on the bus by themselves. If they need help, a responsible person should assist them.
 - Find a seat and stay in that seat for the entire time.
 - Adjust their seat belt to fit, and to buckle and unbuckle it. Parents should help their child in these activities until they are able to do it by themselves.
10. Talking and singing in normal tones is allowed, and children will be reminded as necessary to use quiet voices. * At railroad crossings the bus driver will have all children remain silent to check for clearance.
11. Children will stay seated until the bus has come to a complete stop.
12. The bus will return each child to his/her bus stop at the scheduled time, unless you have called the center and made other arrangements.
13. If there is no responsible person to receive the child, the child will remain on the bus until the end of the bus route. The Bus Driver will take the child back to the school. The teacher will call the emergency phone numbers. If no one is available to pick the child up, the staff will contact their Area Manager. In extreme cases, Child, Family Services may be called.

14. If a child misses 3 days in a row, the Bus Driver will not go to that bus stop again, until the parent talks with the Bus Driver, Teacher, or Family Worker.

Procedures for Loading Children On And Off the Bus

*The following procedures are to be completed for AM and PM routes

Pick Up From Home:

- Parent/Guardian signs child on the bus as they board.
- Bus Driver, and/or Bus Monitor, assures that child is seated and buckled in for a safe ride to school.
- At the last stop the Bus Monitor counts children, and does an additional check to assure each child is seated.

Drop Off At School:

- When bus arrives, Bus Driver gives sign-on list to Teacher or designated person, and the Teacher calls each child's name from the list, as she assists them off the bus.
- The Teacher then signs or initials each name, and puts a line through the box if the child didn't ride the bus to school.
- The Bus Monitor then sweeps the bus, assuring that every child is off the bus.
- The Bus Driver then also sweeps the bus, assuring that every child is off.
- The Bus Driver then initials and documents time on the Daily Bus Inspection Form listed under bus walk through.
- The Bus Monitor then also initials and documents time on the Daily Bus Inspection Form listed under bus walk through.
- After escorting the children to class, the teacher again accounts for each child by taking roll and counting the children present.
- The Bus Driver signs-in the children on the classroom Child Sign In/Out Log.

(Continued)

Pick Up From School:

- The Teacher checks the attendance, counts children, and escorts the children onto the bus. The Teacher and Bus Monitor help children find their seats and buckle up.
- Once all children are safely seated the Teacher then calls their name as she/he signs them on. DO NOT leave any spaces blank on the sign on sheet. If a child is not riding the bus the Teacher must write in a reason.
- The Teacher also must verbally tell the Bus Driver about children that came late that day, went home early, are riding for the first time, or any other changes noted on the sign on/off sheet for Bus Driver's reference during route.
- The Bus Monitor checks the sign-on list and accounts for each child.
- The children are signed-out on the classroom Child Sign In/Out Log by the assigned staff.

Drop Off At Home:

- The Parent/Guardian signs their child off the bus to go home.
- The Bus Monitor, assists children as needed to unbuckle and exit the bus.
- After each stop the Bus Monitor rechecks to assure that all children are safely seated and buckled in.
- At the last stop of the route the Bus Driver walks through the bus checking each row under seats and all around.
- The Bus Driver then signs and documents time on the Daily Bus Inspection Form listed under bus walk through.
- The Bus Monitor then walks through the bus checking each row under seats and all around.
- The Bus Monitor then signs and documents time on the Daily Bus Inspection Form listed under bus walk through.
- The Bus Driver radios or calls the center, or to dispatch after the last drop off to let them know the bus is clear.

- The person at the center taking the call asks the Bus Driver if they did a final sweep and if all the children are off the bus.

- The Bus Driver then returns the bus to the center.

CALIFORNIA CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY LAW

Protect your child — it is the law.



Use of child passenger restraint system for child under age 2

Except as provided in Section 27363, a parent, legal guardian, or driver who transports a child under two years of age on a highway in a motor vehicle, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 27315, shall properly secure the child in a rear-facing child passenger restraint system that meets applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards. The child shall be secured in a manner that complies with the height and weight limits specified by the manufacturer of the child passenger restraint system.

Exemptions:

- A child weighing more than 40 pounds may be transported in the backseat of a vehicle while wearing only a lap belt if the backseat is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder safety belt.
- In the event of a life-threatening emergency, a child may be transported without a restraint system if none is available, but must be secured by a seatbelt.
- A court may exempt child from the restraint system requirement in certain limited circumstances related to physical unfitness, medical condition, or size if an appropriate special needs child passenger restraint system is not available.

Use of child passenger restraint system for child under age 8

Except as provided in Section 27363 of the Vehicle Code, a parent, legal guardian, or driver shall not transport on a highway in a motor vehicle a child who is under eight (8) years of age, without properly securing that child in a back seat in an appropriate child passenger restraint system meeting federal motor vehicle safety standards.

Exemptions:

- A child under eight (8) years of age may ride properly secured in an appropriate child passenger restraint system in the front seat under any of the following circumstances:
 - There is no rear seat.
 - The rear seats are side-facing seats.
 - The rear seats are rear-facing seats.
 - The child passenger restraint system 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 child passenger restraint system in a front seat that is equipped with an active frontal passenger airbag.

- A child under eight (8) years of age who is four feet nine inches (4'9") in height or taller may be *properly restrained by a safety belt* instead of a child passenger restraint system. *Properly restrained by safety belt means that the lower (lap) portion of the belt crosses the hips or upper thighs and the upper (shoulder) portion of the belt crosses the chest in front of the occupant.*
- A child weighing more than 40 pounds may be transported in the backseat of a vehicle while wearing only a lap safety belt when the backseat of the vehicle is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder safety belt.
- In case of a life-threatening emergency or when a child is being transported in an authorized emergency vehicle, if there is no child passenger restraint system available, a child may be transported without the use of that system, but the child must be secured by a seatbelt.
- A court may exempt a child from the Child Safety Belt and Passenger Restraint Requirements if certain determinations are made.

Use of child passenger restraint system for child between 8 and 16

A parent, legal guardian, or driver shall not transport on a highway in a motor vehicle a child who is eight (8) years of age or older, but less than 16 years of age, without properly securing that child in an appropriate child passenger restraint system or safety belt meeting federal motor vehicle safety standards.

Call your local health department for more information at:

For more information on safety seats: www.chp.ca.gov



Basic Car Seat Safety

Don't put your child at risk—buckle up the right way on every ride!



All children must use a car seat, booster seat or seat belt.

- My child always rides in a back seat and never in front of an airbag.
- Everyone in my car buckles up on every ride using the right car seat, booster seat or seat belt for each person's age and size.
- My child's car seat has all of its parts, labels and instructions and has never been in a crash.
- I follow the instructions for my car and my car seat so that my child is buckled in right.
- I never leave my child alone in a car.
- If I have any car seat questions, I know I can contact Safe Kids USA.

www.safekids.org

Safe Kids USA
202-662-0600
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004

Proud Sponsor



Proud Program Supporter



Babies under 2 use rear-facing car seats

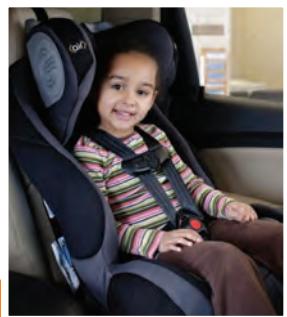
- She always rides in a back seat and never in front of an air bag.
- She always rides in a car seat made for her size and age.
- She sits facing the back of the car in her car seat.
- The straps are snug on her, and I can't pinch the buckled strap.
- Her car seat is buckled tightly in the car and doesn't move more than one inch when I pull it.
- She uses a bigger seat rear-facing until she outgrows the harness. Many harnesses go to 35, 40 or 45 pounds.



Toddlers and big kids use forward-facing car seats

If my child is over age 2 AND has outgrown the weight and height limits for the rear-facing seat:

- He always rides in a back seat and never in front of an air bag
- He always rides in a car seat made for his size and age.
- The straps are snug on him, and I can't pinch the buckled strap.
- His car seat is buckled tightly in the car and doesn't move more than one inch when I pull it. I use the top tethers designed for the seat.
- He uses this car seat until he outgrows the harness. Many harnesses go to 50, 60 or even 80 pounds.



Older, bigger kids use booster seats

If my child is under 4 feet, 9 inches tall AND has outgrown the weight and height limit of the forward-facing car seat:

- She always rides in a back seat and never in front of an air bag.
- She always rides on a booster seat using a seat belt with lap and shoulder straps.
- The lap belt sits low on her hips, not her stomach.
- The shoulder belt is on her shoulder – not on her neck, under her arm or behind her back.
- The seat belt is snug, flat and comfortable on her.
- She may be between 8-12 years of age before the seat belt fits.



Kids ready for seat belts

If my child is over 4 feet, 9 inches tall and has outgrown the booster seat:

- She always rides in a back seat and never in front of an air bag.
- She always uses a seat belt with lap and shoulder straps.
- The lap belt sits low on her hips, not her stomach.
- The shoulder belt is on her shoulder – not on her neck, under her arm or behind her back.
- Her back is firmly against the seat back, her knees bend at the front edge of the seat, and she can sit this way for the whole ride.
- The seat belt is snug, flat and comfortable on her. If the seat belt does not fit right, she must use a booster seat.



Pedestrian Safety



There are things you can do to keep your child safe. Please use this flyer to help you remember what to do.

- Show kids how to be a safe pedestrian by your own actions.
- Teach kids pedestrian safety rules too.
- Make sure kids can be seen when they are walking.

For more information, contact
Safe Kids USA
202-662-0600
www.safekids.org

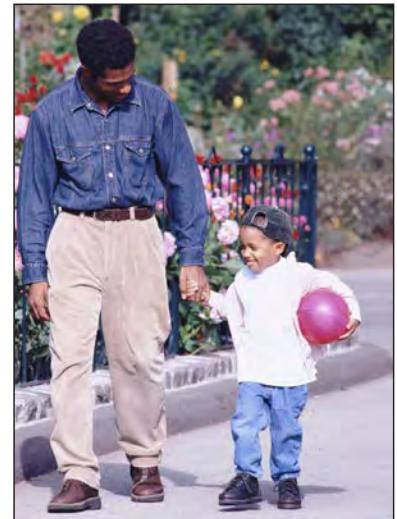
Safe Kids USA
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004

Proud Program Sponsor



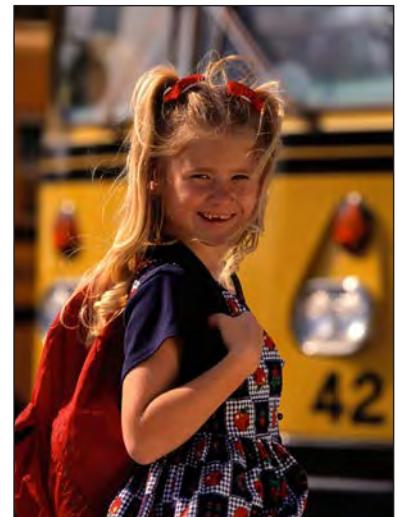
Set a Good Example

- Cross streets at a corner. Use signals and crosswalks when they are there.
- Make eye contact with drivers before crossing in front of them.
- Look left, right and left again before crossing. Keep looking as you cross.
- Walk across streets. Don't run.
- Walk on sidewalks or paths. If there are no sidewalks, face traffic and stay left.
- Watch for cars that are turning or backing up.



Rules for Kids

- Teach kids all of the safe walking rules to follow.
- Never allow kids under age 10 to cross streets alone.
- Tell kids never to run into the street for any reason. They shouldn't chase a ball, a pet or anything else.
- Make sure kids use direct routes with the fewest street crossings.
- Teach kids to cross 10 feet in front of the school bus, never behind.
- Make sure kids play in safe places like yards, parks and playgrounds. Kids should never play in the street.
- Hold kids' hands in parking lots and while crossing the street.



Being Seen

- Keep kids from walking alone when it's hard to be seen. That includes dawn, dusk, the early evening and rainy and foggy weather.
- Make sure kids wear retroreflective materials. They bounce back light so the wearer can be seen. Retroreflective materials are found on clothes, shoes, stickers and arm and leg bands.





Kaitlyn's Law



www.ocfa.org

www.ocsd.org

Did you know that it is illegal to leave a child under the age of six alone in a vehicle? State law mandates that any child left in a vehicle must have supervision from a person who is 12 years of age or older. Unfortunately, millions of children are left unsupervised in or around vehicles each year, and the results are often tragic.

What is Kaitlyn's Law?

In the fall of 2001 the Governor of California signed into law Senate Bill 255, also known as *Kaitlyn's Law*. Named for Kaitlyn Russell, a six-month old who died after being left by a babysitter in a parked car for more than two hours, the law makes it illegal for a child to be left unattended in a motor vehicle. **California Vehicle Code 15620** states a parent, legal guardian or other person responsible for a child who is 6 years of age or younger may not leave that child inside a motor vehicle without being subject to the supervision of a person who is 12 years of age or older, under either of the following circumstances:

- Where there are conditions that present a significant risk to the child's health or safety.
- When the vehicle's engine is running or the vehicle's keys are in the ignition, or both.

Dangers to Children Left Unattended in Cars Include:

- Heat Stroke
- Hypothermia
- Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
- Body Parts Crushed by Power Windows and Sunroofs
- Trunk Entrapment
- Abduction or Carjacking
- Runaway Vehicles
- Car Crashes
- Burns or Fires From Cigarette Lighter

2007 Nationwide Statistics

There have been 351 incidents, involving 451 children, resulting in 88 fatalities

Fatalities by Type:

Back-overs - 48

Car Fires - 0

Hyperthermia - 14

Other - Strangulation - 1

Power Equipment - 0

Seat Belt Entanglement - 0

Struck by Vehicle - 18

Vehicle in Motion - 7

Safety Tips to Help Keep Children Safe:

- Never leave a child in a vehicle with the motor running or the key in the ignition.
- Check to make sure all children leave the vehicle when you reach your destination.
- Keep a stuffed animal in your child's carseat when it's empty. When your child is in the car, place the stuffed animal on the front seat next to you as a visual reminder.
- When running errands with children, remain together in the car by utilizing businesses with drive-through services.
- Use your debit or credit card at the gas pump instead of paying inside.
- Ask grocery store clerks to load your bags into your vehicle and return the cart instead of leaving a child alone, even for an instant.
- Always lock your car, even in the garage or driveway. If a child is missing, immediately check the car including the trunk.
- Never leave keys within the reach of children.
- Teach children never to play in, on or around cars.
- Make it a habit to "look before you leave" before exiting any vehicle.
- Never let children ride or play in the cargo area, trunk or bed of any vehicle.
- If a child is locked inside a vehicle, get him or her out as quickly as possible. Call 9-1-1 for assistance if necessary. If the child appears hot or sick, call 9-1-1 immediately.



Kaitlyn Russell



On a warm day, the temperature inside a parked car can reach as high as 140° in as little as two hours.

2002 Vehicle Heat Study

Time elapsed and temperature rise:

10 Minutes - 19°
20 Minutes - 29°
30 Minutes - 34°
60 Minutes - 43°
1 to 2 hours - 50°