

Crossing Guard Training

Agenda



- Introduction
- Basic Crossing Procedures
- Basic Crossing Steps
- Observing and Reporting Unsafe Conditions
- Expectations of Personal Conduct
- Emergency Procedures
- Required Equipment
- Additional Information

Introduction



Adult school crossing guards play several important roles in the community:

- They help children safely cross the street
- They remind drivers of the presence of pedestrians
- They are "eyes on the street"
- They set an example of safe behavior for children
- They help children develop the lifelong skills necessary to cross the street safely at all times



Crossing Guards are NOT Allowed to Direct Traffic

Crossing guards' roles are to create an adequate gap in traffic for children to cross the street safely.*





In Massachusetts, drivers must yield at a crosswalk if:

- A pedestrian is walking in that half of the road,
- Or a pedestrian is within 10 feet of crossing that half of the road.

Crossing Guards reinforce this law to assist children crossing the street.



Types of Crossings

Basic Intersection Types: Other:

- Controlled
 - Signalized
 - Stop controlled
 - Yield controlled
- Uncontrolled

Midblock



Marked vs. Unmarked Crosswalks

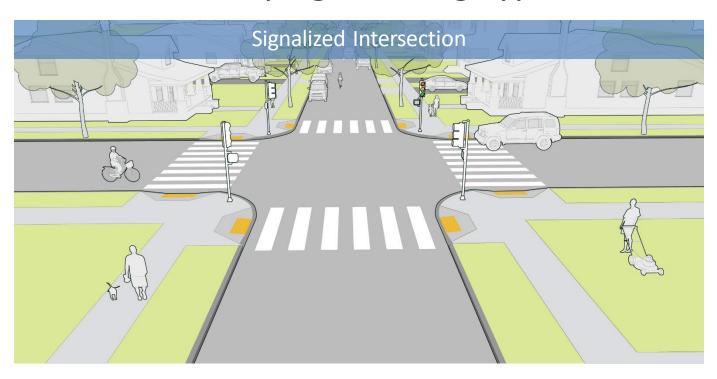




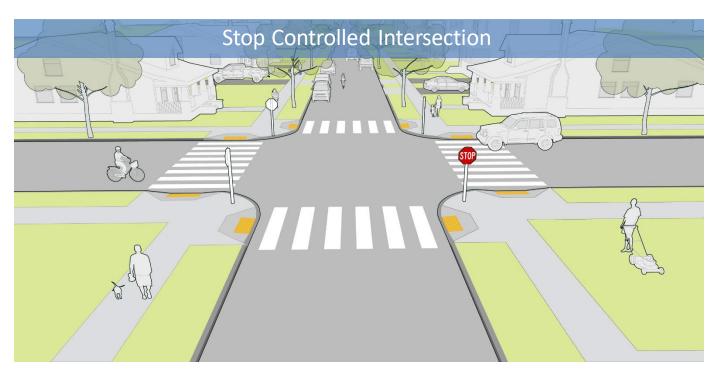
Marked vs. Unmarked Crosswalks



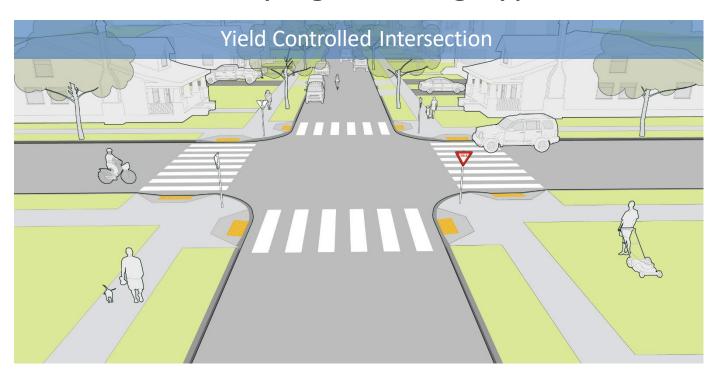




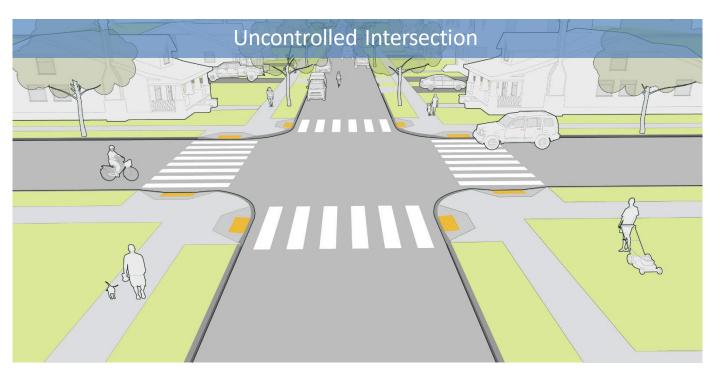




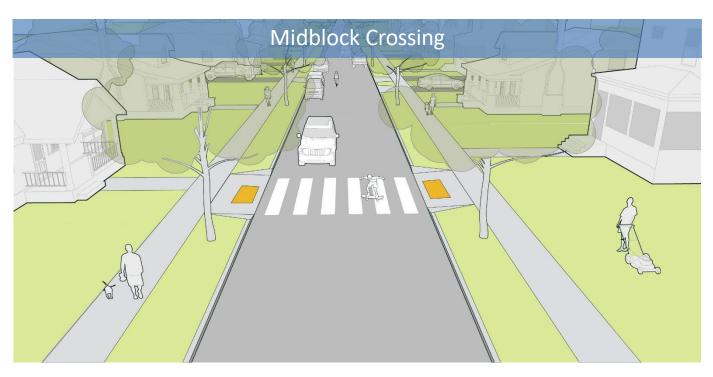














Streets with Four or More Lanes

Additional precautions are needed on wider crossings

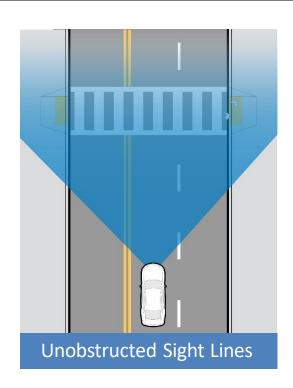
- When the vehicle in one lane stops, DO NOT assume that vehicles in other lanes will stop as well.
- Drivers' views of the crosswalk and any pedestrians in the roadway may be blocked.

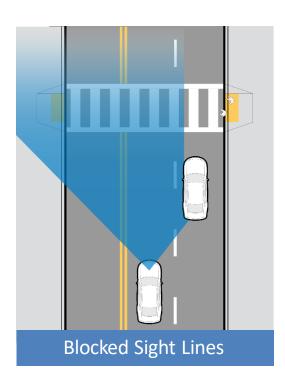


Streets with Four or More Lanes

Double

Threat:





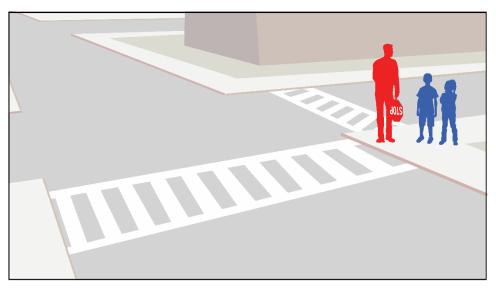


The Basic Steps:

- 1. Assemble Children at the Curb
- 2. Wait for an Adequate Gap in Traffic
- 3. Enter the Crosswalk
- 4. Stop Traffic
- 5. Take Position
- 6. Verbally Initiate Crossing
- 7. Maintain Position
- 8. Return to Curb



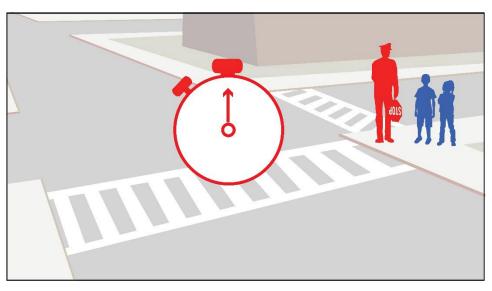
1. Assemble Children at the Curb



Tell children to wait three feet back from the curb.



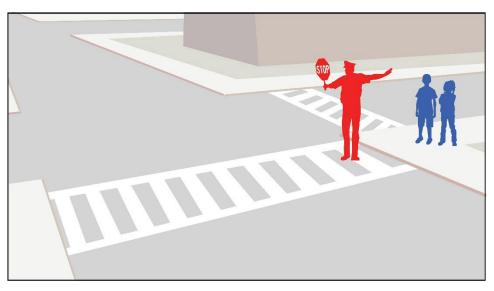
2. Wait for an adequate gap



Wait for an adequate gap in traffic or, if applicable, for the WALK sign to appear on a pedestrian signal.



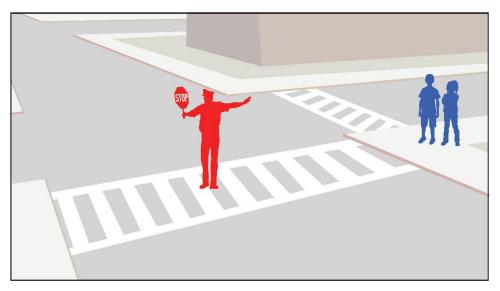
3. Enter the Crosswalk



While scanning the roadway, enter the crosswalk, holding your STOP paddle high in the air.



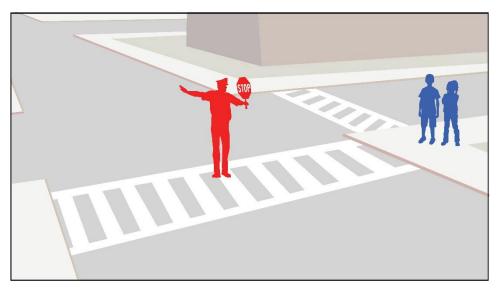
4. Stop Traffic



Making eye contact with drivers and using your free hand, signal traffic to stop.



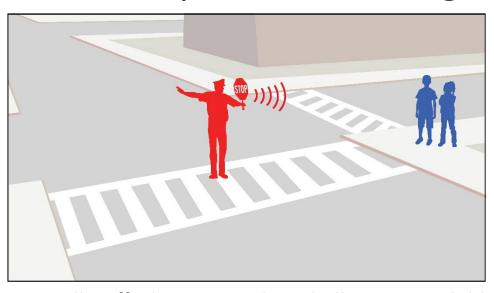
5. Take Position



Take position at the center of the crosswalk, holding your STOP paddle high in the air. Face oncoming traffic and scan the roadway.



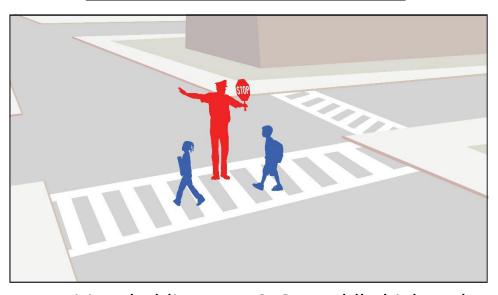
6. Verbally Initiate Crossing



Once you are sure all traffic has stopped, verbally instruct children to enter the crosswalk.



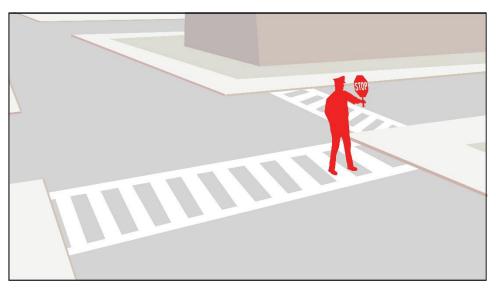
7. Maintain Position



Maintain your position, holding your STOP paddle high and scanning for traffic as the children cross the street.



8. Return to Curb



Once all children have crossed, return to your original position. Keep your STOP paddle raised the entire time you are in the street.

Observing and Reporting Unsafe Conditions



Besides assisting with street crossings, crossing guards serve as "eyes" on the street, watching for unsafe conditions or behaviors.

Report any of the following to your supervisor:

- Unsafe driving behaviors
- Unsafe pedestrian behaviors
- Unlawful parking
- Construction interfering with safe crossing
- Unsafe street conditions

- Damaged signs
- Poor visibility
- Suspicious activity
- Improper use or lack of safety belt or bicycle helmet

Observing and Reporting Unsafe Conditions



Ensure no vehicles, *including your own*, are parked within 20 feet of a crosswalk.



Observing and Reporting Unsafe Conditions



As a crossing guard, you are expected to:

- Arrive on time to your designated post
- Do not use an umbrella or carry anything that prevents you from using your hands
- Remain standing at your post
- Be firm, courteous, and pleasant
- NOT eat, drink, or smoke on duty
- Exhibit behavior that projects a positive image of your agency

Emergency Procedures



In the event of an emergency

- Remain at the post with the children
- Assemble children in a group and stop crossing them until the situation is under control
- If possible, call 911. If not, as others to call 911
- If a victim can walk, he or she should move out of the road. Otherwise, a victim should not be moved except by qualified emergency medical personnel
- Always notify your supervisor of any emergency as soon as possible

Emergency Procedures



Caring for an injured person

- Do not attempt to help if you are injured
- If a qualified person is at the scene, stay out of the way
- Do not move a severely injured person unless there is a greater danger
- Keep the injured person warm and still
- Stop the bleeding by applying direct pressure to the wound
- Watch for changes in breathing and alertness. If the person shows no sign of circulation, conduct CPR if you are trained.
 - Ask your supervisor about CPR training or contact your local Red Cross to learn about classes.

Required Equipment



Your supervisor will supply you with the required equipment. Crossing guards are required by federal law to use both the vest and STOP paddle.*

Required:

- ANSI** II or ANSI III Retroreflective Vest
- Retroreflective or illuminated STOP paddle

Optional:

- Reflective gloves
- Reflective hat
- Whistle



Additional Information



- Massachusetts Safe Routes to School Website www.MassDOT.gov/MassRides/SafeRoutes
- Massachusetts Department of Labor Standards
 <u>www.mass.gov/orgs/department-of-labor-standards</u>
- Massachusetts Department of Labor Standards Recommendations for Crossing Guard Safety
 http://www.mass.gov/lwd/docs/dol/crossing-guard-safety-bulletin-2017.pdf
- Massachusetts Department of Labor and Workforce Development Crossing Guard Safety
 - https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2017/11/24/crossing-guard-feb-2017.pdf
- U.S. Department of Transportation Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (Chapter 7D: Crossing Supervision)
 http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/pdfs/2009r1r2/part7.pdf

Local Information





• Training instructors, please provide local information and links, as needed (for example, school contact and supervisor information, supplemental local laws or best practices, etc.)