

Handout • Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards

STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

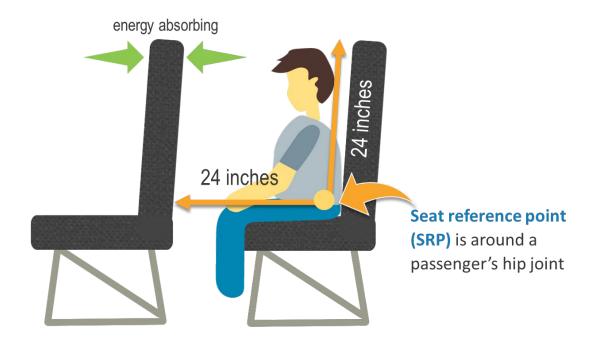
- Does your state, municipality, or district have requirements for seat belts on school buses, in addition to federal standards?
 - Visit the following link to state law information:
 - ncsl.org/transportation/school-bus-safety

FMVSS RELATED TO SCHOOL BUSES AND CSRS



COMPARTMENTALIZATION

■ NHTSA requirements in FMVSS 222 make certain that school bus seating has the features needed for compartmentalization to provide protection in frontal or rear-end collisions.



Compartmentalization: Row Spacing Options and Trade-Offs

24 inches

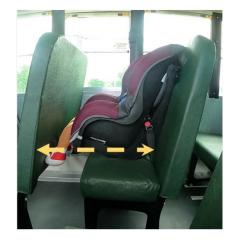
Maximum Allowed Spacing

Provides space for most CSRS and leg-room in between rows

Less than 24 inches

Maximum Capacity Spacing

Narrower seat spacing between rows allows for more rows on the school bus

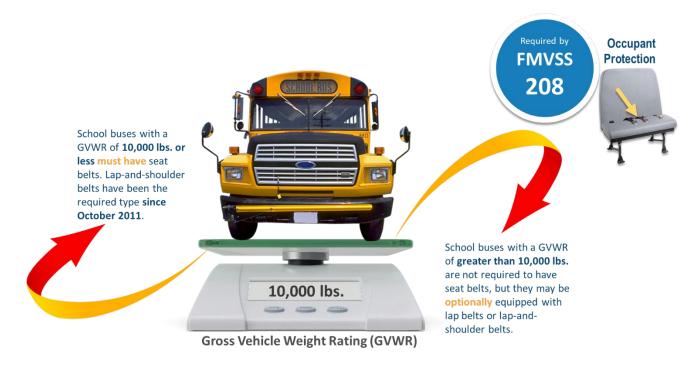




Row Spacing and Rear-Facing CSRS

- When rows are spaced close together it is challenging to find a rear-facing CSRS that will fit properly.
- Row spacing closer together than 24" may not accommodate rear-facing CSRS.

SEAT BELTS ON SCHOOL BUSES



SEAT BELT ASSEMBLIES

FMVSS 209 regulates the component requirements for lap belts and lap-and-shoulder belts. Check that seat belts indicate compliance with FMVSS 209.





REINFORCED SEATING

FMVSS 210 regulates occupant protection system anchorage points be adequately strong to withstand crash loads by using reinforced bus seat frames.



SEAT BELT ASSEMBLIES-NON-COMPLIANT RETROFITTING

- Too frequently, school bus seat belts that have been installed through retrofit are non-compliant with FMVSS 209.
- It is important to check for compliance by lifting the bus seat cushion to see how the seat belts are attached.

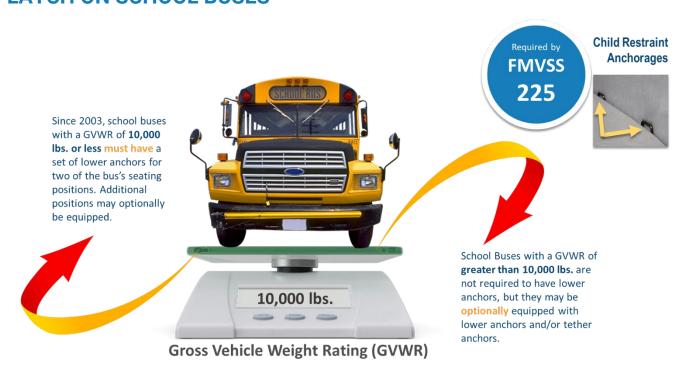


Seat belt that loops around the bus frame



Seat belt knotted around the bus frame

LATCH ON SCHOOL BUSES



REPLACEMENT-ENTIRE SCHOOL BUS SEAT

Though existing seating cannot be reinforced, new seating can sometimes be installed into the bus.

- The replacement seating must also meet all federal standards, and the bus's owner and the installer must also ensure that it has been installed according to all applicable FMVSS. Detailed records of these changes need to be kept.
- Replacing an FMVSS 222 school bus seat with one that meets FMVSS 210 is usually quite difficult and costly.



REPLACEMENT—INTERCHANGEABLE SEAT BACKS

A better alternative for pupil transportation providers who plan ahead and order reinforced seating is to purchase that which allows the seatback to be easily replaced with versions that have different features.

- For instance, when this type of reinforced seating is present, a plain seatback can be swapped out later with one that has seat belts and/or integrated CSRS.
- This process involves just a few bolts, so the value to pupil transportation providers is that they can easily make relatively inexpensive modifications if their needs change in the future.





PROGRESS CHECK

- Seating that meets FMVSS 222 provides ______ for the occupants, meaning it has regulated row spacing and seatback characteristics.
- FMVSS 213 regulates _____
- Why must a school bus seat with seat belts meet FMVSS 210?

N)	NOTES