

# School Zone Safety



## Curriculum Kit & Resource Guide



Washington Traffic Safety Commission

<http://www.wa.gov/wtsc>

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John Moffat, Director

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# Welcome

## To the Safety Patrol Curriculum Kit



### Information Contained in this Kit:

- **The Principal's Safety Patrol Check List** outlines important information for principals to review each school year to ensure the safety patrol will enjoy another safe year.
- **The Laws: Safety Patrol Regulations** includes the official safety patrol rules and regulations as contained in the Revised Code of Washington and the Washington Administrative Code.
- The **Supervisor's Safety Patrol Manual** provides the details about organizing and training each year's new recruits.
- The **Safety Patrols' Crossing Instructions** is a master designed to be copied and handed out to the new patrol members during training.
- **Student's Application & Permission** is a master outlining student patrol responsibilities and seeking parent approval.
- **"Champions of the Crosswalk"** is a training video to show during training of new patrol members.
- **School Zone Solutions to Common Problems** describes innovative ideas to solve those pesky school zone problems.. It includes a **Resources** section to help you keep track of people and organizations who can help.
- **Parent's School Zone Safety Tips** is a master designed to be copied and sent to all parents at the beginning of the year. In many school zones, parents make up much of the traffic during patrol times. This flyer reminds parents of their responsibilities when driving in a school zone. This information has been translated into six different languages to help you reach parents whose first language is not English.

# Our Thanks

## Safety Patrol Kit Development

The Washington Traffic Safety Commission developed this kit under the guidance of the School Zone Safety Advisory Committee. We would like to thank the committee members for their commitment to school zone safety.

**Lynn Drake**, Washington Traffic Safety Commission

**Chief Raul Almeida**, Mabton Police Department

**Patricia Gilbert**, Seattle Police Department

**Dave Kinneon**, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

**Scott Olsen**, Aberdeen Public Works

**Janet Ray**, AAA of Washington

**Ron Swanson**, Brian Kibler Elementary School

**Deputy Chief Dave Timmons**, Aberdeen Police Department

\*\*\*

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**Terri Surna and Pat Nunan**, Connell Elementary School

**Patsy Prutzman and Beth Monte**,  
Margaret McKenny Elementary School

**Jeff Soltez**, Panther Lake Elementary

**Heidi Johnson**, Cascade Elementary

**Ron Swanson**, Brian Kibler Elementary

**Margaret McKenny Elementary School** in Olympia, Washington was turned into a movie set and photography studio while we shot the footage and pictures we needed for this kit. Many thanks to the school and the following individuals who patiently endured countless retakes and hours in the sun.

**Patsy Prutzman**, Principal

**Heather Jones and Beth Monte**, Safety Patrol Advisors

Student Safety Patrol Members:

**Tyler Buse**, 5th grade

**Stevie Dotson**, 5th grade

**Abbie Studt**, 5th grade

**Ross Westlund**, 5th grade

Walkers:

**Mitchel Fettig**, preschool

**Jessica Hibdon**, 1st grade

**Karl Johnson**, 2nd grade

**Scott Johnson**, 6th grade

**Andrew Moore**, 3rd grade

**Nikkia Weatherly**, 5th grade

**Patricia Gilbert**, Seattle Police Department

**Cadet Shawn Noble**, Olympia Police Department

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Carole Honeyman-Huff

Video credit: James Eaton Associates

Writing and design credit: Paper Impressions  
Shelly Baldwin

# Principal's

## Safety Patrol Check List

Your safety patrol ensures that students crossing in school zones are safe. It's a system that's worked in Washington State since 1920.

About 90 percent of Washington elementary schools use safety patrols with 70 percent of the patrol teams composed of both adult and student crossing guards, according to a March 2001 survey conducted by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC). The other 30 percent of the patrol teams are evenly divided between teams of only adults and teams of only students.

Each elementary school in Washington is unique and so is their school zone. This safety patrol kit is designed as a resource for elementary schools to ensure their safety patrol is running smoothly. It provides a framework of laws, regulations, and best practices that you can apply to your school's individual needs. You may want to review this kit annually and as your school's needs change.

**The Laws:** Although Washington State law does not require that schools have safety patrols, the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 46.61.385 authorizes schools to use patrols and the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 392-151 contains the official safety patrol rules and regulations. [The Safety Patrol Laws and Regulations](#) section in this kit contains these for your review.

**Liability:** The Washington regulations that control school safety patrols state that school districts or employees are potentially liable for damages sustained by students or others as the result of negligence. While you should become familiar with the regulation, building an excellent school safety patrol program is the best way to avoid injuries. Carefully select and train student and adult patrol members and document your efforts.

**School Safety Patrol Plan:** Check that your school has established rules and regulations that govern the supervision and control of the school safety patrol specific to your school's situation. Document these if they are not already written down. Ensure this plan describes how adult and student patrol members are chosen and documents the training given to adult and student patrol members. The plan should list equipment



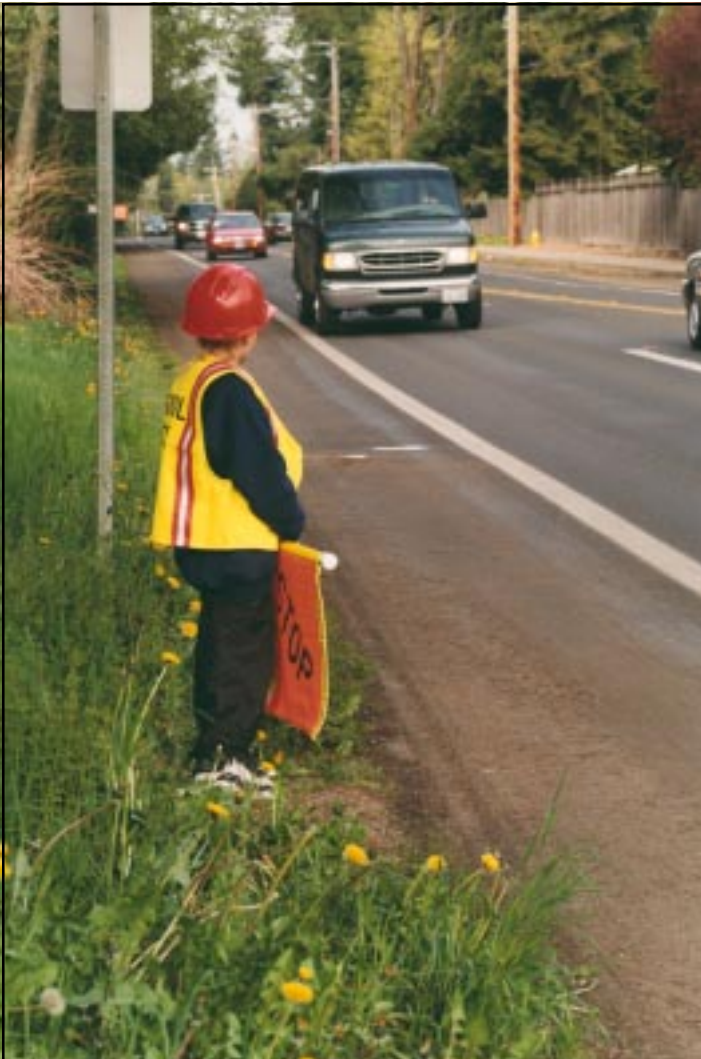
*Principal Patsy Prutzman and safety patrol advisor Beth Monte review their school safety patrol plan. Frequent discussions about safety patrol duty allow staff members to solve little problems before they become dangerous situations. If your school has concerns about unsafe drivers, parking lot safety, needed engineering improvement or law enforcement issues, refer to the "School Zone Solutions" section of this kit.*

needed, time scheduled for patrols, and special precautions to be taken during stormy weather or semidarkness.

**School Route Plan:** Check that your suggested school route plan accurately reflects any changes to streets or traffic volume. Ensure that patrols are only set up at marked school crossing zones. Ensure that the plan is sent home for the review of the parents.

**Adult Safety Patrol Members:** Ensure that an adequate number of adult patrol members are present at each patrolled crossing to supervise the students. Ensure that they have been properly trained and have reviewed the material in this packet for patrol members.





*Safety Patrol member Stevie Dotson waits for students to cross to her after school. With all those big cars coming, she's glad she's got an adult team member to help her determine when an adequate gap exists.*

**Student Safety Patrol Members:** Ensure that each student safety patrol member is at least age 10 or older, has the physical and mental abilities appropriate to responsibility, and has received training before starting duty. Each student must have signed permission from their parents and parents must have the option of excluding their child from patrol duty.

**Equipment:** Ensure the proper equipment is available to patrol members. This includes a "stop" flag and a vest. A raincoat is good to have on hand for rainy days and a helmet can also be worn. The items need to be fluorescent and easily visible even in times of darkness.

**Insurance:** Check with the school district to ensure that insurance coverage is in effect for all members of the safety patrol including administrator, supervisor, adult patrol members, and student patrol members.

**More Information:** This kit is designed to be shared between the adults who are responsible for the safety patrol program at your school. If you are not the patrol supervisor, then pass the [Supervisor's Safety Patrol Manual](#) section to that person. The manual provides the nitty-gritty details about organizing, training, and maintaining the patrol. The supervisor will use the [Safety Patrols' Crossing Instruction](#), the Student's Application & Permission and "Champion of the Crosswalk" training video when training the students.

The section, [The Laws: Safety Patrol Regulations](#) includes the official safety patrol rules and regulations for Washington State. You and the supervisor should review this section. Perhaps if you invite a law enforcement officer to train the patrol, he or she will also wish to review this section.

The [Parent's School Zone Safety Tips](#) is a master you may wish to send home at the beginning of each school year to remind parents to follow the rules. You may want to accompany this sheet with any local school rules, such as a parking lot plan, that your school has developed. The tip sheet has been translated into six different languages to assist you in reaching parents whose first language is not English.

If your school zone is experiencing any problems such as unsafe drivers, parking lot safety concerns, needed engineering improvements or law enforcement issues, you may want to review the section, [School Zone Solutions to Common Problems](#). This section contains ideas from schools who have solved such problems, as well as a [Resources](#) section to help you track local and statewide contacts who can help. Perhaps you'll want to share the "School Zone Solutions" sections with your school's safety committee or PTA.



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# Supervisor's

## Safety Patrol Manual

As the safety patrol supervisor, it falls to you to ensure that the safety patrol at your school runs smoothly and safely.

You must be familiar with the Washington State laws and regulations that apply to the Safety Patrol and your own school's safety patrol policies. You must ensure that patrol members, both adults and students, are trained and perform their duties. You'll need to supervise the student safety patrol members with an aim to develop individual initiative and leadership skills. Finally, you'll hold regular meetings with the safety patrol members throughout the year.

That may seem like a lot of responsibility on top of the others you already have at school. This Supervisor's Safety Patrol Manual is designed to guide you as you train new patrol members and deal with the daily operation of the safety patrol. This kit also contains other items to help you and the school principal as you keep the patrol running smoothly. Several masters are provided for you to copy and hand out to students such as the Safety Patrol's Crossing Instructions, and [Student's Application & Permission](#). The [Parent's School Zone Safety Tips](#) is also a master you may want to send home to all the school's parents. Resources are included such as the The Laws: Safety Patrol Regulations, and [School Zone Solutions to Common Problems](#). Finally, this kit contains, "Champions of the Crosswalk," an instructional video to show new crossing guards, student or adult, when you train them in the duties.

Each elementary school in Washington is unique and so is their school zone. This safety patrol kit is designed as a resource for elementary schools to ensure their safety patrol is running smoothly. It will provide a framework of the laws, regulations, and best practices that you can apply to your individual needs.



*Safety patrol advisor Beth Monte chats with patrol member Stevie Dotson. Ms. Monte is a para-pro at McKenny Elementary in Olympia where her responsibilities include supervising the safety patrol and crossing guard duty after school. She loves the duty which gives her the chance to send the children who cross her post off home with a good wish or a homework reminder.*

## Organizing the Safety Patrol

While your school patrol is probably already up and running, please review the information in this section, "Organizing the Safety Patrol." It may give you the insight into why your patrol is organized the way it is, or perhaps point out best practices of which you were unaware. You should be familiar with the laws that form the foundation of the safety patrol. These are contained in the packet titled, [The Laws: Safety Patrol Regulations](#).

### School Safety Patrol and Route Plans

Spend a few minutes each year with your school's principal and review your school's safety patrol plan and the school route plan. This plan should establish rules and regulations that govern the supervision and control of the safety patrol specific to your school's situation. Ensure this plan describes how adult and student patrol members are chosen and documents training given to adult and student patrol members. The plan should list equipment needed, time scheduled for patrols, and special precautions to be taken during stormy weather or semidarkness.



*Principal Patsy Prutzman and safety patrol advisor Beth Monte review their school safety patrol plan. Frequent discussions about safety patrol duty allow staff members to solve little problems before they become dangerous situations. If your school has concerns about unsafe drivers, parking lot safety, needed engineering improvement or law enforcement issues, refer to the [School Zone Solutions](#) section of this kit.*

The patrol supervisor is responsible for supervising the daily operations of the patrol: assigning members to their posts, arranging for substitutes when necessary, assuring members wear their gear, and that correct procedures are followed at the crossings. Document these daily operation procedures.

Also review your school's route plan. This plan will specify which crossing will have safety patrols. (Patrols are only set up at marked school crossing zones.) The route plan and the safety patrol plan should help you determine how many adults and how many students will be needed during a single patrol time.

Invite the appropriate traffic engineer to assess your school zone and conduct an annual review of your school safety patrol and route plans. The engineer will know when changes to streets or traffic volumes would constitute the need for engineering improvements, signage changes, or route changes. When it's necessary, ask for fresh paint on the crosswalk or cleaning of school zone signs. If needed, ask for painted curbing or "no parking" signs which will let motorists know they cannot park within 20 feet for the crosswalk. Discuss any other concerns with the engineer and seek his or her input for solutions. (See [School Zone Solutions](#) for help determining who to call and for more problem-solving ideas.)

### Patrol Members

Washington schools use different combinations of patrols depending on their school district policy, their resources, and their particular safety concerns. About 70 percent of schools with safety patrols use adults and students. The remaining 30 percent are divided between using only adults or only students. While laws do not require that adult supervisors be present, they do specify the criteria where adults shall be used. (Please see [WAC 392-151-055](#) for the specific criteria that determines when adults shall be used.) Liability concerns would dictate that adult supervision is preferable.

### Adult Patrol Members

In many schools adult patrol members are school staff members and so have already been chosen for their jobs by their character, physical fitness, dependability, and availability. They have already had a state patrol criminal history check. Individual school or district policies usually determine who gets the adult patrol jobs.

If your school uses adult volunteers or other adults who are not on the school staff, be sure to obtain character references and a state patrol criminal history check. Choose adults who have the vision, hearing, and reflexes which are vital in performing their



duty. Look for people who are dependable and will be available at all patrol times and under all weather conditions.

It will be your responsibility to ensure that these adults are trained. Institute an annual review of training materials for all adults, including you!

## Student Patrol Members

Schools in Washington use many methods to choose the student patrol members. In some schools, students are invited to join the patrol through teacher recommendation, some need to write essays or pass patrol tests first, and in some schools membership is open to all fifth or sixth graders. While serving on the patrol provides an excellent opportunity for students to practice safety skills and experience good citizenship, there are some requirements for selection set down in the WACs.

First, participation is limited to those students in the upper grades who are age 10 or older. Second, participation must be voluntary and they must have signed permission from their parents. (Parents must also be given the option of excluding their child from patrol duty.) Third, candidates should have a hearing and vision test. Finally, if a student is suspended from patrol duty, his or her parents must be officially notified.

Safety patrol members must be thoroughly trained in their duties. They should be taught the fundamentals of patrol operation—where and how to stand when on duty, how to handle the patrol flag, and what makes a sufficient gap in vehicular traffic to permit safe crossing. They should understand the hazards and the need for constant attention. Training specifics are discussed in detail in the training section of this manual.

Three types of training are required for student safety patrol members: personal training from the patrol supervisor, a law enforcement officer, or other school district official; a review of written training material; and on-the-job training for at least one week under supervision.

## Crossing Guard Gear

Each patrol member needs to wear a fluorescent vest or raincoat while on duty. If your school only provides vests, then ensure that the vest is large enough to be worn on the outside of the patrol member's coat. A patrol member also needs to carry the fluorescent "stop" flag.



*Safety patrol member Tyler Buse displays the safety patrol uniform. He wears the vest on the outside of his yellow rain coat where the reflective tape adds visibility during gray days.*

A fluorescent or white helmet is optional and provides additional visibility and weather protection. Some schools use hard-hat-style helmets, some use bicycle helmets, some simply use baseball hats. Any is fine provided they are white or fluorescent. If the patrol members share the gear, you may not want to have them share helmets due to concerns about head lice. Perhaps baseball hats would be less costly to issue to each patrol member. Consider having your school's logo or mascot screened on the helmets or hats.

In school zone crossings bearing the warning "School Speed Limit 20 When Flagged" the patrol members must also have warning flags to place into the signs. These flags come from the traffic engineering department responsible for that road.

Patrol members should be reminded to take good care of the gear. Warn the members that anyone who intentionally damages his or her patrol gear will be removed from duty (and will not share in whatever rewards are offered to members of the student patrol).



*Use the staff to measure the distance back from the curb to find the waiting position.*



*Use the flag like a gate to keep the children back from the curb. Remind kids to walk bikes, and other wheels across.*



*Have a law enforcement officer show you how to time the cars and find a mark to measure a adequate gap in traffic.*



*Look left and right and left again. Be sure to check over your shoulder for turning traffic.*

## Training the Safety Patrol

All safety patrol members must be trained before taking their posts. This kit contains "Champions of the Crosswalk," an instructional video which demonstrates the basic crossing procedures. Also, [Crossing Instructions](#), is included for you to copy and hand out to patrol members.

While this information will cover the basics, your own school zone is unique. Sight distances, hills, roadway speeds, volumes of pedestrian traffic, multiple lanes of traffic, number of crossings that use patrols, and the distance of these crossings from the school all must be considered when training patrol members at your school zone. Before you begin training your patrol members, consult a local law enforcement officer about the best procedures for your crossing. Sometimes law enforcement officers will provide the hands-on portion of the training for you.

Providing three types of training will ensure that patrol members are ready for their duties: classroom training, site-specific training, and on-the-job training. The following outlines each type of training and suggests training topics and activities.

### Classroom Training

Before beginning the classroom portion of the training, make sure you have the following materials on hand: the video and a system to show it on, the safety patrol gear, copies of the master [Safety Patrol's Crossing Instructions](#), and copies of the master [Student's Application & Permission](#).

**History:** Explain that the school safety patrol program was developed by the legislature in 1920 to assist students in crossing the streets near their school. President Jimmy Carter noted that being a member of the safety patrol was the proudest moment in his life. Participation in the school safety patrol provides students with training and an experience of good citizenship.

**Qualifications:** Explain that the laws require student patrol members be at least 10 years old, serve voluntarily, and turn in signed permission slips from their parents. Hand out parent permission forms. Students are also required to be vision and hearing tested. In most schools, students are tested annually and the results are on file. You should check these for each patrol member. It is important for their own safety that their hearing and vision abilities be appropriate to the responsibility.

**Responsibilities of Patrol Member:** Serving on patrol duty is a big responsibility. Other kids are counting on the patrol to be there and help them. Explain that patrol members are expected to arrive early to school, be on time to their posts, focus their attention on the task, and remain on duty for the full shift. Ask the students to give examples of what could happen if patrol members "horse-around" while on duty. Emphasize that the patrol is there to help students cross the street, not to direct the traffic. Provide them with the procedure to follow if they are going to be absent when they are assigned to duty.

**Teamwork:** Patrol members are part of a team. Explain how they need to work together. When students work with adults, the students need to take directions from the adults.

**Safety Patrol Gear:** Show the students the safety patrol gear. Demonstrate how the vest, raincoat, and helmet are worn. A





*If something obstructs your view, keep the kids back, move to the edge of the object. When clear, cross kids in the normal way.*



*If using a pedestrian light, the patrol should control the button. Time traffic lights and know when to cut off the flow of foot traffic.*



*When ready, hold the flag at a 45 degree angle. Face your partner and continue looking left and right. Take only a couple of steps into the street. After you're in position, tell the kids to cross. Step back to the waiting position when all children are safely across the street.*

fluorescent vest or raincoat is required. If your school doesn't provide raincoats, be sure that patrol members wear the vest outside their own coats in cold weather. Helmets are optional and serve to provide added visibility. Impress upon them that it is important to take good care of their gear.

**View the Video:** Hand out copies of the master, "Patrol Member's Crossing Instructions." Let them look it over while you start up the video. After the video, explain how your school zone crossings differ from the ones in the video. Use questions to review what was shown: Where do you stand while waiting? How far into the street do you go when crossing students? How do you hold the flag? What would make an "adequate gap?"

## Site-Specific Training

After the classroom training and watching the video, the patrol members are ready to apply what they've learned to their own school zone crossing. Take them outside for a demonstration. If your school uses most of the 5th or 6th graders on the patrol, then be sure to take them outside in smaller groups.

**Waiting position:** Show the students how far back from the curb to stand by using the "stop" flag pole to measure a distance from the curb. Then show them how to use the flag as a gate to keep the students behind them. Have each student demonstrate, too. While in the waiting position, patrol members can remind any students on bikes, scooters, skateboards, roller skates or rollerblades that they must walk across the crosswalk. (Skates and blades must be removed.)

**Sender and Receiver:** Most crossings will have two patrol members working together. The "sender" is the one that the kids

reach first, before they cross the street. The "receiver" is the one that the kids go to as they cross the street. Demonstrate how the sender and receiver work together. If both the sender and the receiver are students or other adults, then the sender is the lead patrol member, responsible for determining when to cross the students. When an adult and student work together, the adult is the lead. If the crosswalk is manned by a single patrol, that member should be on the side of the crosswalk where the children will approach from.

**Adequate Gap:** Talk about an adequate gap in traffic and how fast cars travel. For example, a car moving at 20 m.p.h. travels at 30 feet per second and could cover the distance from the school zone sign to the crosswalk (300 feet) in about 10 seconds. How many seconds does it take to walk across the street? Have them "march" off feet from the crosswalk and determine a marker, such as a tree or road sign, that would constitute an adequate gap in traffic. Discuss how it is harder for a car to stop when the road is wet and then find a marker for rainy days that is further back than the first marker. Also, point out that it is sometimes hard to tell how fast a car is traveling when it is coming at you. In patrol teams with adults and children, the adult will determine when an adequate gap exists.

At some roads, especially during the start and end of school, an "adequate gap" in traffic is rare. It is the law that cars stop for pedestrians in a crosswalk, but a safety patrol member must never assume that a car will stop. Always wait until all cars in all lanes have completely stopped before venturing out.

**Turning Traffic:** If your school zone has crosswalk(s) where there are cars that turn the corner onto the crosswalk, be sure to discuss the specifics of turning traffic and how patrols need to pay



*Left: Safety patrol member Abby Studt gives us a smile during her patrol duty.*

*Below: "Ready, walk." Another group of students cross the road safely.*



attention. Cars should not turn into an occupied crosswalk or stop in the middle of the crosswalk while waiting to turn.

**Obstructed View:** Explain what to do if something (like a parked car) blocks the patrol member's view of the roadway. The patrol member should tell the kids to stay on the curb, walk only to the edge of the obstruction and then cross students in the normal way. When all are across, return to the curb.

Cars should not park within 20 feet of a crosswalk. If a patrol member's view is constantly obstructed, have the member let you know about this problem. There are engineering and law enforcement solutions that you can pursue. See [School Zone Solutions](#) for more information.

**Intersections with Traffic Lights:** If your school zone crosswalk has an intersection with traffic lights, discuss it's operation with the patrol members. The lights will control the movement of pedestrians across the street. Have patrol members time the length of time between red and green lights so that they will know when to stop the flow of pedestrians. For example, if children take 10 seconds to cross to the street and the green light lasts for 30 seconds, patrol members would count 20 seconds and then stop the flow of walkers. Be sure to time your own crossings and lights to determine the optimal timing for your unique intersection.

If the light has a pedestrian-actuated "walk" light, it should be activated by the sender when there is a small group of students assembled and ready to cross. The patrol members should stop the flow of pedestrian traffic as soon as the "walk" light begins flashing and not allow stragglers to dash across to catch up to the main group.

**"Ready...Walk:"** Demonstrate the basic steps in crossing. When the cars are stopped, or an adequate gap exists, the sender is ready to allow the students to cross. He or she should look left, right, and left again. If there is turning traffic, check the corners, too. When it is all clear, the sender and the receiver will step one or two steps into the street, hold the flag so that the word "stop" is level with the ground (at a 45 degree angle), stay facing their partner, and continue looking left and right. Impress upon the students that they should not go far into the street! After they are in position, the sender tells the gathered pedestrians "Ready...Walk," uses their free hand to signal the students, and has them cross as a group. When all the pedestrians are across, the patrol members lower their flags and return to their waiting position.

**Emergencies:** Review with patrol members the actions they should take if an injury collision or other emergency occurs while on duty. The exact procedure will be unique to your situation but should include the following:

- Student safety patrol members should stay at their posts.
- A messenger should be sent to the office to report the location, nature, and seriousness of the event.
- Safety patrol members should keep all students on curb and not continue crossing students.

Remind patrol members that they and other witnesses may need to describe what happened to law enforcement officers or other authorities. They should pay attention to details such as who is present, what kinds of cars were involved, and licence plate numbers.

# Maintaining the Safety Patrol

## On-The-Job Training

Once patrol members have received classroom training and site-specific training and have returned their parent permission form, they are ready for the final training phase: on-the-job training. The Washington regulations require that patrol members receive at least a week of on-the-job training under the direction of an experienced patrol member. In schools that invite all qualified members of the fifth or sixth grade to join the safety patrol, it is conceivable that all 40 weeks of the school year are used as on-the-job training weeks! This is just another good reason to make sure that all student patrol members are under the direct supervision of an experienced adult patrol member.

## Installing Safety Patrol Members

After students have received their training it is time to install new student members. At the ceremony you may want to do a quick recap of the important information. Discuss the dangers and rewards of being a patrol member. Remind them of how important it is stay alert. Discuss the specific rewards that your school provides their patrol members. Some schools give their patrol members gift certificates from local businesses, enter their names in a drawing for prizes, hold a pizza party, or even send them on field trips. School Patrol awards such as certificates and pins are available from AAA listed on the [Resources](#) page in the "School Zone Solutions" section.

There are probably as many ways to install new members as there are schools. Some schools invite community members such as a law enforcement officer, the superintendent of schools, and civic representatives for the ceremony. Sometimes a law enforcement officer or the school principal administers the pledge and presents members with a token.

Together, ask the members to stand, raise their right hand and repeat the pledge after you.

***I.....(name)....pledge myself: To obey the law and to work constantly for the safety of the pupils of my school. To protect myself and all others from unsafe practices. To perform faithfully the duties as outlined for a School Safety Patrol Officer, and to keep my equipment in good condition.***

## Removal from Duty

Being on patrol duty is a serious matter. Other kids and their parents are counting on the safety patrol to be there every time, rain or shine. Students who play while on patrol duty, are late for their shifts, or leave too early put other students at risk. The best way to avoid needing to remove a student from duty is to be clear about what behavior you expect and what actions will cause a member to be removed from duty. Many schools surveyed reported that they had not ever had to remove a student from duty, although without exception, these schools were also the ones where there was a high ratio of adult to student patrol members per shift. Other schools said they had written codes of behavior and students were given a "three strikes you're out" chance to correct their behavior. For schools who offer big

*Right: School Safety Supervisor Patricia Gilbert of the Seattle Police Department answers patrol member Ross Westlund's question during safety patrol training.*

*Below: Patricia Gilbert administers the patrol pledge after on-site training is complete.*





rewards for service, such as a field trip, it is all the more important to make the expectations clear, for a student who is removed from duty and misses out on the fun will undoubtedly be disappointed.

In regard to removing a student from duty, Washington State regulations have this to say: That intentionally damaging the safety patrol gear is grounds for removal from duty and that parent notification is required whenever a student is removed from duty.

## Regular Safety Patrol Meetings

According to Washington regulations, one of the duties of the Safety Patrol Supervisor is to hold regular meetings of the patrol members. These meetings are a good chance to review safety practices and discuss any problems that are occurring during patrol times. Are other students cooperating with the patrols? Do they experience any problem motorists? Potential school crossing zone problems and some suggested solutions are discussed in the "School Zone Solutions" sheet in this kit.

Other potential problems can involve the attitude of student patrol members themselves. Maintaining a high degree of discipline and cooperation can help build positive moral among team members. Perhaps you want to use a few minutes each meeting to play games which focus on these skills. Positive moral can also be supported by rewarding members for their on-going service, or providing programs designed to inspire team members such as a guest speaker.

Some schools recognize a Patrol Member of the Month for excellence in their patrol duty. Some publish the winner's picture in the local paper. Combining a safety patrol meeting with a pizza party is sure to let students know how much you appreciate their efforts. Be sure your adult patrol members can join in the fun.

You may want to nominate your outstanding patrol member for AAA Washington's School Safety Patrol Hall of Fame. The annual contest takes nominations from principals and safety patrol supervisors and chooses the top 10 patrol members in Washington State based on a short essay written by the student. See [Resources](#) for the AAA contact.



*School Safety Supervisor Patricia Gilbert of the Seattle Police Department explains safety patrol duties to patrol members (left to right) Abby Studt, Tyler Buse, Ross Westlund, and Stevie Dotson.*

## Appreciation

Because of your commitment each new batch of Safety Patrol members will grow in self-confidence and citizenship. Because of the time you spend making sure patrol members are trained and the patrol operations run smoothly, every child's walking trip to school is made safer. Safety patrols help parents feel their community is safer for the children. They appreciate your efforts when their child walks or when they are in one of the cars that stops knowing the children will cross safely.

It is a big job on top of the other responsibilities you have. We want you to know that your efforts are appreciated.

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# School Zone

## Solutions to Common Problems

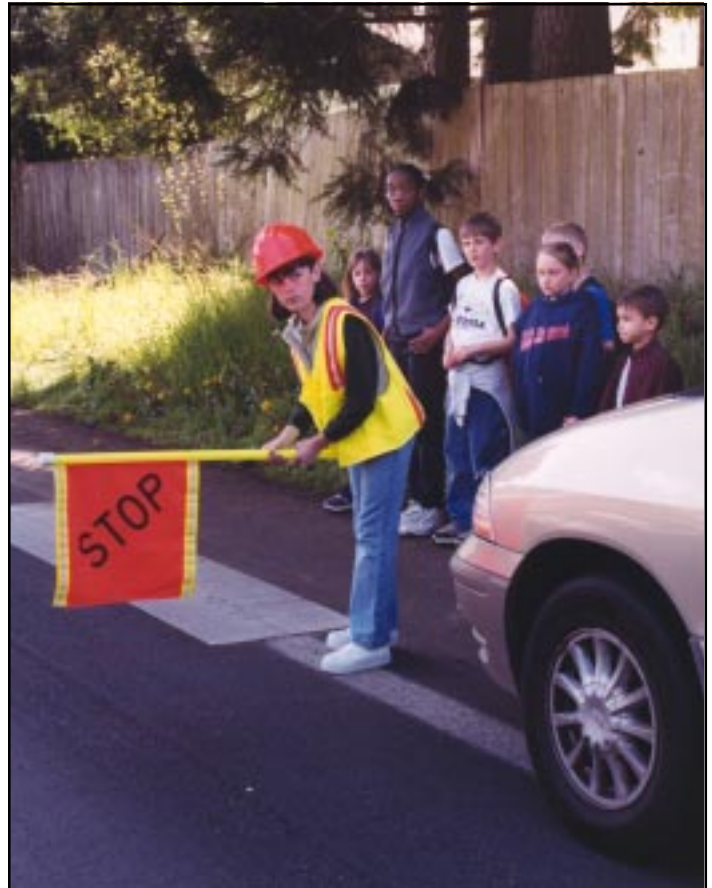
School zones are busy places before and after school. There are many solutions for keeping the chaos under control and the kids safe.

Does your parking lot look like the Indy 500 as parents race to pick up kids and scoot them off to piano practice? Are cars parking too close to your crosswalk to allow patrol members a good view of the roadway? Do unsafe drivers plague your streets? Parking lot safety, needed engineering improvements, and law enforcement questions topped the list of concerns expressed by elementary school principals in Washington Traffic Safety Commission's March 2001 statewide survey.

Don't ignore that queasy feeling in the pit of your stomach—find your partners and seek solutions. This section of your Safety Patrol kit addresses commonly cited concerns by giving you examples of successful solutions employed at other schools and helping you identify the groups or people who can help you develop solutions for your own school.

**Law Enforcement Partnerships:** It's a good idea to maintain a friendly relationship with your local law enforcement agency. Many agencies in Washington State practice community policing,—assigning the same officer to answer all the calls from your school. Sometimes this officer is assigned to five or six area schools to provide training or handle enforcement issues. Getting to know the officer assigned to your school is as easy as making a phone call. Invite this officer to school functions such as beginning of the year picnics, carnivals, or PTA fundraisers. Ask the officer to give presentations at assemblies where the kids can get to know him and at PTA meetings to be introduced to parents. Have her provide safety training for the younger grades. Ask this officer to train your safety patrol members, both adult and students. An officer can help design a training program that is just right for your specific site. He can clarify what would make an adequate gap in traffic at each specific crosswalk. Law enforcement agencies in the state have received this same Safety Patrol Kit, so you'll be working from the same materials.

Getting to know your assigned officer before problems arise makes it easier to work together to solve problems when needed. Write the name and phone number of your law enforcement contact in the "Resources" page on the back of this section.



*Cars that park too close to the crosswalk obstruct the view of oncoming traffic for the safety patrol officer and create a hazard. Parent education, "no parking" signs, curb bulbs, and law enforcement are just some of the ways to prevent this from happening.*

**Unsafe Drivers:** "The number of vehicles with unsafe drivers definitely puts students at risk," said a survey respondent. This person is not alone in her views. Many surveys were returned with similar complaints. There are steps you can take to combat the problem.

First, size up your situation. Contact your local law enforcement office. Often they have an officer who is assigned to your school. Together, observe typical problem behaviors and ask for advice.

Second, if many of the unsafe drivers are parents, conduct a parent education outreach. This kit contains, [Parents' School](#)



**Zone Safety Tips.** This master, which comes in English and six other languages, is designed to be copied and sent home to parents. It reminds them of the laws: 20 m.p.h. in a school zone, stop for pedestrians in crosswalks, stop for school buses. You may even want to send it out with a note from the school principal describing what complaints have been received and what desirable behaviors are expected.

Third, develop a plan for confronting unsafe drivers. Your adult safety patrol member should let a driver know when they have broken a rule. (Post an adult in the school zone to do this if you don't already use adults in your safety patrol program—this is no job for a student!) Make sure this adult will have the full support of the principal and is empowered to discuss the problem behavior with the driver. The adult should approach the driver (when stopped) and describe the problem: "You stopped in the crosswalk to let your child out of the car," and the desired behavior: "Next time please let your child out in our designated drop off area. When drivers stop on or near the crosswalk it creates a hazard and makes it hard for me to safely cross the students who walk." It is important to let drivers know when they didn't follow the rules, whether they broke a law or just school policy. By confronting the problem driver you let other drivers know what's not acceptable.

Fourth, work out an enforcement plan with your law enforcement officer. In many areas, adult patrol members fill out a report on unsafe drivers that lists the license plate number, the car description, the day, and the time; and describes the problem behavior. If a car is speeding through the school zone and is not a part of the school community, this method may be the only way to reach the driver. The report is sent to the officer who checks that the license and vehicle description match and then sends a letter to the registered driver regarding the complaint. If the officer receives a second complaint with the same vehicle, then the officer makes personal contact with the vehicle's owner to issue a warning.

Ask your law enforcement officer if a similar report could be used with his or her agency. Ask for a follow up to let you know what actions were taken because of your report.

Some schools ask student patrol members to carry a notebook and write down the license plate numbers of unsafe drivers. Law enforcement officers state that about 90 percent of the student reports fail to accurately match the vehicle description to the license plate number and then the officer can not send the notice. We strongly recommend that this task be given to adults.

Fifth, communicate with parents again. Send another letter home to parents describing the ongoing problem and letting them know what measures you are taking to solve the problem. Let them know who has been assigned to talk with unsafe drivers and that you will be sending reports to law enforcement.



*Nurture your partnership with your local law enforcement officer. Ask him or her to train new patrol members. Seek their advice on solving problems with unsafe drivers.*

Finally, if these steps mentioned above do not improve driver behavior it's time to take community action. Call your local law enforcement agency and ask the district officer to make his presence known before and after school. Consider an engineering improvement to help with the problem. Engineering improvements are discussed in the following section. Finally, hold a neighborhood meeting inviting your law enforcement officer, your traffic engineer, the risk manager from your educational service district office, school district officials, parents, and residents.

**Engineering Improvements:** Often engineering improvements to the roads surrounding your school can prevent problem driver behaviors. If drivers park too close to crosswalks (or on them), the city or county traffic engineer can take steps to correct the behavior such as "no parking" signs and yellow curb painting. If drivers travel too fast, narrowing the traffic lanes causes them to go slower. Traffic lights can create safe crossings when natural gaps in traffic do not occur. The new fluorescent yellow-green school zone signs can draw extra attention to the crosswalks and are easier to see in bad weather or times of darkness. School Zone signs that can be placed in the center of the crosswalk lines during crossing times can also increase driver awareness. These new standing signs are about 3 feet high and can be dropped



*At Bennett Elementary in Bellevue, city engineers devised this solution to speeding drivers and cars parked too close to the crosswalk: raised crosswalks, curb extensions, and bollards. The raised crosswalk acts as a smooth speed bump and the curb extensions prevent cars from parking too close to the crosswalk. This solution reduced speeds and improved visibility for the pedestrians.*

into a holder that is permanently fixed to the street at the junction of the center line and the crosswalk lines.

If your school zone is experiencing problems, it is a good idea to meet with your traffic engineer. Perhaps include the traffic engineer whenever you have a law enforcement officer out to observe problem driving behaviors. The engineer will bring a different perspective to the problem.

When it is decided that engineering improvements are needed, be sure to call either your city council member, your county commissioner, or your state representative (depending on whether the street in question is city, county, or state property) to gain their support in the process. Having support at this level will help the project gain the visibility it needs to get funded and completed in a timely manner.

The City of Bellevue's School Crosswalk Enhancement Project provides an example of how engineering improvements can change driver behaviors. In a two-year project, the city worked with schools to identify traffic concerns. The first year of the project focused on changing driver behaviors through education programs, enforcement activity, signing, and pavement marking. In the second year, physical engineering improvements were installed if the problem behaviors had not improved. At Somerset Elementary and Bennett Elementary the city installed raised crosswalks, curb extensions, and bollards. At both schools there was a history of drivers speeding through the school zone and

parking on or near the crosswalks. The raised crosswalk acts like a gentle, smooth speed bump to reduce vehicle speeds and to make students more visible as they cross. Curb extensions, or curb bulbs, bring a semicircle of sidewalk out into the crosswalk. This shortens the pedestrians' crossing distance and eliminates parking on or near the crosswalk providing an unobstructed view for the pedestrians. The bollards (three foot posts) are positioned back from the edge of the curb extensions to keep pedestrians a safe distance back from the road. Plaques were installed on the bollards with tips on how to safely cross the street. These physical engineering improvements reduced average speed through the school zone and eliminated parking near the crosswalks.

**Parking Lot Safety:** At Margaret McKenny Elementary in Olympia where the training video was filmed, the principal and the school's PTA designed a pickup/drop-off system that allows children to load vehicles from the sidewalk only. They even have adults on hand to help load kids into or out of car and booster seats. At Somerset Elementary in Bellevue, the principal has counted 300 cars coming to pick up kids in the afternoon. He uses safety patrol members to help students navigate the crosswalks within the lot. At Cascade Elementary in Marysville adults walk with the over 100 kids that walk to school, encouraging walking and discouraging parents' need to drive their kids.

What else can be done? Consider drop-off and pickup times. If students are suppose to arrive at school only ten minutes before the bell rings and they are tardy five minutes after the bell rings then perhaps fifteen minutes is not enough time for all the traffic to arrive and depart safely. At Panther Lake Elementary in Federal Way where a small parking lot is shared by cars and buses, children riding buses are dismissed at 3:50 and children who's parents pick them up are dismissed at 4:00. Not only does this help the parking lot congestion, it encourages parents to let their kids ride the bus since it's not any quicker to pick them up.

Are long walking distances to bus stops encouraging parents to drive? Revisit your route plan or ask the school district transportation to adjust their bus routes. Bring in help. Ask a law enforcement officer and the traffic engineer to observe drop-off and pickup times. Perhaps they can suggest alternatives.

**Resources:** Whatever concerns you may have with keeping your school zone safe, remember to seek your community's help and input. Be persistent and keep seeking solutions until you're satisfied that you've got the best fix. Use the "Resources" list on the next page to keep track of the people who can help you. As Beth Monte, safety patrol advisor at McKenny Elementary in Olympia said, "Safety is really important to us here at McKenny because we really love these kids."

# Resources

## For School Zone Safety

Professionals and volunteers in your community can provide you with a wealth of information and help. Call on these people to help train new safety patrol members or when you need solutions to problems. Use this page to write down the names, addresses, and phone numbers of your local resources as you come in contact with them. Get connected with your community.

### Local Police Officer or Sheriff's Deputy

### Washington State Patrol Officer

### Education Service District Risk Manager

### School District Safety Committee Representative

### City Council Member or County Commissioner

### Parent Teacher Organization Representative

### Parents, staff members, and community members interested in school zone safety issues

## Statewide Resources

### Washington Traffic Safety Commission

<http://www.wa.gov/wtsc/>

Lynn Drake

Pedestrian, Bicycle, and School Zone Safety Program Manager

P.O. Box 40944, 1000 S. Cherry, Olympia, WA 98504-0944

(360) 586-3484

ldrake@wtsc.wa.gov

### Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

<http://www.k12.wa.us/>

Sue Carnahan, Director

Pupil Transportation and Traffic Safety Education

P.O. Box 47200, Olympia, WA 98405-7200

(360) 753-0235

scarnahan@ospi.wednet.edu

## Safety Patrol Supplies

### AAA Washington <http://www.aaawa.com/>

Janet Ray, Managing Director of Corporate Communications

1745 114th Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98004

For safety patrol products: (425) 646-2075

For Hall of Fame Program: (425) 646-2055

### Inland Automobile Association

(AAA affiliate from Walla Walla, Spokane

and all areas east of the Columbia River)

Ed Sharman, Managing Director of Corporate Communications

1717 W. Fourth Ave, Spokane, WA 99204

For safety patrol products: (509) 358-6920

### Alpine Products, Inc.

117 G. Street SW

Auburn, WA 98001

(253) 351-9828

### KCDA—King County Director's Association

John Endicott

18639 80th Avenue South

Kent, WA 98032

(425) 251-8115 ext. 129



# Safety Patrol

## Crossing Instructions

### Step #1

Make sure you can be seen by traffic. Wear your patrol vest on the outside of your coat. Don't forget your "stop" flag. Wearing a bright hat can help drivers see you better.



### Step #2

Stand back from the curb or the edge of the roadway. Use your "stop" flag's staff to measure back from the edge and stand there to wait for students to gather.



### Step #3

Use your "stop" flag like a gate to keep the other students back from the edge and behind you. Remind kids on bikes, scooters, rollerblades, roller skates, or skate boards that they must walk in the cross walk. (Roller skates and rollerblades must be taken off their feet.)



### Step #4

Your job is to direct the students, not traffic. You need to know when it is safe for the students to cross the street. You will wait for an adequate gap in traffic, or for cars to come to a complete stop for you before beginning to cross the students. During your training, have the law enforcement officer or trainer show you a mark to measure an adequate gap, such as a mail box or a tree. Together time how long it takes students to cross and how long it takes cars to reach the crosswalk from the mark. If it is raining, remember to wait for a greater gap in traffic since it takes cars longer to stop when roads are wet.

### Step #5

If a parked car or other object blocks your view of the street, before crossing students, step just to the edge of the object, no further. Lean out to look around it. Do not go beyond it. When it's time, cross the students as usual.



### Step #7

If the crosswalk has turning traffic, be sure to check over your shoulder for turning cars before crossing students.



### Step #8

When cars are stopped or a adequate gap exists, you're ready to cross the students. Look left, right, and left again. When all is clear take one or two steps into the street, hold the flag so that the word "stop" is parallel with the ground. Stay facing your partner and continue looking left and right. Tell the students, "Ready, walk," and have them cross as a group. When everyone is safe on the other side of the street, return to your waiting position a staff's length from the curb.



### Step #6

If your crosswalk has a traffic light, then it will control your timing. When the light changes, always make sure cars have stopped before stepping into the street. Be sure to cross students in a group at the light and stop stragglers at the curb instead of letting them hurry to "beat" the light.





# Student's

## Safety Patrol Application & Permission

### Student Safety Patrol Application

I hereby apply for membership in the Safety Patrol at

\_\_\_\_\_ (name of school)

I meet the minimum qualifications as set forth in the laws and regulations of Washington State: I am at least 10 years old; I have volunteered to become a patrol member; I have the necessary vision and hearing abilities; and I have my parent's permission. I understand that my school may have additional requirements for membership.

If accepted, I will obey the Safety Patrol Pledge:

***I....(name)....pledge myself: To obey the law and to work constantly for the safety of the pupils of my school. To protect myself and all others from unsafe practices. To perform faithfully the duties as outlined for a School Safety Patrol Officer, and to keep my equipment in good condition.***

Membership on the safety patrol is an important responsibility. Parents and students rely on the patrol members each day. Therefore, when I am assigned to patrol duty, I will report on time to my post, focus my full attention to the task, work with my fellow patrol members as a team, and remain on duty for the full shift. If I will be absent when I am assigned to duty, I will call and let the safety patrol advisor know.

\_\_\_\_\_  
student signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
date

### Parent Permission Form

Dear Parents,

Your child has expressed an interest in volunteering to serve on the school safety patrol. At the start and end of each school day, patrol members help direct the other students safely cross the street. It will require that your child come a little early to school when assigned to a morning shift, or stay a little late after school when assigned to an afternoon shift. Your child will receive safety patrol training before being assigned to a post. While on duty, your child will wear a fluorescent safety patrol gear which helps him or her be visible to the traffic.

Participation in the patrol provides students with pedestrian safety training and an experience in good citizenship and teamwork. Students must have parent or guardian permission in order to serve on the patrol. If you decide to allow your child to apply for safety patrol membership, your cooperation with ensuring your child is on time to his post will be greatly appreciated.

#### Approval of Parent or Guardian

I understand the duties and responsibilities of the Safety Patrol as outlined above and give my consent for my child to serve as a member of the school safety patrol.

\_\_\_\_\_  
name of child

\_\_\_\_\_  
parent signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
date

# Parent Permission Translations

## Spanish Version

### Aprobación de los padres

Doy mi consentimiento para que mi hijo sirva como guía estudiantil de la zona peatonal. En los días que esté de turno, comprendo que mi hijo tendrá que llegar al colegio más temprano o quedarse unos minutos después de clases.

Nombre del estudiante:

Firma de la persona responsable:

Fecha:

## Russian Version

### Родительское (опекунское) согласие

Я даю своё согласие на то, чтобы мой ребёнок стал членом школьного патруля по безопасности. Я понимаю, что мой ребёнок должен будет приходить в школу немного раньше обычного или оставаться немного позже в дни его патрульной службы.

Имя ребёнка: \_\_\_\_\_

Подпись родителя: \_\_\_\_\_ Дата: \_\_\_\_\_

## Korean Version

### 부모나 보호자용 허락서

저는 저의 자녀가 학교 지역의 안전봉사로원으로 할  
것을 허락합니다. 저의 자녀가 봉사하는 기간에  
이른 등교와 조금 늦은 하교를 이해합니다.

학생이름

부모 / 보호자 이름 \_\_\_\_\_ 날짜 \_\_\_\_\_

## Vietnamese Version

Số hiệu: \_\_\_\_\_ của Ban Hướng Dẫn Học Sinh/Ban Chỉ Đạo

Tôi đồng ý cho con tôi tham gia làm thành viên của đội an toàn trường học. Tôi hiểu rằng con tôi sẽ phải đến trường sớm hơn hoặc ở lại trường lâu hơn để làm một công việc an toàn khi con tôi được phân công làm nhiệm vụ đó trong ngày.

Tên học sinh

Chữ ký của Phụ Huynh/Học Sinh \_\_\_\_\_ Ngày tháng \_\_\_\_\_

## Chinese Version

父母或监护人同意书

我同意把我的孩子作为学校安全巡逻的一员。我知道当分配安全巡逻职责给我的孩子时，我的孩子将必须更早来到学校并且或者放学迟退一点离校。

孩子姓名

父母签字 \_\_\_\_\_ 日期: \_\_\_\_\_

## Somali Version

### OGGOLAANSHO AMA CADDIYEN LAGA JABO WAALIIDHINTA ASLA QOFKA MASTIJKA KA AHI

Waxaan aqbalayaa ama u oggolaansoo in dhalaygaan ka mid noqdo kooxda  
sirta ah ee koonfur ee dalka oo ka qeybgalaysa (School Safety Patrol) ama gadiidga dhalinta  
ama baabuurada dagaalka.

Waxaan u oggolaansoo ama aan ka mid noqdaa in dhalaygaan ka mid noqdo kooxda  
sirta ah ee koonfur ee dalka oo ka qeybgalaysa (School Safety Patrol) ama gadiidga dhalinta  
ama baabuurada dagaalka.

Magaaca Ilaalinta

Signature/Waaliidka \_\_\_\_\_ Taaqda \_\_\_\_\_

# Parents'

## School Zone Safety Tips

Your child's safety—it's never far from your mind. The school zone can provide 600 feet of peace of mind, but only if all drivers follow the rules.

It's a school morning and all across Washington State parents, grandparents, babysitters, and daycare providers rush kids out the door and into the car. Grownups think about the day's activities. Will they make their morning appointments and meetings on time? Kids remember they forgot their lunch or homework.

As drivers approach the school, they find a lot of activity—school buses turning, students walking or biking, safety patrol members helping kids cross the street, cars pulling in along the side of the road, and of course other drivers who are also dropping kids off. In the parking lot the confusion increases—kids dart out between parked cars, long lines of cars block parking spaces, and the exit backs up. Sometimes picking up and dropping off kids from school can be chaotic. Here's a few tips to make sure the chaos doesn't turn into tragedy.

**What's a School Zone?** The 600-foot school zone is designated by two signs, both 300 feet on either side of a marked crosswalk. The speed limit in a school zone is 20 m.p.h. You should remember that fines are double for traffic violations committed within the school zone.

There are four kinds of marked school zones that tell you when you must drive 20 m.p.h.:

- When Children are Present
- From 8 am to 5:30 pm
- When Flagged
- When Flashing

However your school zone is marked, you can trust that if you're bringing your kids to school or picking them up, the 20 m.p.h. speed limit is in effect—even if the sign has not yet been flagged!

**Driving in the School Zone:** Slow down—you're free to drive even slower than 20 m.p.h. and should when conditions warrant it such as times of poor visibility due to heavy rain, blowing snow,



*Cars that park too close to the crosswalk obstruct the view of oncoming traffic for the safety patrol officer and create a hazard. When picking up or dropping off your child, please park in legal, designated spaces only.*

icy roads, fog, or darkness; or when there is heavy traffic or lots of activity on the road side such as groups of kids or parked cars letting off passengers.

Use caution. Avoid making u-turns within the school zone markings. Don't turn around in the neighboring resident's driveways. It's hard enough to see children—even harder when you're making u-turns or backing up.

**At the Crosswalk:** The safety patrol members guarding the crosswalk are there to direct the students, not the traffic. It is a driver's responsibility to stop to allow pedestrians to cross in a crosswalk.

Please stop well before the crosswalk and stay stopped until the crosswalk is no longer occupied, not just until your lane is clear. You may not turn left or right through an occupied crosswalk. Do not overtake or pass a car that is stopped in front of a crosswalk, even if it is signaling that it is turning right. When you're turning, don't wait inside the crosswalk.

**Children on Wheels:** If your children ride a bike, scooter or skateboard to school **remind them that they must walk** the bike or scooter or carry the skateboard across the crosswalk. If they roller skate or rollerblade to school, they must remove the skate or blades and walk across the crosswalk, as well.

**Stopping Within a School Zone:** Never stop or park your car in the crosswalk or within 20 feet of the crosswalk. Students and other pedestrians rely on the crosswalk and need the visibility that the 20-foot buffer provides to cross safely.

If you park on the side of the road, always have your child exit the car on the side away from traffic. Don't park so that your child dashes across the street to get to the school. Always have your child use the designated crosswalk. Remind your child to follow the safety patrol's instructions.

**Stuck Behind a School Bus?** It always seems to happen when we're in a hurry, but remember you must come to a full stop when the bus is loading or unloading children whether you are behind the bus or approaching it from the opposite direction. The bus driver activates a warning signal, usually flashing lights and a "stop" sign, to let you know when you must stop. The warning stays active until all the children are either safely loaded on the bus or have safely crossed the street. It is important that you stay stopped until the school bus starts moving again.

**School Rules:** All school zones are unique. Sometimes schools develop additional policies specific to their concerns. For the children's safety, some schools develop traffic flow patterns, limit drop off and pick up sites, or develop other procedures. For these rules to work to protect the children everyone must follow the rules every time. Make sure anyone else who picks up or drops off your child is aware of the school's policies. Share this flyer with them as well as any other school policy notices.

**Children Are Not Adults:** Young children see and hear differently than adults. Children have only two-thirds of the peripheral vision that adults have and they have difficulty determining the source of a sound. They are still learning to judge distances and speeds. When a car is coming towards them, they cannot judge accurately how fast it is traveling or how long it will take to cover the distance. Children focus on one thing at a time. If they are playing with friends or riding bikes it is unlikely that they are aware of your car. Children are spontaneous and have trouble stopping an action once started. Children also tend to overestimate their abilities, thinking that they can run across a street before the flashing light changes or a car approaches.

This is why adult drivers must be on the look out children. Drivers must not assume that a child sees their car or think that they can predict a child's actions. If every driver follows the school zone rules we can ensure a safe environment for all our children.

**Questions?** If you have questions or concerns about school zone safety don't hesitate to contact your school's principal, the head of the parent-teacher association, or your local law enforcement agency. You could also contact the Washington Traffic Safety Commission, listed below. Community partners working together can address your concerns until the right solution is found.



Washington Traffic Safety Commission  
1000 South Cherry Street, P.O. Box 40944  
Olympia, WA 98504-0944  
(360) 753-6197  
Produced May 2001

## 请父母注意的校区安全事项

您孩子的安全始终是萦绕在你的脑海里的课题。只要所有的开车者都遵守如下的规则，校区就能够提供 600 英尺的安全区域，使你无后顾之忧。这里是几点确保孩子安全的注意事项。

什么是学校的区域？ 600 英尺的校区是由离标记的人行横道两边 300 英尺远的 2 个标志确定的。校区内车辆限速是每小时 20 英里。请注意：如果在校区内违反规定的交通规则，罚款将加倍。在如下的 4 种情况下，你在校区内必须以每小时 20 英里限速驾驶：当孩子们在周围时；从上午 8 点到下午 5 点半时；当有旗号指示时；和当有信号灯指示时。不管你的校区是怎样标记的，当你接送孩子时，请记住必须以每小时 20 英里限速驾驶——虽然旗号标志还没有打出。

在校区内驾驶时：当发生如下的情况：由于大雨、飘雪、路面结冻、雾或黑暗造成的能见度差的时候，或者当有许多路边活动时，如有一群孩子、或有停下的车辆下客的时候，请减速——你可以以每小时 20 英里以下的任意速度驾驶，并小心驾驶。不要在标记的校区范围内作 U 字型拐弯。不要在周围的居民使用的驾驶道上拐弯。驾驶车子总是注意到周围孩子们已经够难的了，作 U 字型拐弯或倒车时就更是如此。

在人行横道上：监视人行横道的安全。巡逻人员会在那里指挥学生们穿越马路，而不是指挥车辆。驾驶者有责任在人行横道前停好车，让行人在人行横道上过马路。只有当人行横道上没有人时，而不是仅仅你的车道上没有

有人时，才可发动车辆。在有人的人行横道上，不允许左拐弯或右拐弯通过。当有车辆停在人行横道前，即使信号灯指示正确，也不允许超车。当你拐弯时，不要在人行横道上停留。如果你的孩子是骑自行车、踩踏板车或是溜滑板上学，请提醒他们过人行横道时，必须推着自行车、踏板车，或是提着滑板步行穿过。如果他们穿着四轮滑冰鞋或滑冰橇上学，他们也必须脱鞋或滑冰橇，步行穿过人行横道。

校区内停车：不要在离人行横道 20 英尺内停下或停车。学生们和其他行人需要依赖人行横道过马路，并需要 20 英尺的视野作缓冲，以安全穿过人行横道。如果你在路边停车时，让你的孩子总是从远离交通的那边下车。不要停车让你的孩子冲过马路到学校去，让他们总是使用指定的人行横道。提醒你的孩子遵从安全巡逻人员的指挥。

你是跟在校车后面吗？当我们匆忙的时候，似乎总是跟在校车的后面，但无论你是否在校车的后面或是从另一车道迎面开向它的时候，都请记住：当校车正在上客或下客时，你必须完全将车子停住。校车驾驶员通常会以闪灯和“停车”指示形式打亮警示灯，以让你知道你何时必须停车。警示灯会保持到孩子们全部安全上车或是全部安全穿过马路。你要等到校车重新开动后，方可开动，这点非常重要。

学校规定：所有的校区都是特别的。有时候，学校制定附加的规定，强调他们的关心，为了孩子安全，有些学



校制定交通流动形式，限定下车和上车点，或是制定其它的程序。因为这些规则是为了保护孩子们安全的，所以每个人每次都必须遵守这些规则。当别人停车接孩子上车或是下车，让他们知道学校这些关于上车和下车规定。请把这些宣传单和其它的学校告示告诉他们知道。

孩子们不是成人，年少的孩子们所看见的和听见的跟大人不同，孩子们对周边视觉范围只能是大人们的三分之一，他们判断声源位置尚有困难，对距离和速度的感觉仍然处于学习的阶段。当车子开向他们时，他们不能够精确判断车子开得有多快或需要多长时间车子可驶过此距离。孩子们一次只能专心于一件事。如果他们和朋友们在玩，或是正在骑车，很可能他们就忽略了你的车子。孩子们的行为是自发的，通常很难停下一旦开始的动作。而且孩子们易于高估自己的能力，想着他们可以在交通灯变换前或是在车子开过来之前，跑过马

路。这就是为什么成人驾驶员必须要注意孩子们的原因。驾驶员不要假设孩子看见他们的车子或是认为他们可以预知孩子们的行动，如果每一位驾驶员都遵守校区规则，我们就为我们的孩子确保一个安全的环境。

问题？如果你对校区安全有什么问题和疑问，请马上和你们学校的校长、家长老师协会的负责人，或当地的法律执行机构联系。你也可以和下面所列的华盛顿交通安全委员会联系。社区伙伴们共同努力能够提出你的关心的事情知道找到正确的解决方案。

华盛顿交通安全委员会

邮箱 40944

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## 학부모의 학교 안전지역 안내서

학부모인 당신은 자녀의 안전을 늘 염려하고 있습니다. 그러나 모든 운전자원이 학교문턱의 600 피트 안에서 규칙을 지키면 당신자녀의 안전을 보장할 수 있습니다. 다음과 주의사항들을 잘 지켜야 당신자녀의 안전함을 보장받을 수 있습니다.

### School Zone (학교안전지역) 이해 무엇인가?

횡단보도에서 300 피트씩 양쪽으로 두 개의 색인판이 School Zone 이라고 표시되어 있습니다. 이 600 피트 안에서서는 속도를 20 mph 로 지켜야 합니다. 이 600 피트 안에서 속도위반이나 교통위반을 하면 다른 곳보다 두배의 벌금이 부과됩니다. 이 600 피트 School Zone 안에서서는 20 mph를 지켜야 하는 사인판이 표시되어 있습니다. 아이들이 주위에 있을 때나 보통 아침 8시30분에서 오후 5시30분 사이 수업시간일 때, 혹은 당신이 자녀를 데리고 오고갈 때 외 교통요원이 보인 때 20 mph 는 꼭 지켜야 되는 것을 잊어서는 안 됩니다.

### School Zone (학교안전지역) 에서 운전할 때

속도를 줄여야 합니다. School Zone 안에서 당신의 차속도가 20 mph 이하만 일체든지 좋습니다. 특별히 날씨문제가 (안개, 비, 눈 등) 시야를 가리는 장애물이 있을 때, 아이들의 무리가 보이거나 자가량이 주차되어있으면 더더욱 속도를 줄여야 합니다. 이지역에서는 더욱신경을 쓰셔야 할 일이 U-Turn 이나 Back을 하지 말아야합니다. 이런이런는 잘보아시가 많으며 이런상황은 더더욱 보기가 힘들기 때문입니다.

### 횡단보도에서

횡단보도에서 일해는 교통안전요원들은 오직어린학

생들이 안전하게 건널너는 인간 도와주는책임이 있습니다. 다른 교통법규와는 상관이없습니다. 횡단보도앞에서 행인들이 안전하게 건너갈수있도록 차를 세우는 것은 운전자의 책임입니다. 횡단보도앞에서는 안전가리를 지켜주시고 그라고 사람이다 건널때까지 차를 움직이지서는 안됩니다. 횡단보도에 사람이 있을때는 좌회전, 우회전을 하시면 안됩니다. 횡단보도앞에서는 앞에서는 앞에서있는차량 추월하면 절대안되며 앞차가 우회전을 하더라도 역시 추월할수없습니다. 특히당신의 자녀가 자전거나 스쿠터, 스케이트보드를 타고 학교에 오고갈 때, 횡단보도에서는 그것에서 분명히내려 타지않고 걸어가도록 가르쳐야합니다. 그리고특히 당신의 자녀가 롤러스케이트 아니면 롤리볼레이드를 신고 학교에 오고갈 때 횡단보도에서는 쭉뚫고 건너도록 가르쳐야합니다.

### School Zone 안에서 멈출 때

School Zone 안에있는 횡단보도안에서는 20 피트 거리 안에 차를 절대 주차할수없습니다. 학생이나 행인과 시야의 안전을 확보하기위하여 장애물이 없어야 합니다. 자녀들을 집에서 데리러 할 때는 차로가이던 인도쪽에서 안전하게 데리도록 주차하셔야 합니다. 자녀들이 학교로 건너갈때는 꼭 횡단보도만으로도 건너가도록 가르쳐야 합니다. 자녀들은 교통안전요원들의 명령을 꼭 따르도록 가르쳐야합니다.

### 학교버스가 내차앞에 서있을 때

우리가 한참 바쁘게 차를 운전할 때 학교 버스가 앞에 멈추는 것 같은데 꼭 잊아서는 안될 것은 학교 버스가 학생들을 태우거나 내릴 때, 우리차가 학교버스 뒤에 있거나 반대편에서 올 때 운전자는 차를 완전히 멈춰 기다려야합니다. 이런 경우

학교 버스 운전사는 비상 주위동을 관촬하고 STOP 색인을 내보냅니다. 그리고 학생들이 안전하게 다 타고 내릴때까지 이 규칙을 꼭 지켜야합니다. 아주 중요한 것은 학교버스가 움직이기까지는 절대로 차를움직여서는 안됩니다.

## 학교 규칙

학교 안전지역 (School Safety Zone) 은 학교마다 조금씩 다른점이 있습니다. 어떤학교들은 자녀들을 위하여 더욱 강한 규칙이 있습니다. 자녀들의 안전을 위하여 언제든지 모든 운전자들은 이 규칙을 살피기 규칙이 잘시행 되도록 해야합니다. 자녀들의 등하교할 책임지는 사람은 그학교의 교통규칙을 잘알도록 가르쳐야 합니다. 학교규칙에 대한 이 주의사항의 안내서를 서로 눈아 보시기 바랍니다.

## 어린이는 어른과 다릅니다

어린이들은 보고 듣는 것이 어른과 다릅니다. 어린이의 시야는 어른의 2/3밖에 안되고 여섯서 소리가 들리는지 빠르게 판단하는 것이 힘듭니다. 어린이들은 거리와 속도를 구별하는 것을 배우고 있습니다. 어린이들은 자가 어느정도의 거리에서 어느정도 속도를 내고 자기앞으로 오는지 잘모릅니다. 어린이들은 한곳에만 집중을합니다. 그래서 혹시 어린이들이 친구들과 놀고 있을때나 자전사이드할 때 근처의 자동차를 의식하지 못합니다. 어린이들은 돌발적인 행동을 잘하고 그리고 자기의 실제 능력보다 더 자신을 과신하며 예상치않은 횡단보도 신호등이바뀔 때 너무빨리 건너수있다고 믿고있습니다. 그래서 어른 운전사들은 어린이들을 적절 주위 있게 봐야합니다. 운전사들은 아이들이 자기 차를 보 보고있다고 믿지말고 어린이의 행동을 예측하지 않기 바랍니다 만약 모든운전자들이

School Safety Zone 규칙을 살치키면 무리모두가 모든 아이들에게 안전한 환경을 보장할수있습니다.

## 질문?

만일 학교안전지역 규칙에대해서 질문이나 걱정 있으면 자녀가 다니는 학교의 교장이나, 학부도피장이나 혹은 버스나루트 위원들을 만나시기 바랍니다. 또한 당신은 워싱턴주 교통안전위원회에 연락하실수있습니다. 연락처는 다음과 같습니다. 이지역의 대표님이 당신의 지점을 해결해드릴수 있습니다.



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## Советы и требования по безопасности на проезжей части.

Вы всегда заботитесь о безопасности своего ребёнка. Школьная зона может обеспечить 600 футов безопасности; но только в случае выполнения всеми водителями надлежащих правил. Вот несколько советов по обеспечению безопасности детей.

### Что такое школьная зона?

600 футов школьной зоны отмечено двумя обозначениями по 300 футов с каждой стороны размеченного перехода улицы. Ограничение скорости в школьной зоне 20 миль в час. Помните, что нарушение скорости в школьной зоне штрафуется вдвойне. Есть четыре вида обозначений школьных зон, которые указывают на ограничение скорости до 20 миль в час.

- Десна на дороге
- С 8:00 утра до 5:30 вечера
- Обозначение флажками
- Обозначение мигающим светом

Каким бы ни было обозначение – можете быть уверенными: что когда Вы привозите или забираете детей – в школьной зоне ограничение скорости постоянно, даже если обозначения ещё не выставлены.

### Вождение транспорта в школьной зоне:

Сбавьте скорость. – можете ехать даже со скоростью меньшей, чем 20 миль в час, а иногда даже должны – при плохой видимости или состоянии дороги во время ливня; снежных заносов, гололёда; тумана или в темноте. А также во время загруженности дороги; при переходе через дорогу детских групп; при наличии припаркованных машин; из которых выходят пассажиры. Будьте осторожны. Избегайте U-образных поворотов в школьных зонах. Не разворачивайтесь и соседних подъездах к частным домам. И так тяжело заметить ребёнка; тем более при развороте или при движении задним ходом.

### При переходе улицы:

Члены патруля безопасности охраняют переход и обеспечивают порядок при переходе улицы школьниками. Водитель обязан остановиться и дать возможность пешеходам перейти улицу в местах перехода. Пожалуйста, остановитесь на расстоянии до перехода и подождите пока весь переход будет свободен, а не только Ваша полоса. Не делайте повороты в переходной зоне. Не обгоняйте машину, которая остановилась перед переходом, даже когда она подаёт сигнал правого поворота. В случае поворота не приостанавливайтесь в зоне перехода. Если Ваши дети добираются в школу на велосипеде, самокате или скейборде: напоминайте им о необходимости остановиться перед переходом и перейти улицу пешком: ведя с собой велосипед или самокат, или перенести скейборд в руках. Если они используют роликовые коньки; перед переходом через улицу их необходимо снять.

### Остановка в школьной зоне:

Никогда не останавливайте и не паркуйте машину на переходе или в 20 футовой зоне перехода. Школьники и другие пешеходы должны иметь уверенность при переходе 20 футовой зоны обеспечивает им полную просматриваемость переходной дорожки для безопасного перехода. При парковке на стороне дороги ребенок должен выходить из машины со стороны: противоположной движению. Не паркуйте машину так, чтобы ему приходилось переходить дорогу к школе там, где нет перехода. Всегда напоминайте ему о необходимости пользоваться переходом и выполнять инструкции патруля безопасности.

### Заставлять за школьным автобусом?

Кажется, что это всегда случается когда мы особенно спешим. Но помните о необходимости полной остановки при посадке или высадке детей; находитесь ли вы за автобусом; или на противоположной стороне проезжей части. Водитель автобуса включает предупредительные сигналы. Обычно это мигающий свет и сигнал **СТОП**, указывающий вам на необходимость остановки. Предупреждение продолжает работать до тех пор, пока все дети либо же усядутся в автобус, либо не выйдут из него и безопасно не перейдут улицу. Это очень важно: не начинать движение раньше чем двинется школьный автобус.

### Школьные зоны:

Каждая школьная зона имеет свою особенность. Иногда школы имеют свои дополнительные правила. Для обеспечения большей безопасности школьников некоторые школы ограничивают продвижение транспорта через школьные зоны и обозначают специальные места для высадки школьников из машины и посадки в машину; а также другие правила. Для того, чтобы избежать работы в защиту детей им должен следовать каждый и всегда. Будьте уверены, что каждый, кто отвезет вашего ребёнка в школу или забирает из неё следует школьной политике. Ознакомьте их с этой публикацией, а также с другими заметками о политике школы.

### Дети это не взрослые:

Дети видят и слышат иначе, чем взрослые. Так периферическое зрение у ребёнка на одну треть слабее, чем у взрослого. Ребёнок также испытывает затруднение при определении источника звука. Дети не могут верно судить о расстоянии и скорости. Так, видя приближающийся автомобиль, они не смогут определить с какой скоростью он движется и как быстро покроем дистанцию. Дети могут сосредоточиться поочерёдно только на чём-нибудь одном. Если они играют с друзьями или катаются на велосипеде, врядли они обратят внимание на наш автомобиль. Дети достаточно тихийбы и с трудом останавливаются во время какого-нибудь действия. Кроме того, они склонны к переосценке своих возможностей, думая, что успеют перебежать улицу до смены света в светофоре или до приближения автомобиля. Но почему, водитель должен быть особенно внимательным при виде детей. Не забывайте на то, что ребёнок видит нашу машину и не старайтесь предугадать его действия. Если каждый водитель будет следовать правилам школьной зоны, мы сможем быть уверенными в безопасности всех наших детей.

### Вопросы:

Если у вас возникли вопросы или рекомендации по поводу безопасности в школьной зоне; обязательно обращайтесь к директору школы или председателю объединённого общества родителей и учителей, или к иному местное законоисполнительное учреждение. Также можете обращаться в Вашингтонскую комиссию по безопасности движения; адрес которой приводится ниже. Все общественные представители, работая вместе с вами, найдут правильное разрешение этих проблем.



Washington Traffic Safety Commission  
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WALIDBINTA YO WAREIXIN KU SAASANNABADCIYADA  
YO NAWANIGA DUGSIYADA(iskulda)

### Parent's School Zone Tips:

Классификация и кодификация с/х наук

Naawaxiyiga ama ugu aqawarka dajiga (School Zone) waxuu awood u leeyahay ilaa 10 (1000) oo talloba ama Feet, meet ka cagaaga dhawacowin oo uu qalbigaagu ku deggen yahay. Dalkiin waa kaliya markii la beelo in wadayaashu haddaanta soo illaay ay 1 taarbaad sharciga.

Malikani wazikaa idinku shugaban gadoho wal ku hufasanyar wazal sharan babadagiyada imaharar.

WAA MAXAY NAWAAXIGA DICSIGA (School Zone)  
INTELLA 'EG YAHAY!

Min bangsind dritin ilhan iyo (600) oo illahaba ama fiseel in silku wareeg ah dhintay badbaa waxaa kaga yaalle labo calaamadood, calaamadda wadnaha waxay ka kale in jirtaa (1700) oo illahaba amin fiseel dhintay wadnaha waxaa ku yaalle calaamadda jidmarka (Cruces Walk)

Xawwiga u guo an ee ay ka dhashan baabuurta ee nawaaxiguma waa (20)Mofihallii asaasha Waqabad kuusooxirnaaba xawwiga intaan ka badan qaybka laga jarto in laaki mar la gataasayo isagoos ka tashay sharciga u waal nawaaxiga clugsiiba calsamadaaha xawwiga

Waxaa ka soo baxa xarunta madaxda ee xukuumadda dawladda kuwaasoo  
 ku sheegaya

[illegible][illegible]

## HABKA WABIDDA IYI NAWA XIGA DUCSIGA

Si tawitah an u socco, kay wawad u tahay inaad socco wadhah and ku socco 20mph helkii samaha wadhah ka yar iskuna day inaad ku socoto markii aad arigto xaaladeha lagaaga dirgawo oo kala ah

Araytidadaa oo xumada waxbara keena kora  
Keehab badan oo nool leh.

Дзавбейло барар 4313.

W'addoojinka oo uu barafka ku bato

C. eerybano keerta mudi

Iyo marhii saxmad badan oo dhimca baabuurta ah ay jiraan sida waxyaabo kale ay jiraan sida feesootay iyo darnaashado ama ilmo jidalka ku sameynaya baadiqayga kale duwan ama baabuur badan oo yaalla dhimaynka wadadiyinka .

Matr wadhwa wadh inaad ka diftocomaalaa amna ka kaxaynta waxeynna dhib u noqonshada deg degga ah (U-Turn) wadiqoo ku dhex jira culamadaha sheegaya inaad ku jirto nax-aaqiya ahna bigaayayrka dagaalka.

Ha xu soo laob moqon jidwaka yanyar ne xamfashin auka deryayda. (Wu) Adigatahay inand ke aareto rinshakaga. waliba wexba ka dhihi hufgan mar'is anal saureyo dhi u soo laabashin dog dog ah (Li-Tum)

## JIDABKA CALAAMADEYSAN ET AL. NAKHO (Cross Wall)

Xubashka ka nusan ilaalodo ee jididka aqilaamaleyshu waday ku xidhi yaalaha ama la xidhiidhan ardayda ee barna xidhiidhan ciidanka aqilaamaleyshu waday.

Мба мас' ууллгьтн саран ават-аваран хаашуулт илэс кэа доогсэддан бгнэ н огултогдван дэвдлэ дуггынга нмэ гуднган илдлхн салармбевсун, диллэн зэ дунмэлл ах н илэглэ ирээдэн гуагн салармбдхлэ тохуу салэ гуалы илэ бэ гуудхн . вэвчлэ илээд илэвэгнэвот иртнэ ах кэа нэгэнөөсө диллэ.

Viņi atba kārtēja in'arh'arhū marmozhaya smil'caigūm mēdai lūgā yashko inard bixix'pro mīdīg u labāto laivūdoo dadike wēl marm'nyam. Jūmū qashūm lūv'adāas ariā lā u dīasāfūn dīhīncm' baxūk'pū istāmpū jādāskā cūlānācīd'ysm xāxā lādāis uo bīdīhām'pū nālk'n hōrāadā āh cē tīlmām'pū cālmācīd'ū jūlk' cō u lābānāyū dīdīgā. Mōrkū ariid bēvēm'ysn hū uo sūgūn dīhēxā jādāskā cūlānācīd'ysm.

Etaditi un litarhaan un robu muu wati ana kavevato baadili(Cycle).Mfote ana alwana lughu jeh te lagu wata xuxuxi ibalabaga inay gacane ku qataan marhu marayasa jidheken cilaamidyen ana juba la mao

Ennitiin ny hovevstam kachafas jingvaha leh ee lagu ordo waa inay ka bixiyaan qaybta afaa leh oo sakinta oo kade ah markei ay durgayga rabaan inay ku dheer ciyaarsaan iyo waliba markei ay marayaan mureeha calaamaleysoan ee jidaska si aysoan waxyello ugu geysaan ilmahaba kale.



## PHIISJIDDA BAAHI'URTA EE NAWAAXIGA DUGSIGA

Weligaa he dhigay ama ha uga tegin baabuurkaaga meelaha in maro ee calaamadeyaan ama in u jirta 20 calaabo jidka calaamadeyaan ee la maro.

Aadaha iyo dadka kaleba waa inay ka beryin wadida ay fariyaan calaamadaha la maro ,iyagoo eegaya 20ka talabo oo uu jirsan karo awoodda u leh hadbaadooda .

Tanihi and dhigay gaariya dhinac,mar walba waa inaad imahaaga ka bixiisa dhinaca baabuur u badan tahay me alice dhinaca kale .ha dhigin gaariya meel ka soo horjeeda iskuulka adigay is koraaya ku dhagso iskuulka ama deg deg u gaarsii .

Mar walbaa imaha na maro ama marsii meelaha la calaamadeyey ee loqo rali giliy in la maro .

Xusuusi imahaaga mar walba inuu raaco shuruuda ay dejiyeraa koraaha gaarisan habdajiyada

## KL EKAASHAHA LAYMANKA EE BASASKA DUGSIGA:

Mar walba waxay u muuqataa wax dheera markii aanu degedegsanahay larkin waa inaad xusuusnaada calaamadaha imahaaga .aaduu istaaganaa istaag buuxa(Full Stop) markii basaska ilmuhu ay fulayaan ama xa deqeyaan ,haddii aad baska ka dambeeyo iyo haddii aad uga soo socoto boortashada

Wadaha baabuur kuu taagaya calaamadaha dhihiinta ah .mar walba wariyo damma nalka oo uu ka bogsigeliyo iyo calaamadaha istaagga oo uu taago si uu kuu ogeysiyo inaad istaagto.

Dhiginta ama calaamadaha laguu taagay way jireysaa illaa ay ilmuhu baska ka buulaan ama jidka gooshaan iyagoo mabad ah .waa wax mubtin ah inaad istaaganaa illaa uu baska iskuulka uu ka dhagaqo.

## SHARCIVADA BT GSIGA:

Sharciyada u degsan nawaaxiga ama agagaarka dugsiyada mararka gaarkood waa isku mid ,iskuulbada gaarkood waxay keenaan shuruud dheeraad ah raaco khusiyo dhaahooda gaarka ah sida:

Baabaadada caruurta .Iskuulbada gaar waxay keenaan shuruud dheeraad ah sida inna bas ama baabuur ee loo ogoof yahay inay maro iskuulbada iyo nawaaxigooda .dejiinta oo xaddidan iyo qaadidda iyo habab kale oo raacsan sharciooyinkooda ay kaga horbagayaan dhibaataada u iman karta caruurtooda .marka qof walba waa inuu raaca sharciyada waqti walba

Waa inaad hubiisa haddii qof kale uu kuu soo gaadiyo ama uu geynayo imahaaga iskuulka inuu ka digaynaado sharciyada iskuulka u degsan u qeybi wadaaqdaan waxna ka sii dadka kale sidoo kale sharciyada iskuulka u degsan iyo ogeysiyaada .

## LMERU MA AHA QAANGAADIH

Imaha yar yar iyo dadka gaarigaarka ah isku si wax uuna alkaan umarna marqaan . Ilmuhu saddex meelood meel uma rakaan wax dhihi ah waxa ay dadka gaarigaarka ah u rakaan dhihihi,waith dhihihi gaarigaarka ah waxa dhihi ilmuhu na dhihihi.

Weli waxa u muuqda uma ay barqanayn amahe ay wax ku cado aadane u wexaasi ka dheerayay amahe ama uu jiro

Haddii baabuur uu ka soo foor leeyahay amahe uu soo wajihi si dhaqsi ah uuna go'aamin karaan ma uu ku xeeley ay iinta ay ku qaadaneysa gaarigaarka meelaha uu u socdo ilmuhu waxa kalyo soo u muuqda waa waqtiya haddii ay ka ciyaari lahayeen saaxiibadood amahe uu baska(ki)(cycle)kaxayn lahaa ,waa wax aad u yu inuu ka wehwele amahe uu ka baqo baabuur ka soo foor leh amahe ama wajihiya .

Ilmuhu waxay qabsan dhihi ah haddii ay wax aad bilalashay iyo joojin karaan mahe dhihihi baabuur uu ku soo foor leeyahay amahe uu soo wajihi si dhaqsi ah uuna go'aamin karaan ma uu ku xeeley ay iinta ay ku qaadaneysa gaarigaarka meelaha uu u socdo ilmuhu waxa kalyo soo u muuqda waa waqtiya haddii ay ka ciyaari lahayeen saaxiibadood amahe uu baska(ki)(cycle)kaxayn lahaa ,waa wax aad u yu inuu ka wehwele amahe uu ka baqo baabuur ka soo foor leh amahe ama wajihiya .

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## SH'AAID

Haddii aad soo aad qabsan kuma saabsan habdajiyada iyo nawaaxiga iskuulbada ama dugsiyadaa haddii isku day tahay in soo xirtirta maadaha iskuulka ama maadaha maadaniyada iyo maadaniyada ee iskuulbada ama saldhiga loo iibsiga ee xasabaddaada Wexaad kalsoo ka xirin kartaa qeybta umarka maadaniyada ee joxnalka Washington ee Juxta ku qabsan

Ururada isku fikradda ah ama wada shuqeyga waxay isku keenaan xalal xala duwanaa illaa ay hadda ama ay ka soo saaraan xal sax ah



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## SUGERENCIAS A LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA ACERCA DE LA ZONA ESCOLAR

Los padres de familia se preocupan por la protección de los niños bajo su tutela.

La zona designada como Zona Escolar proporciona 600 pies de protección, siempre y cuando los conductores de vehículos practiquen las reglas de tránsito aplicables a dicha zona.

**Qué es una zona escolar?** Es una área de 600 pies que se extiende entre dos señales de tráfico equidistantes de la zona peatonal, donde los niños pueden atravesar la calle sin temor de ser atropellados. En la zona escolar la velocidad máxima es de 20 millas por hora. No se olvide que las infracciones de tráfico dentro de una zona escolar, le costarán el doble en multas.

Dentro de la zona escolar, encontrará cuatro clases de señales que le harán realizar que la velocidad máxima debe ser de 20 mph:

1. Cuando hay niños presentes,
2. Entre las 8:00am and 5:30pm,
3. Cuando un guía le agita la banderola, o
4. Cuando encuentra una señal con luces intermitentes.

Tenga por seguro que si usted trae a su niño o niños a la escuela, siendo que se trata de una zona escolar, la orden de 20 millas por hora prevalece.

**Mientras maneja en zona escolar:** Desacelere; es prudente manejar a menor velocidad de 20mph. cuando la visibilidad es limitada, o cuando existe alguna de las siguientes circunstancias:

- lluvia torrencial,
- tormenta de nieve,
- niebla/neblina,
- ya oscurece,
- hay mucho tráfico,
- excesiva actividad de personas, o
- numerosos vehículos estacionados para abordar o bajar pasajeros.

Use cautela: Evite las medias vueltas en la zona escolar; no entre en las rampas de la vecindad. Es bastante difícil ver a los niños cuando su vehículo da una media vuelta, y es aún más difícil verlos cuando se retrocede.

**En la zona peatonal:** Recuerde que la responsabilidad de los guías en la zona peatonal, es la de guiar a los estudiantes, no de dirigir el tráfico.

En la zona peatonal la responsabilidad de los conductores de vehículos son las siguientes:

- parar totalmente para permitir el cruce de los peatones,
- permanecer inmóvil hasta que el cruce peatonal se encuentre completamente vacante, en ambas direcciones,
- abstenerse totalmente de dar vueltas, ni a la derecha ni a la izquierda, mientras haya alguien en la zona peatonal,
- no pasar o aventajar a ningún vehículo que se encuentre en la zona peatonal aún cuando el pide vías de dicho vehículo señale que va a voltear a la derecha. Si usted desea voltear, debe esperar fuera de las rayas de la zona peatonal.

Si sus niños se transportan a la escuela en bicicleta, antes de cruzar la calle deben bajarse y caminar con ella. Si utilizan monopatín, o patineta, o patines de ruedas, adviértales que deben responsabilizarse en acarrearlos mientras cruzan la calle.

**Estacionamiento dentro de la zona escolar:** Nunca estacione su vehículo dentro del espacio de 20 pies antes y después de la zona peatonal. Tanto los estudiantes como otros peatones cuentan con la visibilidad que los 20 pies les proporcionan para cruzar sin temor.

Si usted se estaciona a un costado de la calle, asegúrese que sus niños, al bajarse se encuentran fuera de la línea de tráfico; es decir, no debe estacionarse en una forma que haga a los niños percibir que pueden correr a través de la calle. Entrene a sus niños a que sólo crucen la calle dentro de la zona peatonal.

**Varado detrás de un bus escolar?** Parece que siempre sucede cuando uno se encuentra de prisa. Sin embargo, recuerde que debe parar totalmente mientras el bus está abordando o descargando niños, aunque el bus se encuentre en dirección opuesta. El conductor del bus activa sus luces preventivas; generalmente luces intermitentes y despliega la señal de parar (STOP). La señal permanece activa hasta que todos los niños han abordado el bus, o han terminado de cruzar la calle. Mientras tanto no arranque hasta que el bus empiece a moverse.

**Normas escolares:** Cada zona escolar es individual. En orden de proteger a los niños, algunas escuelas dictan normas adicionales que satisfacen sus necesidades específicas. Por ejemplo, algunas escuelas asignan un espacio determinado para abordar o descargar,

Para obtener el resultado deseado, las reglas que aplican deben ser observadas por todos, y en todo momento. Si el transporte de sus niños está a cargo de otra u otras personas, acierte que dichas personas esten al tanto de las normas adicionales de la escuela. Comparta con ellas esta papeleta lo mismo que las notificaciones de cambios que usted reciba de la escuela.

**Nunca espere que los niños actúen como adultos.** La percepción de los niños difiere de la de los adultos. Los chiquillos poseen solamente dos terceras partes de la visión periférico de los adultos y tienen dificultad en determinar la procedencia de cualquier sonido. Los niños están apenas en el proceso de aprender a juzgar distancias y velocidades. Cuando un vehículo se les aproxima, no tienen la menor idea de la velocidad o del tiempo necesario para cubrir la distancia. Los niños enfocan su atención en una sola cosa a la vez. Si ellos están con sus amigos, o si montan su bicicleta, no se dan cuenta si alguien los espera. Los niños también tienen la tendencia a juzgarse libres de peligro, y creen que pueden atravesar la calle corriendo antes de que el semáforo cambie o un vehículo se aproxime.

Los adultos tienen que velar por los niños. Un adulto nunca debe asumir que un niño ve su vehículo, o que puede pronosticar las reacciones de los niños. Solamente cuando todos obedecen las reglas de la zona escolar podemos lograr un medio seguro para nuestros niños.

**Informes adicionales?** Si desea más informes respecto a la zona escolar, póngase en contacto con el director de la escuela o con el presidente de la Asociación de Maestros y Padres de Familia, o con el departamento de la policía de su localidad. También puede dirigirse a la Comisión de Tráfico del Estado de Washington –(Washington TrafficSafety Commission) a la siguiente dirección: WTSC, PO Box 40944, Olympia, WA 98504-0944 (360) 753-6197.



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## NHỮNG CHỈ DẪN AN TOÀN KHU TRƯỜNG HỌC DÀNH CHO PHỤ HUYNH HỌC SINH

An toàn cho con quý vị. Điều này cần được quý vị luôn ghi nhớ. Khu vực trường học chỉ có thể đáp ứng sự yên bình trong vòng 1111 feet nếu tất cả mọi người lái xe tuân theo luật. Đây là một vài chỉ dẫn để đảm bảo an toàn cho trẻ em.

**Khu Vực Trường Học là gì?** Khu vực trường học trong vòng 600 feet được thiết kế bởi các bằng hiệu, ví dụ 300 feet mỗi bên được đánh dấu cho người đi bộ qua lại. Tốc độ giới hạn trong khu vực trường học là 20 dặm một giờ. Quý vị nên nhớ rằng tiền phạt tăng gấp đôi khi vi phạm luật giao thông trong khu vực trường học. Có bốn dấu hiệu khu trường học cho biết khi nào quý vị phải lái xe 20 dặm một giờ. Khi Học Sinh Đang Có Mặt, Từ 8:00 giờ sáng đến 5:30 chiều. Khi Có Hiệu Chương Lớn, và Khi Đèn Chập. Cho dù khu vực trường học được đánh dấu như thế nào, quý vị nên tin rằng văn bản Lái xe 20 dặm một giờ đang có hiệu lực nếu quý vị đang đưa trẻ đến trường hoặc đang đón trẻ — ngay cả khi không dấu hiệu chưa được giương lên!

**Lái xe trong Khu Vực Trường Học:** Hãy giảm tốc độ- quý vị có thể lái ngay cả chậm hơn 20 dặm một giờ và nên lái như vậy khi điều kiện bên ngoài cho thấy như những lúc tầm nhìn bị hạn chế do mưa to, tuyết rơi, đường đóng băng, sương mù, hay trời tối hoặc khi giao thông dày đặc hoặc có nhiều hoạt động dọc bên đường như là những

nhóm trẻ em hoặc xe cộ đậu lại để thả người xuống. Hãy chú ý. Tránh queo còi trong vòng chữ U trong khu vực trường học đã được đánh dấu. Không queo vòng quanh khu đường dẫn đi. Thật khó để có thể nhìn thấy bạn trẻ — thậm chí còn khó hơn nữa khi quý vị queo còi trong vòng chữ U hoặc lái xe lại.

**Tại lối dành cho người băng qua đường:** Những nhân viên an toàn giao thông có mặt tại lối đi dành cho người băng qua đường để hướng dẫn học sinh, không phải hướng dẫn giao thông. Người lái xe có trách nhiệm dừng xe để khách bộ hành băng qua trong lối dành cho người đi bộ. Vui lòng dừng hẳn xe trước lối dành cho người băng qua đường và hãy dừng xe cho đến khi lối dành cho người băng qua đường không còn hiện nữa, chứ không phải chỉ đến khi lần đường quý vị đang chạy được thông suốt. Quý vị có thể không được queo trái hay queo phải ngang qua lối đi dành cho người băng qua đường đang lấp nấp. Không được vượt hay qua một xe đang dừng trước lối dành cho người băng qua đường, ngay cả khi xe đó đang bật đèn hiệu queo phải. Khi quý vị queo, không được đi ngược bên trong lối dành cho người băng qua đường. Nếu con quý vị chạy xe đạp, xe đẩy hoặc ván trượt để đến trường, hãy nhắc như học trẻ phải đi bộ và đẩy xe đạp hoặc xe đẩy hoặc khuôn ván trượt khi đi ngang qua lối dành cho người băng qua đường. Nếu con quý vị đứng gần

trượt pa-tanh để đi đến trường, chúng cũng phải tránh bánh trượt hay thanh trượt ra khi đi ngang qua lối dành cho người băng qua đường.

**Đứng Xe Trong Khu Vực Trường Học:** Dừng bao giờ dừng xe hay đậu xe ngay trong bên trong hoặc trong vòng 20 feet của lối dành cho người băng qua đường. Học sinh và những khách bộ hành khác trông cậy vào lối dành cho người băng qua đường và họ cần có được tầm nhìn cách 20 feet so với xe đậu để băng qua an toàn. Nếu quý vị đậu xe dọc bên đường, luôn luôn cho con quý vị ra khỏi xe ở phía không có xe lưu thông. Không được đậu xe cho con quý vị lao qua đường để đến trường. Luôn tập cho con quý vị sử dụng lối dành cho người băng qua đường. Hãy nhắc nhở con quý vị tuân theo sự hướng dẫn của nhân viên an toàn giao thông.

**Kẹt Phía Sau Xe Buýt Đưa Đón Học Sinh?** Điều này thường như thường xảy ra khi quý vị đang vội vã, nhưng hãy nhớ rằng quý vị phải dừng lại hoàn toàn khi xe buýt đang cho học sinh lên xuống mặc dù quý vị đang ở phía sau xe hay là đang ở hướng ngược lại. Tài xế xe buýt sẽ bắt đầu hiệu cho ý, thường là đèn chớp tắt và một bảng ra hiệu "dừng lại" để thông báo quý vị phải dừng lại. Dấu hiệu chủ ý này được bật cho đến khi trẻ em lên xe hoặc băng qua đường an toàn. Điều quan trọng là quý vị phải dừng xe cho đến khi xe buýt bắt đầu chạy tiếp.

**Luật Lái Xe Trường Học:** Luật lệ mỗi khu trường học đều thống nhất. Đôi khi một số trường bổ sung thêm những điều luật về các môi quan tâm

của họ. Để bảo đảm an toàn cho trẻ em, một số trường đưa ra qui định luôn giao thông, hạn chế khu đưa đón, hoặc là đưa ra những điều luật khác. Mọi người phải luôn tuân theo các luật lệ này để có thể bảo vệ con em mình. Hãy đảm bảo rằng bất kỳ người nào khác đưa hoặc đón con em quý vị cũng phải để ý đến những điều luật ở trường học đó. Cho họ xem tờ thông tin này cũng như bất kỳ những điều luật khác của trường học.

**Trẻ Em Không Phải Là Người Lớn:** Trẻ em thường nhìn hoặc nghe khác với người lớn. Trẻ em chỉ có hai phần ba thị giác ngoại vi so với người lớn và trẻ em gặp trở ngại trong vấn đề xác định nguồn âm thanh. Chúng nó vẫn đang học cách đánh giá khoảng cách và tốc độ. Khi xe tiến về phía chúng nó, chúng không thể ước lượng chính xác xe đang chạy nhanh như thế nào hay là thời gian bao nhiêu lâu thì xe chạy đến nó trẻ đang hiện diện. Trẻ em chỉ tập trung vào một sự việc trong một lúc. Nếu chúng nó đang chơi với bạn bè hoặc đang chạy xe đạp, chúng hầu như không để ý đến xe của quý vị. Trẻ em thường hay tự phát và một khi đã nhập cuộc thì khó bất chúng ngưng lại được. Trẻ em cũng thường có chiều hướng đánh giá khả năng của chúng quá cao, cho rằng chúng có thể chạy ngang qua đường trước khi đèn báo hiệu thay đổi hoặc trước khi chiếc xe tiến đến gần. Đó là lý do tại sao người lớn luôn phải trông chừng bọn trẻ. Người lái xe không được cho rằng đứa trẻ có thể nhìn thấy xe của họ hoặc nghĩ rằng họ có thể liên đoán được hành động của một đứa trẻ. Nếu mỗi tài xế tuân theo

các luật lệ của trường học, chúng ta có thể đảm bảo môi trường an toàn cho con em chúng ta.

**Thắc Mắc?** Nếu quý vị có câu hỏi hoặc thắc mắc gì về vấn đề an toàn khu trường học, vui lòng liên hệ hiệu trưởng của trường hoặc trường hội giáo viên - phụ huynh học sinh, hoặc cơ quan thi hành luật địa phương. Quý vị có thể liên hệ Ủy ban An Toàn Giao thông Washington được nêu dưới đây. Các cộng tác viên của cộng đồng có thể giải quyết các vướng mắc của quý vị cho đến khi có được một giải pháp đúng đắn.

Ủy Ban An Toàn Giao Thông  
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# The Laws

## Safety Patrol Regulations

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### INSIDE:

- The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 46.61.38, "School Patrol, Appointment —Authority—Finance—Insurance"
- Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 467-03, New Section, "Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Equipment Rules."
- Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 392-151, "Traffic Safety—School Safety Patrol."
- Attachment A: New School Zone Signs from "Traffic Controls for School Areas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices."



**RCW 46.61.385****School patrol — Appointment — Authority — Finance — Insurance.**

The superintendent of public instruction, through the superintendent of schools of any school district, or other officer or board performing like functions with respect to the schools of any other educational administrative district, may cause to be appointed voluntary adult recruits as supervisors and, from the student body of any public or private school or institution of learning, students, who shall be known as members of the “school patrol” and who shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

The members of such school patrol shall wear an appropriate designation or insignia identifying them as members of the school patrol when in performance of their duties, and they may display “stop” or other proper traffic directional signs or signals at school crossings or other points where school children are crossing or about to cross a public highway, but members of the school patrol and their supervisors shall be subordinate to and obey the orders of any peace officer present and having jurisdiction.

School districts, at their discretion, may hire sufficient numbers of adults to serve as supervisors. Such adults shall be subordinate to and obey the orders of any peace officer present and having jurisdiction.

Any school district having a school patrol may purchase uniforms and other appropriate insignia, traffic signs and other appropriate materials, all to be used by members of such school patrol while in performance of their duties, and may pay for the same out of the general fund of the district.

It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail to stop his vehicle when directed to do so by a school patrol sign or signal displayed by a member of the school patrol engaged in the performance of his duty and wearing or displaying appropriate insignia, and it shall further be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to disregard any other reasonable directions of a member of the school patrol when acting in performance of his duties as such.

School districts may expend funds from the general fund of the district to pay premiums for life and accident policies covering the members of the school patrol in their district while engaged in the performance of their school patrol duties.

Members of the school patrol shall be considered as employees for the purposes of RCW 28A.400.370.

[1990 c 33 &sect; 585; 1974 ex.s. c 47 &sect; 1; 1961 c 12 &sect; 46.48.160. Prior: 1953 c 278 &sect; 1; 1937 c 189 &sect; 130; RRS &sect; 6360-130; 1927 c 309 &sect; 42; RRS &sect; 6362-42. Formerly RCW 46.48.160.]

**Rules of court:** Monetary penalty schedule — IRLJ 6.2.

**Purpose — Statutory references — Severability — 1990 c 33:** See RCW 28A.900.100 through 28A.900.102.

**Chapter 467-03 WAC**  
**NEW SECTION**

**PEDESTRIAN BICYCLE SAFETY EQUIPMENT RULES**

**WAC 467-03-010 Pedestrian bicycle safety equipment rules.**

The Director will cause to be designed a high visibility protective vest, traffic control lag, warning signs and other equipment to increase the visibility of persons assisting pedestrians and bicycles at the crosswalks, including school and playground zones. The equipment will be of strong yellow-green florescent color or other highly visible materials and have retro-reflective stripes. Samples are to be made available for viewing at the Washington Traffic Safety Commission office in Olympia, WA.

The Director may furnish this equipment to schools and other users through grants from the school zone safety account as provided by RCW 46.61.440 (3).

The user of the uniforms and equipment designated for use by school patrols, pursuant to WAC 392-151-090 (Standard uniforms) and WAC 392-151-095 (Equipment), by persons assisting pedestrians and bicycle users in school and playground zones, will also be deemed in compliance with this rule.

**Chapter 392-151 WAC**  
**TRAFFIC SAFETY--SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL**  
**Last Update: 11/1/96WAC**

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY  
CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 392-151-145 | Operation at an intersection with traffic signal. [Order 7-75, § 392-151-145, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-350.] Repealed by 91-15-016, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. |
| 392-151-150 | Violation reports and accidents. [Order 7-75, § 392-151-150, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-355.] Repealed by 91-15-016, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385.                  |

**WAC 392-151-003 Authority.**

The authority for this chapter is RCW 46.61.385 which authorizes the appointment and operation of school patrols by any public or private school subject to the conditions, procedures, and considerations required by this chapter and such supplemental conditions, procedures, and considerations as any such school may impose which are in the best interest of student safety.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-003, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91.]



**WAC 392-151-005 Purpose.**

The purpose of this chapter is to implement RCW 46.61.385 and provide for safe operation of school patrols.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-005, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-005, filed 12/22/75.]*

**WAC 392-151-010 Function of a school patrol.**

The purpose and function of a school patrol are to assist and aid members of the student body in the safe and proper crossing of streets, highways, and roads adjacent to the school and other crossing areas approved by the local safety advisory committee.

Student school patrol members assigned to work at a location with an adult school patrol member shall assist and act at the direction of such adult member of the patrol. A school patrol is to look for and utilize natural gaps in traffic as much as possible when allowing students to cross a street, highway, or road.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-010, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-010, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-205.]*

**WAC 392-151-015 Administration and support.**

The superintendent or chief administrative officer of the school district shall assume the leadership and be ultimately responsible for determining school patrol policy and operations. The principal of each school shall provide leadership in developing good relationships among teachers, student body, and members of the school patrol in matters of selecting, instructing, and giving immediate supervision to school patrol members and carrying out administrative details. Administration of the actual operation of a school patrol may be delegated to a school employee or a safety committee. The approval, understanding, support, and encouragement of school administrators, local traffic control agencies, teachers, parents, and students is essential in providing an effective school safety patrol.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-015, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; 80-09-015 (Order 80-22), § 392-151-015, filed 7/9/80; Order 7-75, § 392-151-015, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-210.]*

**WAC 392-151-017 Safety advisory committee--Selection.**

Selection of a safety advisory committee is important in the development and support of school patrol policy and in the development of a safe route to school plan. Members may be selected from the following areas:

- (1) School administration;
- (2) Law enforcement;
- (3) Traffic engineering; and
- (4) School-parent organization.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-017, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91.]*

**WAC 392-151-020 Liability.**

The fear of potential liability for injuries sustained by pupils, employees, or patrols is present in the minds of school board members and school administrators. Both a school district and its indi

vidual employees or agents are potentially liable for damages sustained by students or others as the result of negligence. Examples of actions or inactions possibly giving rise to an award of damages by a court include: The failure to properly supervise students while they are in the custody of school employees or agents; the failure to properly instruct students in the procedures necessary to safeguard themselves while participating in school activities which may otherwise cause them injury; the failure to select and assign competent employees or agents to safeguard students where necessary; and, in general, the failure to take reasonable precautions to safeguard students in the custody of the school against foreseeable dangers.

The following suggested procedures may assist schools and employees or agents reduce the potential liability in connection with the operation of a school patrol:

- (1) Establish reasonable rules and regulations regarding the supervision and control of the school patrols.
- (2) Establish a policy which limits the selection of student patrol members to students who are preferably ages ten or older and who possess appropriate physical and mental abilities.
- (3) Establish a policy which authorizes any parent to have his or her child excluded from service on the safety patrol.
- (4) Establish a policy which requires school boards to provide insurance for members of the school patrol and for all supervisory officials involved in the program.
- (5) Establish a policy which sets forth specific physical and other criteria for selecting school patrol members and providing adequate training.

In addition, schools should periodically conduct a complete review of the entire school patrol program, including the following:

- (a) The selection of supervisors
- (b) The selection of student and adult members of the patrol
- (c) The training of both supervisors and patrol members
- (d) The determination of the streets which are to be used and those which are not to be used
- (e) The equipment needed
- (f) The time schedule when the patrol will be on duty
- (g) The special precautions to be observed in inclement weather and during hours of semi-darkness.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-020, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-020, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-215.]*

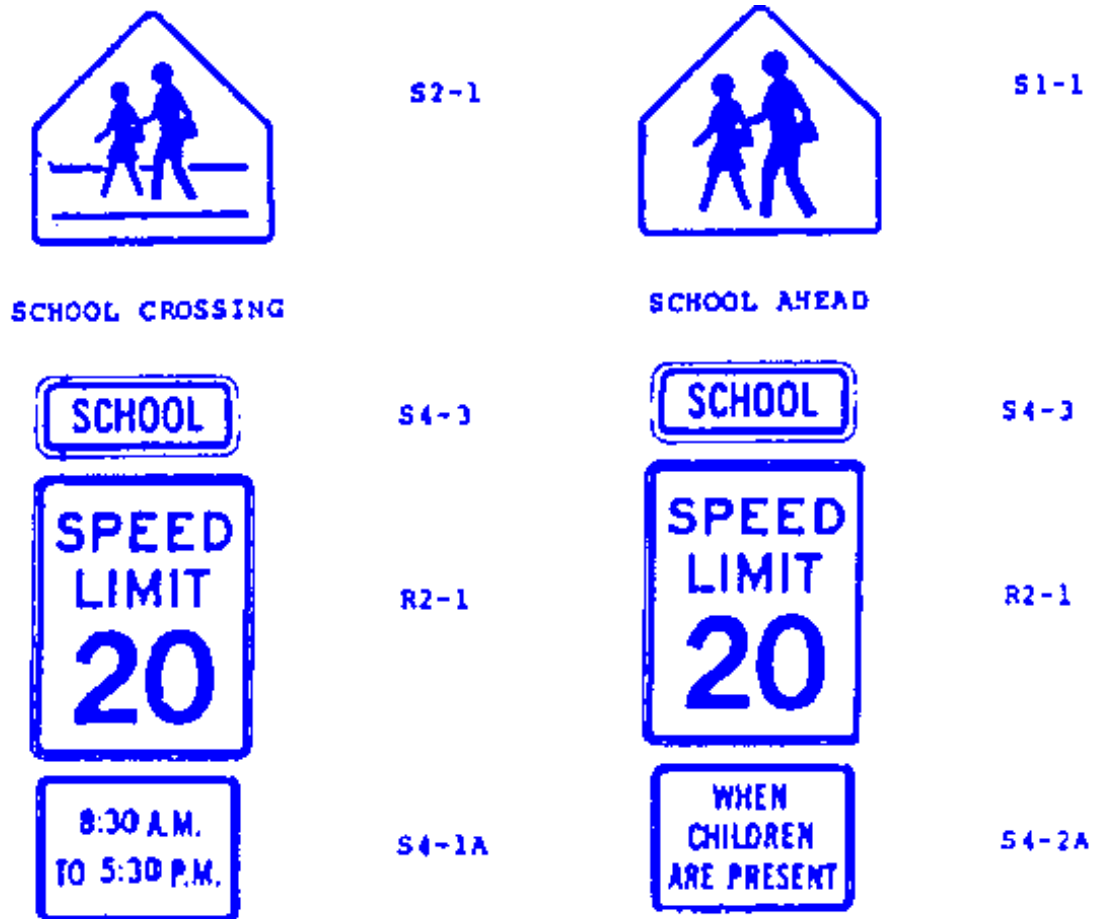
#### **WAC 392-151-025 Route plans.**

Suggested route plans shall be developed for each elementary school that has students who walk to and from school. It shall recommend school routes based on considerations of traffic patterns, existing traffic controls, and other crossing protection aids such as school patrols. These route plans shall limit the number of school crossings so that students move through the crossings in groups, allowing only one entrance-exit from each block to and from school. The route to school plan shall be distributed to all students with instructions that it be taken home and discussed with the parents.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 96-22-057 (Order 96-17), § 392-151-025, filed 11/1/96, effective 12/2/96; Order 7-75, § 392-151-025, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-220.]*

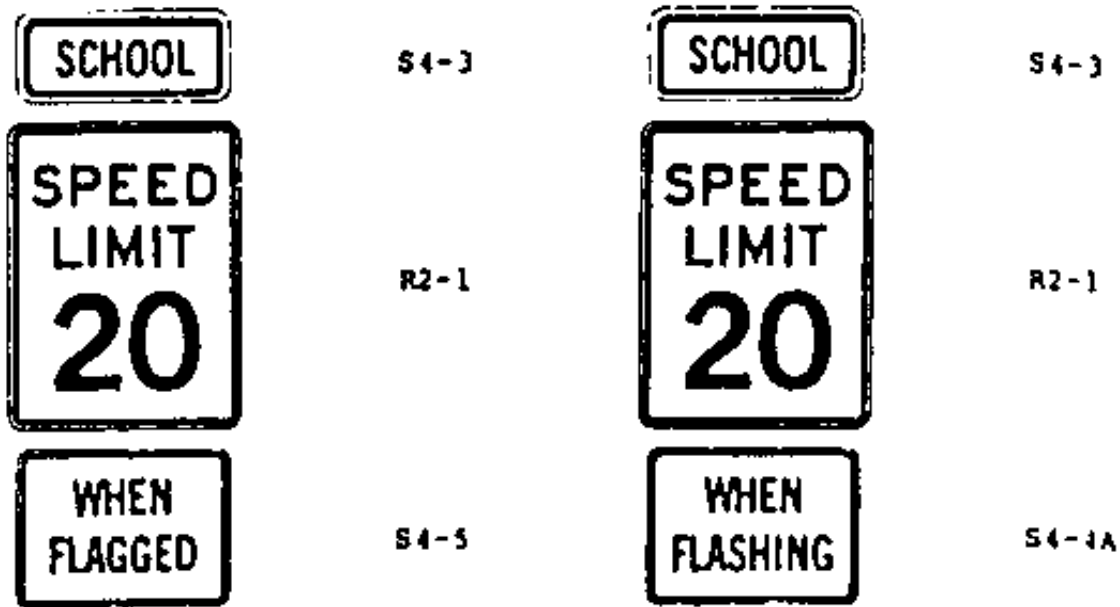
**WAC 392-151-035 School crossing warning and speed limit signs.**

(Please see "Traffic Controls for School Areas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices," for new school zone signs. The new signs are shown in Attachment A at the end of this document.)



Note: The department of transportation defines when children are present as:

1. School children are occupying or walking within the marked crosswalk.
2. School children are occupying or waiting at the curb or on the shoulder of the roadway and are about to cross the roadway by way of the marked crosswalk.
3. School children are present or walking along the roadway, either on the adjacent sidewalk or, in the absence of sidewalks, on the shoulder within the posted school speed limit zone which extends three hundred feet in either direction from the marked crosswalk.



*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-035, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-035, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-245.]*

**WAC 392-151-040 Organization, instruction, and supervision.**

The building principal or a member of the staff appointed by the principal shall supervise the school patrol. Criteria for the selection of a school patrol supervisor shall include:

- (a) Interest in safety
- (b) Ability to organize
- (c) Ability to lead
- (d) Ability to discipline
- (e) Attitude toward work
- (f) Efficiency on job
- (g) Ability to recognize individual differences
- (h) Ability to hold respect of pupils
- (i) Dependability

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-040, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-040, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-250 (part).]*

**WAC 392-151-045 Duties of patrol supervisor.**

Duties of a school patrol supervisor shall include:

- (1) Being knowledgeable in all areas of the school patrol.
- (2) Selection of school patrol members according to school policy.
- (3) Instruction of all school patrol members and officers in their respective duties.
- (4) Supervision of the work of the school patrol in such manner as to develop the greatest initiative, leadership, and effectiveness on the part of each patrol officer and member.
- (5) Hold regular meetings of the school patrol for the purpose of instruction in safety practices, discussions concerning infractions of rules, and stimulating and inspiring the members in the performance of their duties.
- (6) Serve as advisor to the school safety advisory committee.



An officer of the state patrol, sheriff's office, or local police department shall be requested to assist in the instruction of school patrol members in the performance of their duties and thereafter make visits to street and highway crossings where school patrol members are stationed.

Instruction in traffic rules and regulations shall be given to all children attending the school. Written rules and regulations shall be distributed to parents and students.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-045, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-045, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-250 (part).]*

#### **WAC 392-151-050 Selection, appointment and suspension of patrol members.**

Student school patrol members shall be selected from the upper grade levels and preferably not below age ten. Qualities such as leadership and reliability shall be considered in the selection of any patrol member. School patrol service shall be voluntary.

Written approval of a parent or guardian shall be secured in the case of student patrol members. Each prospective patrol member shall be given a vision and hearing examination. After selection, each school patrol member candidate shall be formally appointed by the principal. The parent(s) or guardian(s) of a student patrol member shall be notified in writing or via a personal interview of the student's suspension from duty as a school patrol member.

New patrol members may be selected thirty days before the school term terminates. Additional patrol members may be recruited in the fall of each year and, thereafter, as necessary to fill open positions. New members shall work with trained school patrol members for a long enough period to learn their duties.

A captain of the school patrol may be selected. Instructions shall be given each new school patrol member so that he or she can begin effective duty at a specific post the morning the next school term commences.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-050, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; 80-09-015 (Order 80-22), § 392-151-050, filed 7/9/80; Order 7-75, § 392-151-050, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-255.]*

#### **WAC 392-151-055 Utilization of adult patrol members.**

Schools possess the authority to appoint adults as members of a school patrol. The following criteria may be used to determine at which locations adult patrol members shall be stationed:

- (1) When there is a lack of adequate gaps due to a high volume of traffic.
- (2) When 85 percent of the traffic speed exceeds the speed limit by 5 miles an hour.
- (3) When there is a restricted sight distance.
- (4) When the location or distance from the school building is such that poor supervision of students would otherwise result.
- (5) When there is a high volume of turning traffic over a crosswalk.
- (6) When the location has been determined by either school or law enforcement authorities to be beyond the capability of a student to make rational decisions concerning safety.
- (7) When there is an excessive volume of pedestrian traffic over a highway.

(8) When any of the above criteria exists and there is a lack of an alternate school route plan.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-055, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-055, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-225 and 392-24-230.]*

**WAC 392-151-060 Good character references for adult patrol members.**

Prior to any assignment, good character references shall be obtained on every adult who is being considered as a school patrol member. Good moral character is defined in WAC 180-75-081. In addition, a Washington state patrol criminal history request shall be obtained on each new adult candidate.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-060, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-060, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-235.]*

**WAC 392-151-065 Adult patrol members--Knowledge--Training of students--Introduction.**

In addition to other qualifications imposed by this chapter adult school patrol members shall be knowledgeable with the school crossing protection program operated in their community. Particular attention shall be given to introducing adult school patrol members to school authorities, traffic authorities, and the local parent-teacher association so that they may work together on problems of safety in the school area. Adult patrol members also shall know the school employee acting as patrol supervisor and be knowledgeable with patrol activities. Provision may be made to allow adult patrol members to have some part in the actual training of students relative to traffic safety. At the beginning of the school term, arrangements shall be made to present adult patrol members to the student body and the school parent association.

*[Order 7-75, § 392-151-065, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-345.]*

**WAC 392-151-070 Size of patrol and officers needed.**

The number of members on a school patrol shall be determined by factors such as: Street and highway conditions, number of intersections, volume of vehicular traffic, school enrollment, and number of arrival and school dismissal times. If there are several dismissal times, the size of the patrol shall be increased and the groups rotated so that no one member shall be absent too long from his or her classes. The supervisor may request assistance from the traffic safety unit of the police department in planning school patrol posts. Engineering studies may be requested from the traffic engineer's office by the police unit, the principal, or the school safety committee.

Each school patrol may have a patrol captain and one or more lieutenants. The captain shall be a patrol member who possesses qualities of leadership and shall be selected by the supervisor of the patrol on a trial basis or elected by the members subject to the supervisor's approval.

Officers and members should normally serve for at least one full school year. However, a plan for periodic relief may be provided for and implemented at the discretion of school authorities. This may be done by organizing groups to rotate weekly or several weeks at a time or by rotating dismissal times.

Some of the duties of the school safety patrol officers are:

- (1) Assigning school patrol members to their posts
- (2) Supervising the operations of the school patrol
- (3) Keeping school patrol records, including attendance
- (4) Being responsible for the procedure at each crossing
- (5) Making sure each school patrol member wears his or her equipment while on duty
- (6) Arranging for a substitute in case of absence of a regular school patrol member
- (7) Manning the post in case of an emergency.

[Order 7-75, § 392-151-070, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-260.]

#### **WAC 392-151-075 Hours on duty.**

The hours that patrol members are on duty shall be determined by the needs of the school area from an accident prevention standpoint and the time schedule of the school being served. The schedule of each student patrol member shall be so planned as to make it unnecessary for the student to miss regular school work for lengthy periods. Parents shall be informed of the amount of time students are scheduled to serve on patrols and how much class time may be missed due to patrol duty.

When a patrol member has been assigned to a particular crossing, the member shall be on duty at all times students are normally crossing streets or highways in going to and from school. Members shall be at their posts 10 to 15 minutes before the first class in the morning and 10 to 15 minutes before school begins in the afternoon.

At dismissal times, arrangements shall be made for student patrol members to leave their classes 2 or 3 minutes before the dismissal bell. Patrol members shall remain on duty until the patrol captain or patrol supervisor gives the dismissal signal.

[Order 7-75, § 392-151-075, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-265.]

#### **WAC 392-151-080 The patrol captain.**

The duties of the patrol captain may be:

- (1) Assign patrol members to their posts. See that patrol members report on time and keep a record of their attendance. If a patrol member is absent and no substitute is available, the captain may assign the lieutenant to fill in or man the post himself or herself in emergencies.
- (2) Make daily inspections. This is to make sure that each patrol member wears his or her equipment and that the equipment is kept in good, clean condition and properly stored when not in use.
- (3) Enforce the rules of operation. Dereliction of duty may be dealt with by the captain.
- (4) Make safety talks. The captain may be asked to make presentations to the student body and at regular patrol meetings.
- (5) Report accidents and violations. The patrol captain may be responsible for the reporting of all accidents and violations to the patrol supervisor.

[Order 7-75, § 392-151-080, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-270 and 392-24-275.]

**WAC 392-151-085 General duties of patrol members.**

Each school patrol member shall adhere to the following duties and rules:

- (1) Report to the crossing on time and remain during the prescribed period or until properly relieved.
- (2) Perform duties as outlined.
- (3) Wear standard uniform at all times while on duty.
- (4) Be polite at all times.
- (5) Attend strictly to the task and do not permit attention to be diverted while on duty.
- (6) Direct students, not vehicular traffic.
- (7) Know the procedures to follow in case of an accident or emergency.
- (8) Notify the designated person in advance of anticipated absence.

[Order 7-75, § 392-151-085, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-280.]

**WAC 392-151-090 Standard uniforms.**

The standard uniform for school patrol members shall be a badge, vest, and/or raincoat and shall be worn only during a patrol function. A helmet may be used as part of the standard uniform.

The helmet when used shall be fluorescent orange, white, red, or yellow. For additional visibility during hours of darkness, reflective tape may be added to the uniform.

The school patrol vest shall be fluorescent orange with reflective white bands.

The raincoat shall be fluorescent orange, red, or yellow.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 80-09-015 (Order 80-22), § 392-151-090, filed 7/9/80; Order 7-75, § 392-151-090, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-285.]*

**WAC 392-151-095 Equipment.**

Each school patrol member, while on duty, shall have a fluorescent flame orange or a red flag of color-fast material not less than 14 inches by 16 inches bearing the word "STOP" in white lettering and attached to a staff not less than 40 inches long.

All flags shall be displayed by the school patrol at a 45-degree angle extending toward the center of the street or highway. The purpose of the flag is to increase visibility and give warning to approaching motorists.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-095, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-095, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-290.]

**WAC 392-151-100 Care of equipment--Dismissal.**

Each school patrol member shall be responsible for the care of his or her equipment. There shall be periodic inspections and inventories to make sure the equipment is not lost and that it is kept in reasonably good condition.

School patrol members shall be required to return their equipment to the school supply room at the end of the school term.



School patrol officers may be responsible for the regular inspection and to see that school patrol equipment is kept in good condition and in its proper place. A record of inspections may be kept for submission to the school patrol supervisor. Willful abuse of equipment by a patrol member shall be grounds for dismissal.

[Order 7-75, § 392-151-100, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-295.]

#### **WAC 392-151-105 Instruction of patrol members.**

Each school patrol member shall be thoroughly trained in his or her duties before being permitted to take assigned posts. Instruction shall include the fundamentals of patrol operation -- where and how to stand when on duty, how to handle the patrol flag, and what constitutes a sufficient gap in vehicular traffic to permit safe crossing by students. Emphasis shall be placed on special hazards and the need for constant alertness. Types of training which shall be given members are:

- (1) On-the-job training for at least one week under the direction of an experienced patrol member or for a longer period to learn their duties.
- (2) Personal instruction by the patrol supervisor, a police officer, or a designated school district safety official.
- (3) Reading and understanding written instructions which the school has compiled for the specific purpose of instructing new members.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-105, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-105, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-300.]*

#### **WAC 392-151-110 Installing school patrol members.**

New members of a school patrol shall be formally installed. The school principal or a law enforcement officer shall be present to administer the pledge and explain to the student audience the need for cooperation in making school patrol protection effective.

The pledge shall be given to the school patrol candidates during the installation. The school safety patrol card shall be issued to each member. The card shall be signed by the patrol member, parent, or guardian and the school principal or patrol supervisor.

[Order 7-75, § 392-151-110, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-305 and 392-24-310.]

#### **WAC 392-151-115 Patrol operation--Assignment and inspection.**

Student school patrol members shall be instructed to leave their classes quietly when released for patrol duty and go directly to the patrol assembly point. The patrol supervisor or an officer shall see that each member is provided with the proper equipment and assigned to a specific crossing. If a post remains uncovered, another patrol member shall be assigned to cover that crossing.

After receiving equipment and being assigned, patrol members shall walk quietly to their crossings. In crossing streets, members shall protect each other in the same manner they protect other pedestrians.

[Order 7-75, § 392-151-115, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-315.]

**WAC 392-151-120 Basic crossing position and flag operation.**

Each school patrol member shall stand back of the curb or roadway edge--not in the street--and remind students to wait behind the flag until there is an adequate gap in traffic. A safe distance from the roadway edge shall be one length of the flag staff. When the traffic gap occurs, a patrol member may step two paces into the street or far enough to see clearly beyond any obstruction but should not go beyond the edge of the obstruction. They will then extend the flag over the roadway. The flag shall be displayed in a forty-five degree position with the word "STOP" level to the ground. When it is safe to cross, patrol members shall give a signal enabling students to cross in a group.

Students shall remain in back of the curb until allowed to cross. After the students have crossed, the patrol member shall lower the flag and return to basic position which is one length of the flag staff behind the curb.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-120, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-120, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-320.]*

**WAC 392-151-125 Operation with school patrol members.**

(1) Single posts. On a narrow street with light vehicular traffic and little or no turning problems, a single school patrol member may be able to handle the crossing adequately. The patrol post in this case shall be on the side of the street where students approach the crossing. While primarily responsible for traffic approaching from the left, the patrol member shall look to both left and right and for turning cars.

(2) Dual posts. School patrol members shall be stationed on opposite sides of the street. One patrol member shall act as a "sender" and the other as "receiver." The patrol member first approached by pedestrians shall decide when it is safe to cross. Each member shall watch primarily to the left for approaching traffic. The patrol members shall face directly across the street toward their partner while students are crossing to enable them to see cars coming from either left or right. Both patrol members shall be alert to possible curb-turning cars before stepping into the crosswalk.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-125, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-125, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-325.]*

**WAC 392-151-130 Operation with an adult patrol member or police officer or traffic signal.**

When the vehicular traffic is such that control by a police officer, an adult school patrol member, or traffic signal is required, student school patrol members shall assist by directing students to cross in conformance with the direction given by the police officer or adult patrol member assigned to the crossing or in conformance with the time cycle of the signal.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-130, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-130, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-330.]*

**WAC 392-151-135 Operation at an intersection with traffic signal.**

At an intersection with a traffic signal, the light shall govern school patrol operation and the movement of students.

When the light turns green in the direction the students are to cross, the patrol members shall be certain that all approaching cars are stopping for their red light. When the patrol members are sure that traffic does not constitute a hazard, the patrol members shall follow the basic crossing procedure.

Before the red signal comes back on, patrol members shall stop all stragglers. Patrol members shall know the length of time the green is on and be able to estimate the correct moment to stop the flow of pedestrians.

When the signal is a pedestrian-actuated light, it shall be controlled by the "sender" patrol member. The "WALK" phase of this type of light is shorter than the green phase of the regular traffic light so that small compact groups of pedestrians may be allowed to cross at one time.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-135, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-135, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-335.]*

**WAC 392-151-140 Violation reports and accidents.**

Moving motor vehicle violations at school crossings shall be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency. School patrol members shall report all incidents which occur on or near their crossings which appear to involve unsafe practices on the part of anyone. Such reports shall be made to the patrol supervisor.

If the incident involves a driver violation, the license number of the car shall be written down immediately. Reports shall be reviewed by the patrol supervisor and principal. When the principal feels that a particular violation has occurred which requires follow-up by the police department, a violation report shall be filled out.

In the event of an injury accident or emergency at their post, patrol members shall observe the following directions:

- (1) If the accident was caused by a vehicle, obtain license number, time of violation, and whether male or female driver.
- (2) Never leave the crossing. Dispatch messengers to the school office stating location, nature, and seriousness of accident.
- (3) Keep all students back away from the curb.
- (4) Obtain name and address of victim and witnesses.
- (5) Make a report to the patrol supervisor.

*[Statutory Authority: RCW 46.61.385. 91-15-016, § 392-151-140, filed 7/10/91, effective 8/10/91; Order 7-75, § 392-151-140, filed 12/22/75. Formerly WAC 392-24-340.]*

# Attachment A—New School Zone Signs from “Traffic Controls for School Areas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices,”

December, 2000

Page 7B-5



S1-1



W16-9p

OR



W16-2

OR



W16-2a

OR



OR



S1-1



W16-7

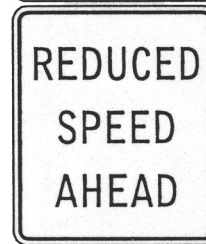
School Crosswalk  
Warning Assembly



S3-1



S4-3

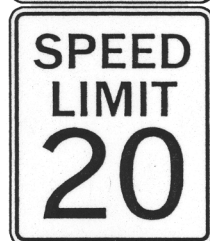


S2-5a

School Reduced  
Speed Ahead  
Assembly

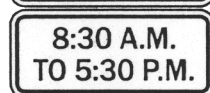


S4-3



R2-1

OR



S4-1

OR



S4-2

OR

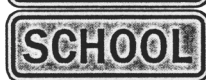


S4-4

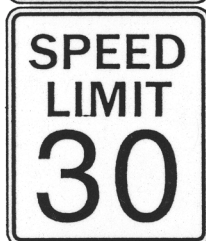
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Assembly



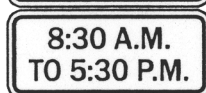
R2-6P



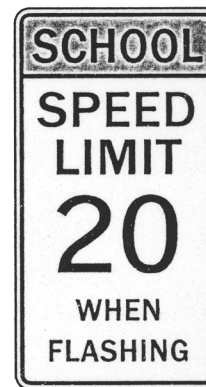
S4-3



R2-1



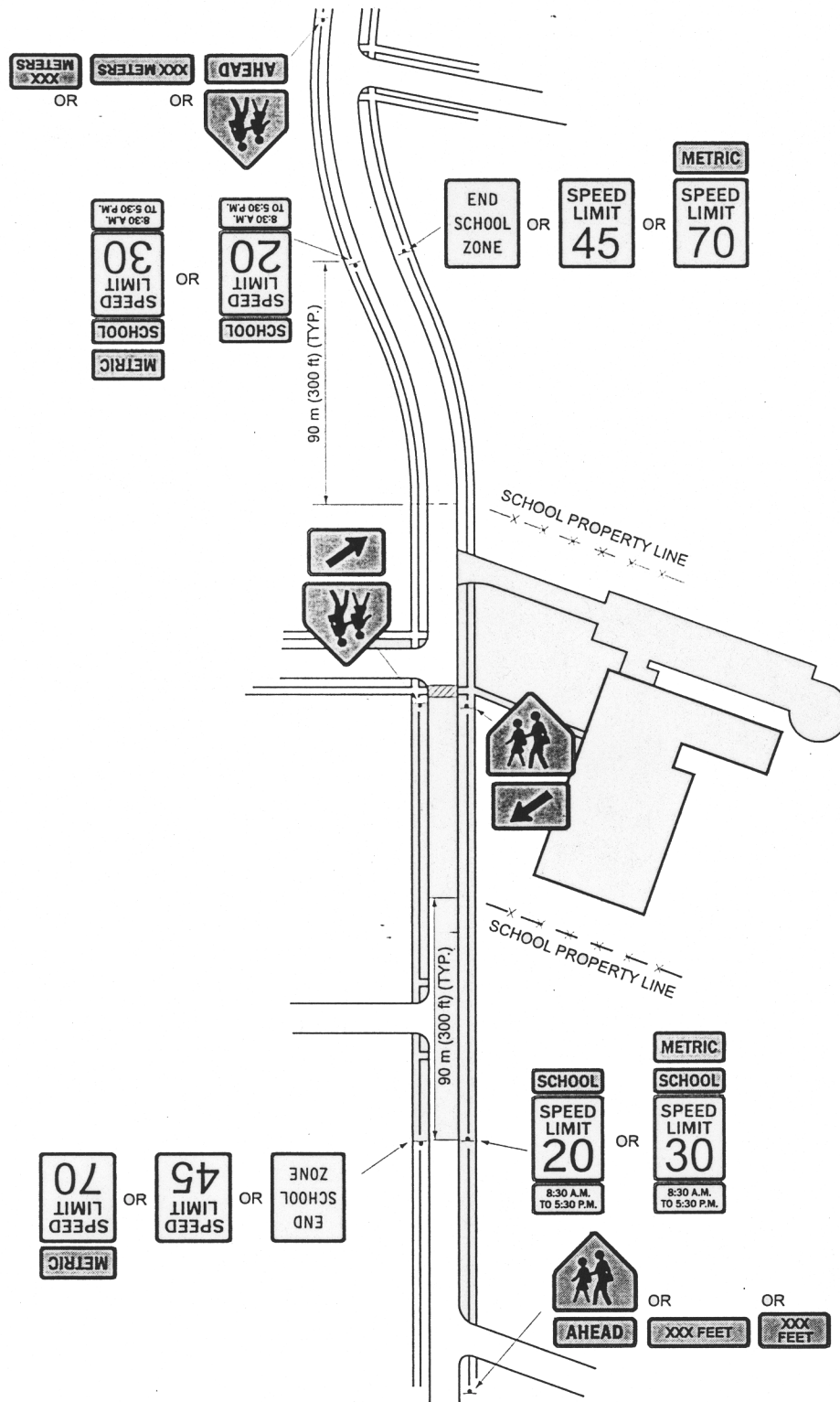
S4-1



S5-1



**Figure 7B-1. Typical Signing for School Area Traffic Control**



Sect. 7B.09