AMPHITHEATER PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

SAFETY EQUIPMENT ON BUSES

Buses manufactured after the late 1970's are equipped with more safety equipment than any other vehicle on the road. The size of the school bus itself gives it a big safety advantage in all but most circumstances.

Key federal state requirements:

Special passenger crash protection. Well padded, high back, energy-absorbing seats, as well as special requirements for wheelchair restraint systems. These seats provide automatic protection for younger passengers. Additionally, school bus interiors are designed to reduce the chances of injury caused by sharp edges or body panels that may tear loose in crash.

Better brakes. Brake systems that enable the school bus to stop in a shorter distance than other large vehicles.

Warning lights. Lights and reflective devices that indicate when the bus is loading and unloading passengers.

Special mirrors. Additional mirrors that allow the driver to see all areas directly in front of and along both sides of the school bus.

Swing out stop arms. A stop arm in newer buses that extends out to the left side of the bus to warn motorists when the bus is loading or unloading passengers.

Emergency exits. Front, side, and rear door

Rollover protection. Rollover protection that reduces the likelihood of a roof collapse and allows for operable emergency exits even after the roof is subject to extreme damage.

Compartmentalization. A passenger compartment designed to reduce the chances of injury to occupants caused by sharp edges of body panels that may tear loose in a crash.

Fuel system protection. Protected fuel tanks, and fuel pump, fuel delivery system, emissions control lines and connections to protect against fuel spills in severe crashes.