

GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
CHILD DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY SCHOOL

Parking Safety Agreement

I/We agree to follow these procedures when dropping-off or picking-up children at the Glendale Community College Child Development Center.

1. Children in the car must wear a safety belt or be in a car seat depending on their age and size. I will be a good example and wear my seat belt also.
2. I will turn the car engine off in the parking lot.
3. I will bring all children with me into the classroom; I will not leave them in the car unattended.
4. I will always hold my child's hand in the parking lot. If my child does not wish to hold hands, I will pleasantly but firmly say: "We cannot go until I hold your hand. I want to be safe."
5. I will sign-in my child everyday and take my child to one of their regular classroom teachers for a health check before leaving the center.
6. I will not allow my child to play in or around the parking lot or sidewalks.

I have read and understood the GCC CDC Parking Safety Agreement.

Parent/Guardian

Parent/Guardian

new!

California Car Seat Law Changes

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2017



NEW ADDITION

Starting January 1, 2017, children under 2 years old must be rear facing unless they weigh 40 pounds or more, or are 40 inches tall or more.

Children must be properly buckled in a car seat which is rear facing until age 2

CURRENT LAW

Children under age 8 must be buckled into a car seat or booster in the back seat.

Children age 8 or older, or who are 4'9" or taller, may use the vehicle seat belt if it fits properly with the lap belt low on the hips, touching the upper thighs, and the shoulder belt crossing the center of the chest. If children are not tall enough for proper belt fit, they must ride in a booster or car seat.

Everyone in the car must be properly buckled up.

Most children will outgrow an infant seat before age 1

- The next step is a convertible car seat.
- Rear facing is 5 times safer than forward facing.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children ride rear facing to the highest weight or height allowed by the car seat manufacturer.

Kaitlyn's Law

It's against California law to leave a child who is 6 years of age or younger alone in the car without the supervision of a person at least 12 years old if:

1. The keys are in the ignition or the car is running, or
2. There is a significant risk to the child.

FINES & PENALTIES

For each child under 16 who is not properly secured, parents (if in the car) or drivers can be fined more than \$500 and get a point on their driving records.

Keep your children safe. It's the law!



For answers to your child safety seat questions, contact your local health department or visit cdph.ca.gov/vosp.

CALIFORNIA CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY LAW

Protect your child — it is the law.



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



WALKING THROUGH THE YEARS

Pedestrian Safety For Your Child



U.S. Department of Transportation
 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
 DOT HS 808 813

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY FOR YOUR CHILD

Each year, tens of thousands of children are killed and injured when they are hurt by motor vehicles. Fortunately, parents, grandparents, and others can do a lot to prevent these pedestrian crashes.

Know the Facts

- Children move quickly and are often unaware of danger.
- Most children are injured near their home or on their own street.
- Most crashes involving children happen between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
- Most pedestrian crashes occur in fair and warm weather.
- Twice as many boys are injured as girls.

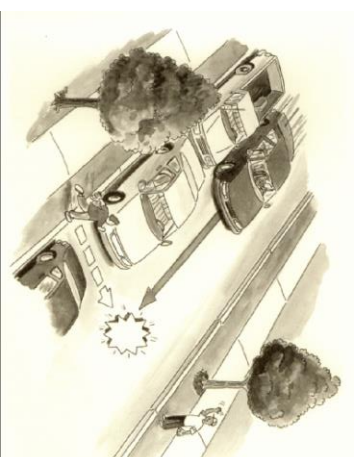
Set a Good Example

When you cross the street together:

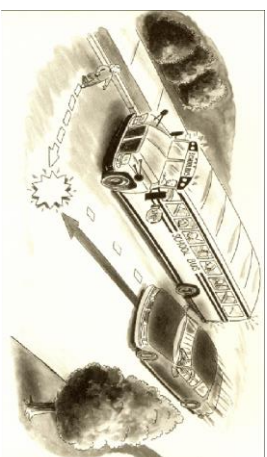
- Always hold your child's hand. Never allow a child under 10 to cross the street alone.
- Always stop at the edge of the curb or parked cars before crossing the street.
- Always look **LEFT, RIGHT, and LEFT** again for moving cars.
- Always cross only when clear, and keep looking **LEFT, RIGHT, and LEFT** again.
- Always look for signs that a car is about to move (rear lights, exhaust smoke, sound of motor, wheels turning), and never walk behind a vehicle that is backing up.

Many children are taught not to cross the street alone, but will "dart out" or run into the street after a ball, a pet, or the ice cream truck.

Children think of these activities as play – not as crossing the street. Also, it is difficult for a child to tell how fast or where a vehicle is coming from. Drivers cannot always stop in time, and a child can be seriously injured, or even killed.

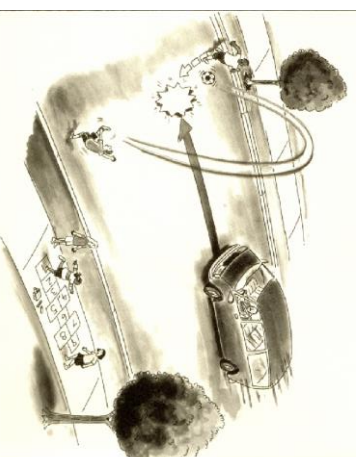


Many children are injured by cars while running to or from the ice cream truck. If a child is excited and distracted he or she will forget to check for traffic before crossing the street. Parents should walk their child to and from the ice cream truck.



Children traveling to and from a school bus can easily be hit by a motor vehicle.

Drivers should never pass a school bus when the "stop" arm is out and the lights are flashing. Drop off or pick up your child on the same side of the street as the school bus. Teach your child to always cross the street in front of the bus and to stay away from the side or back of the bus where drivers cannot see him or her.



A child must never be allowed to play near a street or driveway without adult supervision.

A child should never be allowed to use a Big Wheel®, skates, skateboards, or other play vehicles on the street.

ADULTS – TEACH YOUR CHILD THESE FOUR FACTS:

1. Having a green light, the "WALK" signal, or being in a crosswalk does not mean that it is safe to cross. Some drivers do not stop at red lights or turn right on red. Other drivers do not look out for pedestrians, or their view may be blocked. You must look **LEFT, RIGHT, and LEFT** again before stepping off the curb, cross when the street is clear, and continue to look **LEFT, RIGHT, and LEFT** while crossing the street.



2. Dress to be seen by drivers. **AT NIGHT**, wearing white does not help drivers see you. Make yourself easy to see by carrying a flashlight, wearing retroreflective clothing, or walking facing traffic. **DURING THE DAY**, wear fluorescent or brightly colored clothing.
3. A flashing red "DON'T WALK" signal has two meanings.
 1. If you have started to cross the street and the red "DON'T WALK" signal starts to flash, keep walking until you reach the other side.
 2. If the red "DON'T WALK" signal is flashing before you start to cross the street, do not cross. Wait until the next green light or white "WALK" signal. Always look both ways when you are crossing the street.
4. Although a pedestrian may be able to see a driver, a driver may not be able to see a pedestrian. Be sure that the driver sees you and stops before you cross in front of him or her. Try to make eye contact with the driver.

CAMINANDO A TRAVÉS DE LOS AÑOS

Seguridad
Peatonal
Para Niños



Administración
de Tránsito
de la Ciudad de
Houston
Texas
DOT HS 908 318
http://www.atah.tx.gov

SEGURIDAD PEATONAL PARA NIÑOS

Cada año, cientos de miles de niños mueren o son heridos cuando los atropella un vehículo. Afortunadamente, los padres de familia, abuelos y otros guardianes pueden hacer mucho para prevenir atropellos.

Tome Nota

- Los niños se mueven rápidamente y a menudo no se dan cuenta de que pueden estar en peligro.
- La mayoría de niños son heridos cerca de su hogar o en su propia calle.
- La mayoría de atropellos de niños sucede entre las 3 a 6 p.m.
- La mayoría de atropellos de niños sucede cuando hace buen tiempo.
- La cantidad de niños heridos es el doble de la cantidad de niñas heridas.

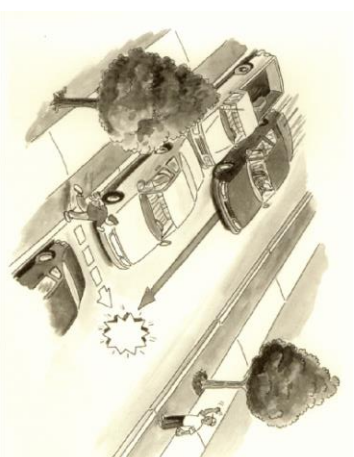
Sea un Buen Ejemplo

Al cruzar la calle con un niño:

- Siempre coja al niño de la mano. Nunca permita que un niño menor de 10 años cruce una calle solo.
- Siempre pare en la vereda o al borde de vehículos estacionados antes de cruzar la calle.
- Siempre mire a la **IZQUIERDA**, a la **DERECHA**, y nuevamente a la **IZQUIERDA** si vienen vehículos.
- Siempre cruce únicamente cuando esté seguro de que no vienen vehículos, y continúe mirando a la **IZQUIERDA**, a la **DERECHA**, y nuevamente a la **IZQUIERDA**.
- Siempre preste atención a indicaciones que el vehículo va a retroceder (luces prendidas, humo del escape, sonido del motor, llantas en movimiento), y nunca camine detrás de un vehículo mientras este retrocede.

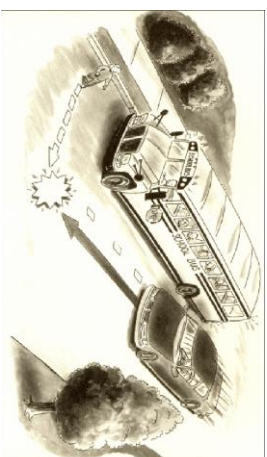
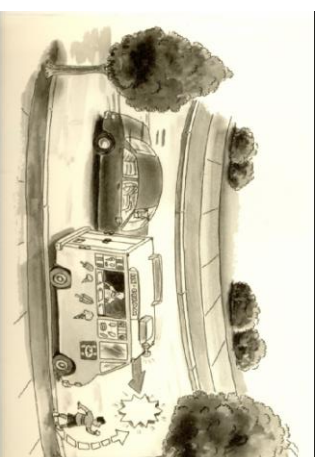
Muchos niños han estado instruidos a no cruzar la calle solos, pero tienden a lanzarse o correr hacia la calle para seguir una pelota, mascota, o buscar el camión de helados.

Esto sucede porque el niño asocia estas actividades con jugar y no con cruzar la calle. Además, es difícil para un niño darse cuenta de donde viene un vehículo y de su velocidad. Los conductores no tienen suficiente tiempo para parar y el niño puede ser atropellado.



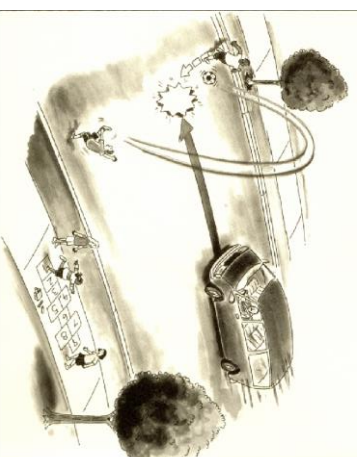
Muchos niños son atropellados cuando corren hacia o regresan del camión de helados.

Si ellos están entusiasmados y distraídos, se olvidan de mirar antes de cruzar la calle si se acercan vehículos. Padres deben acompañar a niños al ir o regresar del camión de helados.



Muchos niños son atropellados cuando van o regresan del autobús escolar.

Conductores nunca deben pasar a un autobús escolar cuando este tenga prendidas sus luces intermitentes y el letrero de "STOP" extendido. Deje o recoja a un niño en el mismo lado de la calle donde está el autobús. También, instruya su niño a siempre cruzar la calle por frente del autobús y mantener su distancia del lado o de la parte trasera del autobús y mantener su distancia del lado o de la parte trasera del autobús donde es difícil ser visto por vehículos que se acercan.



Nunca permita que un niño juegue cerca de la calle o en entradas de vehículos, sin la supervisión de un adulto.

Nunca permita que un niño use un Big Wheel®, patines, patinetas, u otros vehículos de jugar en la calle.

ADULTOS-ENSEÑE A SUS NIÑOS ESTAS CUATRO MEDIDAS DE SEGURIDAD

1. El tener la luz verde o la señal de "WALK" o estar en un cruce peatonal no significa que se puede cruzar la calle sin peligro.

Cuando el semáforo está rojo, algunos conductores viran a la derecha o no se detienen. Otros no se fijan si hay peatones cruzando la calle, o es posible que algo esté obstruyendo la vista del conductor. Usted debe mirar a la **IZQUIERDA**, a la **DERECHA**, y nuevamente a la **IZQUIERDA** antes de cruzar la calle. Cruce únicamente cuando esté seguro de que no vienen vehículos, y continúe mirando si vienen vehículos.



2. **EN LA NOCHE**, no es suficiente vestirse de ropa blanca para ser visible a los conductores. Hágase fácil de ver y cargue una linterna pequeña, vístase de ropa que refleje la luz, o camine en sentido opuesto al tráfico. **EN EL DÍA**, use ropa de colores fluorescentes o llamativos.

3. La señal roja intermitente de "DON'T WALK" tiene dos significados.

1. Si ya a comenzado a cruzar la calle y la señal roja de "DON'T WALK" comienza a destellar, siga caminando hasta llegar al otro lado.

2. Si la señal roja de "DON'T WALK" comienza a destellar antes de que usted haya comenzado a cruzar la calle, no cruce. Espere la próxima luz verde o la señal blanca de "WALK." Siempre mire en ambas direcciones antes de cruzar.

4. El hecho que el peatón puede ver al conductor no significa que el conductor puede ver al peatón.

Asegúrese de que el conductor lo pueda ver y que se detenga antes de que usted cruce por frente de él. Intente establecer contacto visual con el conductor.