# Status of NHTSA's Motorcoach Safety Efforts

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# DOT Motorcoach Safety Action Plan November 16, 2009

- August 2007 NHTSA's Approach to Motorcoach Safety
  - Priority items seat belts, roof strength, emergency egress and fires
- April 30, 2009 -- Secretary LaHood directs development of Motorcoach Safety Action Plan
- Goals:
  - Identify actions addressing outstanding safety problems
    - Comprehensive look across agencies
    - Consider NTSB recommendations
  - Develop aggressive and integrated multi-agency implementation schedule
    - Outline additional steps to improve motorcoach safety
- Agencies: FMCSA, NHTSA, FHWA, PHMSA, FTA



#### **DOT Motorcoach Safety Action Plan**

- Based on a two-pronged approach:
  - Address the root causes of crashes
    - Driver fatigue, distraction, health, and risky behavior
    - Vehicle maintenance
    - Operator Oversight
    - Crash avoidance measures
  - Address the root causes of fatalities and injuries
    - Vehicle rollover
    - Occupant ejection
  - Other issues:
    - Fire Safety, Emergency Egress, Event Data Recorders



### Priority Action Items in DOT Plan

#### FMCSA

- Initiate rulemaking to require electronic on-board recording devices on all motorcoaches
- Initiate rulemaking to prohibit use of cellular phones and other devices by motorcoach drivers
- Enhance oversight of carriers and other unsafe motorcoach companies
- Establish minimum knowledge requirements for people applying for authority to transport passengers

#### NHTSA

- Assess the safety benefits of stability control on motorcoaches
- Initiate rulemaking for the installation of seat belts
- Evaluate and develop roof crush performance requirements



#### NHTSA's Motorcoach Safety Priorities

- Priority Strategies
  - Seat Belts
  - 2. Stability Control Systems
  - 3. Rollover Structural Integrity
  - 4. Emergency Evacuation
  - 5. Fire Safety
  - 6. Glazing and Window Retention
  - 7. Event Data Recorders (EDRs)
  - 8. Tires and Crash Avoidance Systems



#### Seat Belts on Motorcoaches

- NPRM published on August 18, 2010.
- Objective: Reduce occupant ejections and mitigate injury during motorcoach crash events
- NPRM proposes definition of motorcoach as a bus with the following characteristics
  - Gross vehicle weight rating of 26,000 pounds or greater,
  - 16 or more designated seating positions,
  - At least 2 rows of passenger seats that are forward facing
  - Is not a school bus or an urban transit bus





#### **NPRM for Seat Belts on Motorcoaches**

- Proposes requiring lap/shoulder belts at all seating positions in NEW motorcoaches
- Proposes requiring motorcoach seat belt assembly anchorages to meet strength performance requirements of FMVSS No. 210
  - specifies that anchorages withstand a force of 3,000 lbs applied simultaneously to the lap and shoulder belts
- Lead time of 3 years
- More than 130 comments received on NPRM NEXT ACTION:
- Final Rule in 2012





## Stability Control Systems for Heavy and Light Vehicles

- Motorcoaches, Trucks
  - High CG
  - Generally roll unstable
  - Roll Stability Control
  - Yaw (Directional) Stability Control
    - Limit over/under steer

- Light Vehicles (FMVSS No. 126)
  - Low CG
  - Yaw unstable
  - Yaw (Directional) Stability
     Control
    - limit over/under steer
  - Roll Stability Control (Not Required)





#### Stability Control for Motorcoaches

- Objective: To reduce rollovers and enhance the stability of commercial vehicles – heavy trucks and motorcoaches.
- Test track research on stability control for motorcoaches
  - Evaluated different steering maneuvers
  - Examined roll stability and yaw stability
  - Identified equipment requirements
  - Developed performance test maneuvers
  - Identified performance metrics
- NEXT ACTION NPRM in 2012



#### Rollover Structural Integrity Tests

- School bus procedure –
   FMVSS No. 220
  - Uniform load applied on roof = 1.5 UVW
  - All emergency exits should be operable during and after the test
  - Roof crush measured should not exceed 130 mm

- European procedure ECE R.66
  - Motorcoach is tipped over on its side from a 800 mm raised platform.
  - Requirement survival space during and after test is unharmed





#### NHTSA Research Test Results

- Tested two 40 ft. motorcoach models (1991 Prevost and 1992 MCI models) to the requirements in FMVSS No. 220 and ECE R.66 and a 45 ft model (2000 MCI 102EL3).
- Older bus models failed to meet the FMVSS No. 220 and ECE R.66 requirements
- In addition:
  - The roof emergency exits opened during the test on all three buses
  - Luggage rack inboard hangers in the 1991 MCI bus broke during impact
  - Emergency exit windows of the Provost bus unlatched during impact
  - Seats on non-struck side of the Prevost bus detached from their anchorages
  - Windows on the opposite side broke free of its mounting in the 2000 MCI
- NEXT ACTION: NPRM in 2012







# **Emergency Evacuation Research {Egress, signage, illumination}**

- Identify studies from other modes/countries
  - Determine applicability to motorcoaches
- Conduct human evacuation studies & simulations
  - Various emergency exit scenarios
- Examine minimum strength requirement to open emergency exits
  - Consideration for young & elderly occupants
- Examine illumination and signage effects on egress rates
- Completed assessment in 2010
  - Report in NHTSA-2007-28793-0024





#### **Emergency Egress Research Results**

- Emergency egress rates from a motorcoach:
  - Front and side door Fast and safe means of egress
  - Wheelchair door, roof exit Moderate egress rates some ergonomic issues
  - Window exit Low rate of egress, with potential for injury.
- Ergonomics of operating and using emergency exit windows:
  - Current allowable exit operating force limit too high
- Emergency signage and markings:
  - Motorcoach signage are small/insufficient compared to school bus signage
- Emergency lighting and illumination
  - Reduction in occupant egress rates with diminishing lighting conditions
- NEXT ACTION: Evaluating new requirements/costs



# Fire Safety Research

- National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST)
  - Completed in 2011 Examined the propagation of wheel well fires and evaluated fire hardening materials to mitigate fire propagation into the passenger compartment.
  - Report in NHTSA-2007-28793-0026
- NEXT ACTION Follow-up research to:
  - Develop candidate test procedures and performance requirements for exterior motorcoach material and fire detection systems.
  - Evaluate fire suppression systems



## Glazing and Window Retention

- NHTSA and Transport Canada's joint research in 2006 identified:
  - Effectiveness of advanced glazing in preventing ejections depends on the structural integrity of the bus
- Since the motorcoach rollover structural integrity NPRM is expected in 2012, the agency resumed research on glazing and window retention.
- Status of research:
  - Completed test procedure evaluation based on the Transport Canada approach using a motorcoach section
  - Feasibility test on multiple motorcoach glazing designs to establish performance requirements is underway





#### EDRs, Tires, and Crash-Avoidance Systems

#### EDRs:

 Agency decision on installation and performance characteristics of heavy vehicle EDRs on motorcoaches is expected in 2012.

#### • Tires:

- September 2010 Issued NPRM to upgrade performance requirements for tires used on commercial vehicles which included a more stringent endurance test and a new high speed test.
- Follow-up research and final rule development is underway

#### Crash Avoidance:

- Completed testing to characterize forward collision warning (FCW) and collision mitigation braking (CMB) systems for motorcoaches.
- Agency will initiate research to characterize lane departure warning systems
- Development of objective test procedures and performance requirements is underway.

# Thank you for your attention! Questions?