

Pedestrian Safety Handbook

1. Pedestrian safety training with the families may be presented upon enrollment, during parent orientation or the first home visit. All families must receive pedestrian safety training within the first 45 days of enrollment.
2. Shasta Head Start has compiled handouts to share pedestrian and vehicle safety information with families. These handouts provide families with current state laws as well as current best practices.
 - California Child Passenger Safety Law – Child Care Licensing PUB 269
 - Basic Car Seat Safety and Pedestrian Safety – www.safekids.org
 - Kaitlyn’s Law – www.ocfa.org
3. Families are encouraged to reinforce safety concepts with their child.

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

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

Shasta Head Start Child Development, Inc.



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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

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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.





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

For More Information

www.4rkidssake.org
www.safekids.org
www.aap.org
www.harrisonshope.org
www.kidsandcars.org
www.ocfa.org
www.ocsd.org

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°

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

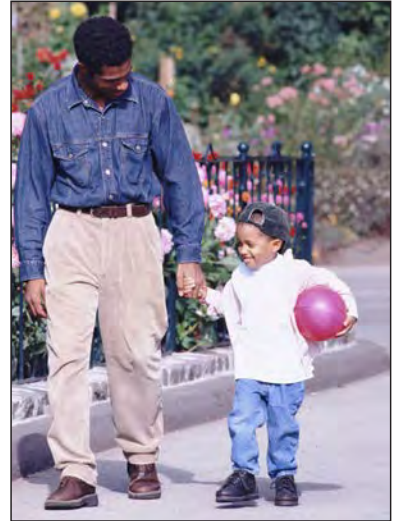
Safe Kids USA
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004

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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.

