

## **School Bus Safety Handbook, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Quiz Safe Ride News Publications**

Earn one (1) CEU toward CPST or CPST-I recertification by taking this open-book quiz of 20 questions using the School Bus Safety Handbook, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. A passing score is 80% (16 correct answers out of 20).

**Please print your information in the shaded areas below.**

Tech/Instructor #: \_\_\_\_\_

Recertification date: \_\_\_\_\_

Today's date: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address, City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DIRECTIONS**

- 1) Print out all four pages of this quiz and put the letter of each answer in the box below next to the question matching its number on the following pages.
- 2) Send page 1, filled in with your identification information and answers to each question, to [info@saferidenews.com](mailto:info@saferidenews.com) (with SBSH Quiz in the subject line) for grading. SRN will email the results.
- 3) Those who are notified of a passing score may go to their online profile at <http://cert.safekids.org> and enter 1 CEU under "Newsletters/Manuals/Journals" for recertification. Those who don't pass may try again (up to 3 attempts within a month).
- 4) Retain the confirmation email along with the quiz for proof in case of audit.

### **ANSWER SECTION**

Question 1 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 2 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 3 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 4 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 5 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 6 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 7 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 8 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 9 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 10 : \_\_\_\_\_

Question 11: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 12: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 13: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 14: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 15: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 16: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 17: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 18: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 19: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 20: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please select the answer for each question that most correctly completes the sentence. Print your answers in the answer section on page 1. (See other directions on page 1.)**

1. CSRS stands for:
  - A) Child Safety Restraint System
  - B) Crash Severity Reduction System
  - C) Compatible Seating Restraint for Students
  - D) Child Student Restraining Seat
  
2. A cam wrap is tightened properly on a school bus seat when:
  - A) The indicator on the adjuster shows green.
  - B) The cam wrap strap slightly compresses the top of the bus seating.
  - C) The cam-wrap CSRS feels firmly installed when pushed side to side.
  - D) Both A and C
  - E) Both B and C
  
3. NHTSA warns against using 10- to 15-passenger vans to transport school children because:
  - A) They become more dangerous when fully loaded
  - B) Large vans do not meet the same safety requirements that must be met by school buses.
  - C) These types of vans have an increased risk of rolling over.
  - D) All of the above.
  
4. WTORS are used for:
  - A) Properly restraining children in wheelchairs, but not adults
  - B) Properly restraining adults in wheelchairs, but are not suitable for smaller occupants, like children.
  - C) Properly restraining a wheelchair and its occupant.
  - D) Restraining a wheelchair, but should never be used to restrain an occupant.
  
5. According to FMVSS 222, "maximum allowable spacing" is:
  - A) 20 inches for the aisle between bus seating.
  - B) 24 inches between bus seating rows, measured from the seating reference point.
  - C) The maximum width of a bus seat, allowing seating for no more than 3 students.
  - D) 39 inches wide, measured on the cushion (not the seatback).
  - E) Both C and D.
  
6. A CSRS called a safety harness can be used only if the school bus:
  - A) Has LATCH.
  - B) Is full-size (over 10,000 pounds).
  - C) Has seat belts.
  - D) All of the above.
  
7. When a CSRS is installed using a cam wrap:
  - A) An unrestrained passenger may not sit in the row ahead.
  - B) An unrestrained passenger may not sit in the row behind.
  - C) Any passenger in the row ahead must use a CSRS or wear a seat belt.
  - D) Both A and C

8. CSRS

- A) Should be registered for recalls, just like CRs for passenger vehicles.
- B) Should be registered through the Department of Education's online system.
- C) Cannot be registered because they are not under NHTSA's jurisdiction.
- D) None of the above.

9. The front tie-downs of a wheelchair should be:

- A) Longer than the rear tie-downs.
- B) Angled outward more than the rear tie-downs.
- C) At a slope that is 40 to 60 degrees, relative to the floor of the bus.
- D) Both A and B.
- E) Both B and C.

10. Emergency evacuation planning:

- A) Should never involve cutting important safety features, like belts and CSRS straps.
- B) Is unrealistic in a bus setting with children who ride in CSRS.
- C) Should be in writing and practiced for all buses.
- D) None of the above.

11. Manufacturers that make CSRS for use on bus seating *without* a seat belt include:

- A) Besi and HSM Solutions (formerly C.E. White)
- B) Safeguard, Besi, and Safe Traffic System, Inc.
- C) Thomas, Bluebird, and IC Bus
- D) Both A and B

12. On a school bus, a locking clip:

- A) May be used to adjust the fit of a safety vest, following manufacturer's instructions.
- B) Might be needed if using a lap-shoulder belt to install a conventional CSRS on bus seating made before October 21, 2011.
- C) Should be used instead of a built-in lock-off on conventional CSRS.
- D) Should never be used.

13. Reinforced seating offers the most flexibility for transportation providers because:

- A) It can be adjusted to be narrower or wider.
- B) It can be equipped with more CSRS anchorage options, such as seat belts and LATCH.
- C) It is reinforced so that the rules prohibiting an unrestrained passenger in the seat ahead do not apply.
- D) Both B and C.

14. The head restraint on a wheelchair should:

- A) Be removed and stowed when on a bus, along with the rigid trays and other wheelchair devices.
- B) Like rigid trays, be left in place for transit, though both of these accessories should be checked to be sure they are firmly and properly installed on the wheelchair for each ride.
- C) Should be left in place for transit, but rigid trays and other wheelchair accessories should be removed and properly stowed.
- D) Always be present when a wheelchair is used for transit in case of a side-impact crash.

15. If a wheelchair tie-down meets WC 18, it means that:
- A) The wheelchair meets ANSI/RESNA requirements.
  - B) The manufacturer warrants its strength exceeds that required by FMVSS 210.
  - C) The manufacturer warrants that the tie down can perform to voluntary standards in a 30-mph crash test.
  - D) It may be used only with wheelchairs that meet J2249 of the Society of Automotive Engineers.
16. Built-in CSRS:
- A) Are not allowed on school buses because compartmentalization would be compromised.
  - B) Are illegal in both the U.S. and Canada.
  - C) Were common in the U.S. before FMVSS 222 established the requirements for compartmentalization.
  - D) All of the above.
  - E) None of the above.
17. Medical CSRS (ones for children with special needs) that must be tethered when used in a passenger vehicle:
- A) Cannot be used on a school bus because buses aren't required to have tether anchors.
  - B) May be tethered to the seat belt in the row behind when used on a school bus, if a belt is present and the CSRS manufacturer allows it.
  - C) May be used on a school bus only if attached to a reinforced tether anchor that a qualified mechanic has installed into the bus floor.
  - D) Should never be indicated for use in a student's IEP if the child rides on a school bus.
18. On a school bus, children who ride rear facing
- A) Must be positioned at a semi-reclined angle, as described in the CSRS owner's manual.
  - B) Do not need to be as reclined as they are in passenger vehicles because compartmentalization changes the crash dynamics on a school bus.
  - C) Should be slightly more reclined than they are in a passenger vehicle because compartmentalization changes the crash dynamics on a school bus.
  - D) Should never have a rolled towel placed under their CSRS to help set the angle.
19. When selecting a location for children who ride in CSRS on a bus, consider:
- A) Avoiding placement in rows with emergency exit doors (but rows with window exits are acceptable).
  - B) Where cam wrap-installed CSRS are placed, and ensure the seats behind them are left empty (or occupied by adults only).
  - C) The needs of each child in an emergency evacuation.
  - D) That up to three conventional CSRS can fit onto a typical 39-inch bus seat.
20. The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA):
- A) Prevents public school districts from sharing the details of a student's Individual Transportation Plan with transportation providers.
  - B) Prevents both private and public school systems from sharing the details of a student's Individual Transportation Plan with transportation providers.
  - C) Authorizes drivers and other on-bus personnel to know any information about a child's condition that's needed to safely transport the child on a bus.
  - D) Is a subset of Head Start regulation, shielding families in that program from any requirement to submit medical records to program providers.