

**Transporting Students with Disabilities & Preschoolers
21st National Conference & Exhibition**

2012 National Special Needs Team Safety Rodeo Knowledge Test

This is an open book test to be completed by the team members who are entered in the 2012 Rodeo competition. The purpose of this test is to measure and increase your knowledge of transporting students with disabilities and preschoolers. As you consult the written resources and the websites that this document recommends as sources for answers to the test questions, you will learn more about the issues, solutions, organizations, government entities, and people involved in special needs transportation.

This test consists of five (5) sections:

- Section I:** Five multiple-choice questions worth 25 points,
- Section II:** Ten true false questions worth 10 points
- Section III:** Five matching questions worth 25 points
- Section IV:** Five fill in the blank questions worth 25 points.
- Section V:** One essay question worth 15 points*

There are two essay questions; please choose only **one of the two essay questions and respond using between 100 and 200 words.*

THE HIGHEST SCORE POSSIBLE ON THE TEST IS A TOTAL OF 100 POINTS.

Please read the directions and follow them carefully before completing each section of the test. Print neatly or type. You are required to use the test form provided.

IMPORTANT: You are required to **bring a copy** of this completed test with you and turn it in at the on-site Rodeo Registration Desk at the Doubletree Hotel at Entrance to Universal, 5780 Major Blvd., Orlando, FL Please keep a copy for yourself. Make sure that your team member names are entered on page 3 of the test before handing it in. After you have handed in your test you will be given a copy of the test with the correct answers.

You are encouraged to use the following sources of information to assist with the completion of this test.

Suggested Written Recommended Resource Documents

- National School Transportation Specifications & Procedures (2005 & 2010) Document
- Transporting Children with Disabilities (NAPT Foundation, Inc. 2006)
- Child Passenger Safety Restraint Systems on School Buses National Training – Student Manual (NHTSA, March 2008)

Website Recommended Resources

- 15th National Congress on School Transportation (NCST)
<http://www.ncstonline.org/>
- Edupro Group (Disabilities Conference)
<http://www.eduprogroup.com/>
- Education Compliance Group, Inc.
<http://www.educationcompliancegroup.com>
- National Dissemination Center for Children with Disabilities (NICHCY)
<http://www.nichcy.org/Pages/Home.aspx>
- National Education Association (NEA)
<http://www.nea.org/>
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov>
- National School Transportation Association
<http://www.yellowbuses.org/>
- Pupil Transportation Safety Institute (PTSI)
<http://www.ptsi.org/>
- School Bus Fleet
<http://www.schoolbusfleet.com/>
- School Transportation News
<http://www.stnonline.com/stn/>
- The National Association for Pupil Transportation (NAPT)
<http://www.napt.org/>
- The National Association of State Directors of Pupil Transportation Services (NASDPTS)
<http://www.nasdpts.org/>

Team members completing this test:
(Please print your first and last name and complete the information below)

1. _____

2. _____

School District/Bus Company: _____

Address _____ Phone Number _____

SECTION I

Multiple-Choice: Please circle the correct response (a, b, c, or d)

1. Which of the following is not an example of an absence seizure:
 - a. The student displays a vacant stare.
 - b. The student appears inattentive.
 - c. The student refuses to stay seated while on the bus.
 - d. The student may not hear driver instructions.

2. What is the best way to evacuate a student in a wheelchair from a school bus?
 - a. Cut the wheelchair tiedowns and shoulder lap belts and lower the wheelchair out of the back of the bus
 - b. Cut/remove the shoulder lap belt and lift or drag the student out of the bus if they are unable to scoot or move out of the bus on their own.
 - c. Cut the wheelchair tiedowns only and lower the wheelchair out of the bus
 - d. Cut the wheelchair tiedowns and shoulder lap belt but leave the chest harness on and push the student out of the rear door

3. Which of the following actions is not considered a reasonable expectation for Parent/Guardian responsibility regarding student transportation?
 - a. Teaching students the appropriate emergency evacuation procedures for school buses.
 - b. Supporting safe riding practices and reasonable discipline efforts.
 - c. Teaching children the proper procedure for safely crossing the roadway before boarding and after leaving the bus.
 - d. Communicating safety concerns to school administration.

4. A proper child safety restraint system for a preschool aged child could be a (n):
 - a. Integrated child safety seat
 - b. Safety vest
 - c. Lap belt
 - d. STAR or BESI Protech system

5. Which of the following is the right response by a driver if one student persists in calling a child with a disability a “re-tard”?
 - a. Report to the school principal
 - b. Tell the student who is doing the name-calling to stop
 - c. Let the parent of the victim know about the incidents on the bus
 - d. All of the above

SECTION II

Write the word True or False on the line provided after each question

6. When the student has adequate sitting balance, it is appropriate to use only the wheelchair tiedowns (not the shoulder lap belt) when securing a student sitting in their wheelchair while riding in a school bus?

7. A student in a child safety restraint can be safely seated directly behind a passenger wearing a safety vest.

8. A parent asks for the name and address of a student who has been bullying her son so that she can have a chat with the child's parent, and, perhaps, get the bullying to stop without making a "federal case" out of it. Under those circumstances, the driver should share the requested information.

9. When operating a wheelchair lift after a passenger has been loaded onto the lift platform, the operator should stand on the platform along with the passenger.

10. A student's IEP should address the student's annual goals and objectives.

11. When a student with a disability brings a dog on board because his IEP says he can have a service animal at school, it is the driver's responsibility to supervise the animal.

12. A parent's preferences or interests must be taken into account by the IEP team when considering transition services.

13. Two tie-downs may be used when securing a wheelchair when you cannot access the securement locations near a window and/or when the student/wheelchair combined weighs more than 400 pounds.

14. The IEP must always include a behavioral intervention plan (BIP).

15. When sharing information with a passenger/student with a disability you should speak slowly.

SECTION III

For each of the five matching questions, select the correct answer in the right column and write the letter in the box in the left column

16. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213 is	A. Child Restraint Systems
17. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 225 is	B. Seat Belt Assembly Anchorages
18. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 210 is	C. School Bus Body Joint Strength
19. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 221 is	D. Child Restraint Anchorage Systems
20. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 108 is	E. Lamps/signaling/reflective devices

SECTION IV

Fill in the blank for questions 21-25.

21. Wheelchair securement straps should be placed around the _____ of the chair and never on _____ parts.
22. A pre-k child should not be placed in an exit row of a school bus based on the following publication: _____
23. _____ is a drug that is sometimes prescribed for administration on a bus during a severe seizure; it has become quite controversial.
24. According to IDEA, Transportation may be listed as a _____ service on a student's IEP if it is required for them to access the educational program.
25. Drivers, dispatchers and others in the transportation department can receive information from IEP's about disability-related symptoms that can impact a child's ride because of the federal law known as: _____

