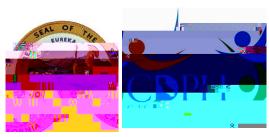
## Prepared by the Safe Routes to School Technical Assistance Resource Center

The Safe Routes to School Technical Assistance Resource Center is a program within California Active Communities, a joint Unit of the University of California, San Francisco and the California Department of Public Health, funded through a Safe Routes to School Non-Infrastructure award from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).







## The

, accompanying supplemental materials, and this online training, were developed with the help of existing training tools from the following:

Crossing Guard Train-the-Trainer Program

Crossing Guard Training Program

Adult School Crossing Guard Guidelines



This is Part 1 of 4 California Crossing Guard Training Online Courses. The following will be covered in this section:

Introduction to the

Why Crossing Guards Matter Elements of a School Crossing Guard Program Special Considerations for Crossing Guards



Training is an essential step to help ensure that School Crossing Guards (Crossing Guards) are performing properly.



The California Safe Routes to School Technical Assistance Resource Center (TARC), overseen by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and in partnership with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), has compiled this training and accompanying materials to assist with local training efforts, and ultimately, to



This training is not mandated, but is designed to provide consistent operating standards to assist Local School Crossing Guard Programs (Local Programs) in training existing and new Crossing Guards.



Local Programs are encouraged to utilize the

and training materials to inform program practices and replace or supplement training procedures.



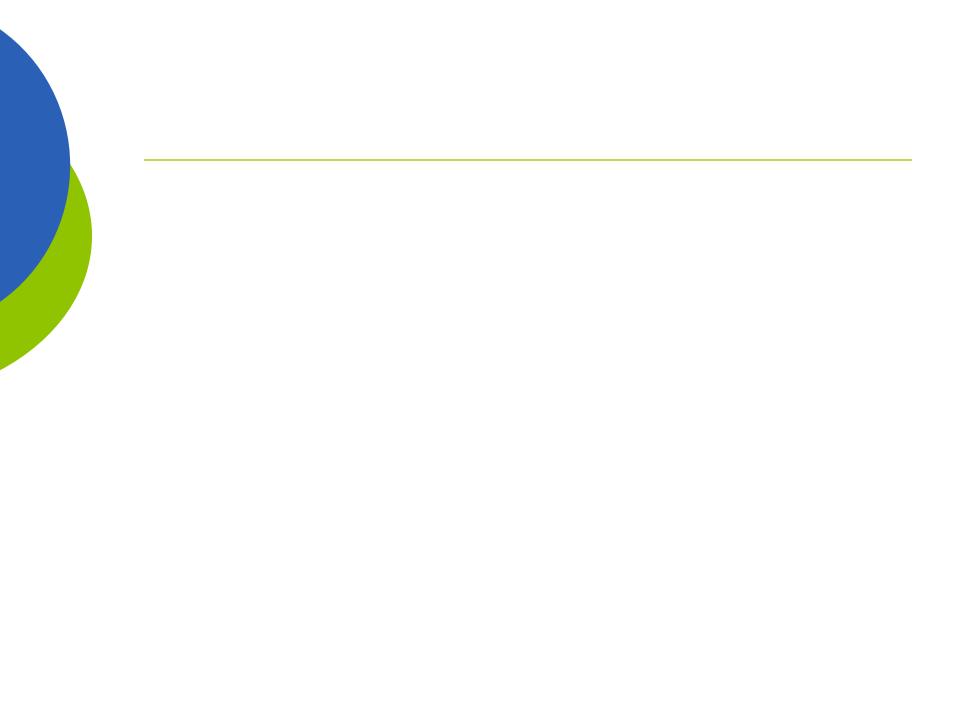
## Nationally,

In 2009, approximately 23,000 children ages 5-15 were injured and more than 250 were killed while walking or bicycling.

From 2000-2006, 30% of traffic deaths for children ages 5-15 occurred while walking or bicycling.

Source: Safe Routes to School National Partnership





In a 2012 University of California, San Francisco study, parents ranked safety of intersections and crossings as the <u>number one</u> safety concern affecting their decision to allow their children to walk or bicycle to school.

In the same study, parents ranked Crossing Guards as the <u>number two</u> reason why they would let their children walk or bicycle to school. Walking or bicycling with an adult was number one.

Crossing Guards are an important part of the community and serve a vital role in the lives of children who walk or bicycle to school.

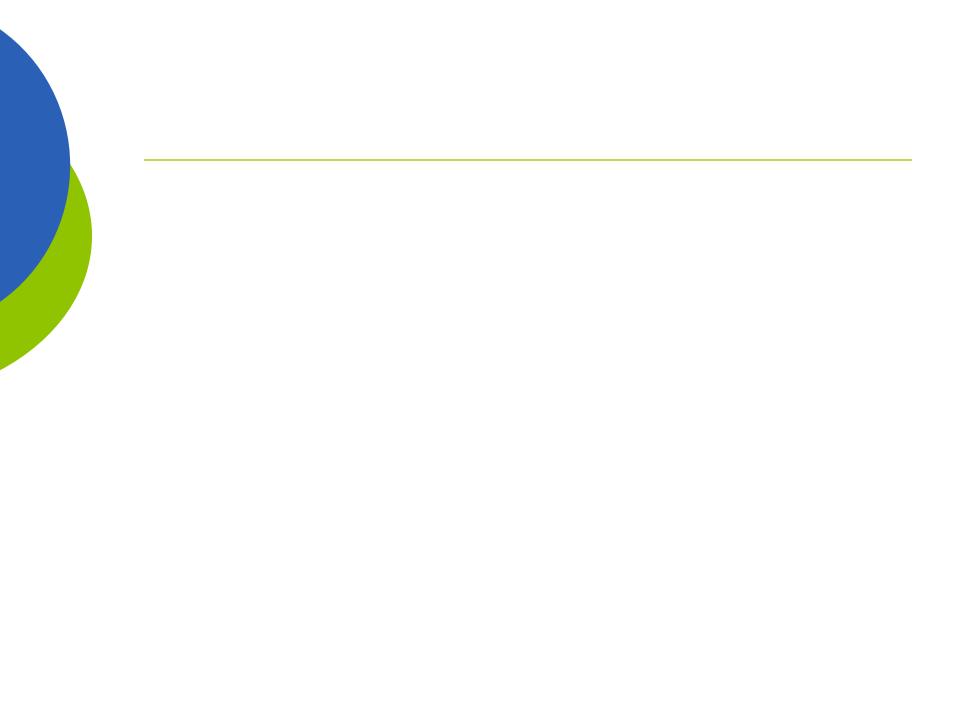
Crossing Guards help children safely cross the street at key locations and remind drivers of the presence of pedestrians.

Crossing Guards not only help keep children safe, but they also help children develop good pedestrian safety skills.

Available gaps in traffic (space and time between vehicles) are a primary factor in determining the need for a Crossing Guard.

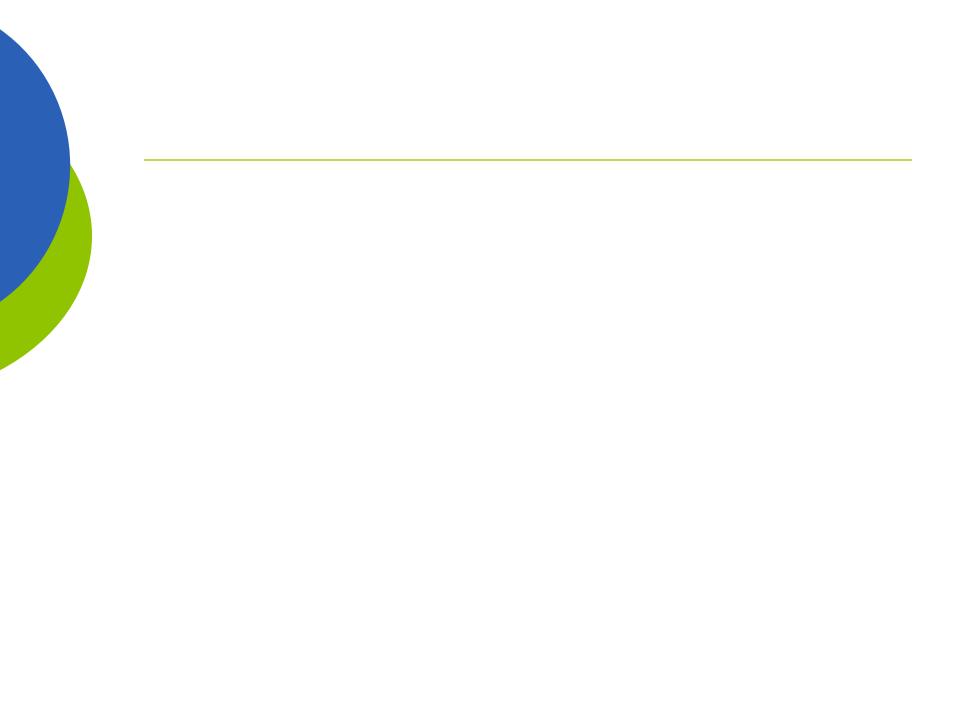
A pedestrian needs a gap in traffic that is at least long enough to allow them time to complete their crossing.





refers to the organization responsible for identifying locations where Crossing Guards are needed, hiring, training, and supervising Crossing Guards, providing uniforms and equipment to help Crossing Guards effectively perform their duties, and securing funds to manage the Local Program.

Cities and counties may designate local law enforcement agencies, the governing board of any school district, or a county superintendent of schools to ag65 456.79 1h>BDC .e56n/D40.1a.



CAMUTCD provides the following standards for the uniform and devices used by Crossing Guards:

Retroflective safety apparel;

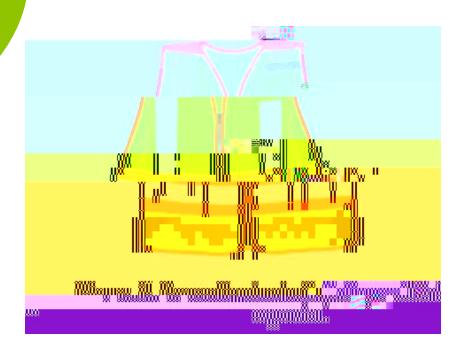
A STOP paddle;

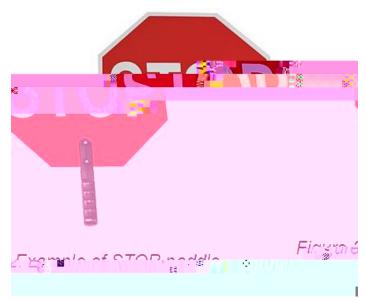
Optional: Retroreflective traffic cones or in-crosswalk panels; and,

Optional: A whistle (Can be used as a warning device to alert a motorist who is unresponsive to the display of the STOP paddle. More on whistles will be covered in Online Course Part 4).

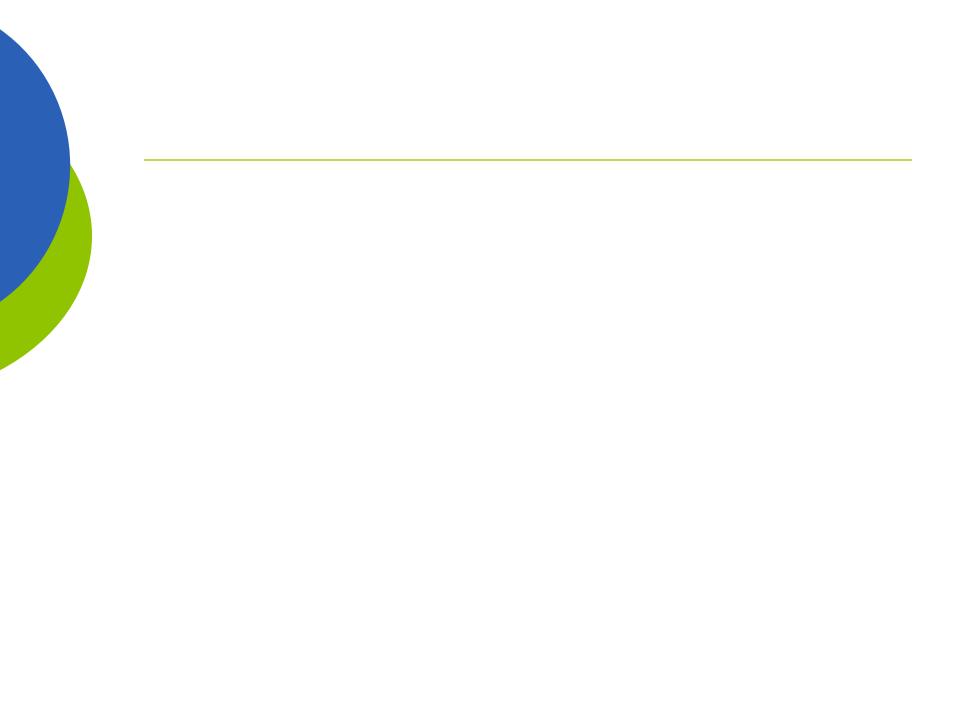


## Examples:









Crossing Guards should only park their vehicle in an allowed location (e.g., not on a sidewalk, not in any location where signs prohibit parking at the time).

If parked on the street of near a crossing,

approaching vehicles.





While on duty or in uniform, Crossing Guards should not eat, smoke, use tobacco products, consume beverages, or patronize liquor establishments.

Crossing Guards should not use a radio (other than a two-way radio for official communication), computer, mobile devices, headphones, portable audio players, or read (e.g., books, magazines, newspapers) while on duty.

A mobile communication device may be used \_\_\_\_ in an emergency and never while crossing children.

The Crossing Guard supervisor should notify Crossing Guards of any school schedule change or special school function that would affect their work schedule.



Crossing Guards should be briefed on emergency response plans that have been adopted by the Local Program or school, especially if it involves a special procedure for Crossing Guards.

A Local Program should have a plan for contacting on-duty Crossing Guards in case of an emergency.



Local Programs are strongly encouraged to provide first aid and cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training to all Crossing Guards.

Crossing Guards who have not received proper training should not provide first aid or CPR while on duty.

All Crossing Guards should be prepared to take reasonable action to help an injured child or contact emergency responders.



Crossing Guards are representatives of the community, tasked with helping to create a safe environment for children.

Crossing Guards should not physically touch students.

Students should never be put into a

Crossing Guards should never give gifts to students.

