

Pt. 222, App. G

49 CFR Ch. II (10–1–07 Edition)

1. How often is the pedestrian crossing used?
2. What kind of signing or pavement markings are in place at the pedestrian crossing?
3. What is the volume, speed, and type of train traffic over the crossing?
4. Do approaching trains sound the horn at the pedestrian crossing?
 - State or local law requires it?
 - Railroad safety rule requires it?

5. Are there any crossings where train horns sound that might also provide some warning if train horns were not sounded at the pedestrian crossing?
6. What are the approach sight distances?
7. What is the clearing sight distance for all approaches?

APPENDIX G TO PART 222—SCHEDULE OF CIVIL PENALTIES¹

Section	Violation	Willful violation
Subpart B—Use of Locomotive Horns		
§ 222.21 Use of locomotive horn		
(a) Failure to sound horn at grade crossing	\$5,000	\$7,500
Failure to sound horn in proper pattern	1,000	3,000
(b) Failure to sound horn at least 15 seconds and less than ¼-mile before crossing	5,000	7,500
Sounding the locomotive horn more than 25 seconds before crossing	1,000	2,000
Sounding the locomotive horn more than ¼-mile in advance of crossing	1,000	2,000
§ 222.33 Failure to sound horn when conditions of § 222.33 are not met	5,000	7,500
§ 222.45 Routine sounding of the locomotive horn at quiet zone crossing	5,000	7,500
§ 222.49 (b) Failure to provide Grade Crossing Inventory Form information	2,500	5,000
§ 222.59 (d) Routine sounding of the locomotive horn at a grade crossing equipped with wayside horn	5,000	7,500

PART 223—SAFETY GLAZING STANDARDS—LOCOMOTIVES, PASSENGER CARS AND CABOOSES

Subpart A—General

Subpart A—General

- Sec.
- 223.1 Scope.
 - 223.3 Application.
 - 223.5 Definitions.
 - 223.7 Responsibility.

§ 223.1 Scope.

This part provides minimum requirements for glazing materials in order to protect railroad employees and railroad passengers from injury as a result of objects striking the windows of locomotives, caboose and passenger cars.

[44 FR 77352, Dec. 31, 1979]

§ 223.3 Application.

(a) This part applies to railroads that operate rolling equipment on standard gauge track that is a part of the general railroad system of transportation.

(b) This part does not apply to—
 (1) Locomotives, cabooses, and passenger cars that operate only on track inside an installation that is not part of the general railroad system of transportation;

(2) Rapid transit operations in an urban area that are not connected with the general railroad system of transportation.

(3) Locomotives, passenger cars and cabooses that are historical or antiquated equipment and are used only for excursion, educational, recreational

Subpart B—Specific Requirements

- 223.8 Additional requirements for passenger equipment.
- 223.9 Requirements for new or rebuilt equipment.
- 223.11 Requirements for existing locomotives.
- 223.13 Requirements for existing cabooses.
- 223.15 Requirements for existing passenger cars.
- 223.17 Identification of equipped locomotives, passenger cars and cabooses.

APPENDIX A TO PART 223—CERTIFICATION OF GLAZING MATERIALS

APPENDIX B TO PART 223—SCHEDULE OF CIVIL PENALTIES

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 20102–03, 20133, 20701–20702, 21301–02, 21304; 28 U.S.C. 2461, note; and 49 CFR 1.49.

¹A penalty may be assessed against an individual only for a willful violation. The Administrator reserves the right to assess a

penalty of up to \$27,000 for any violation where circumstances warrant. See 49 CFR Part 209, appendix A.

purposes or private transportation purposes.

(4) Locomotives that are used exclusively in designated service as defined in § 223.5(m).

[44 FR 77352, Dec. 31, 1979, as amended at 53 FR 28600, July 28, 1988]

§ 223.5 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Administrator means the Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration or the Administrator's delegate.

Caboose means a car in a freight train intended to provide transportation for crewmembers.

Certified glazing means a glazing material that has been certified by the manufacturer as having met the testing requirements set forth in Appendix A of this part and that has been installed in such a manner that it will perform its intended function.

Designated service means exclusive operation of a locomotive under the following conditions:

(1) The locomotive is not used as an independent unit or the controlling unit is a consist of locomotives except when moving for the purpose of servicing or repair within a single yard area;

(2) The locomotive is not occupied by operating or deadhead crews outside a single yard area; and

(3) The locomotive is stenciled "Designated Service—DO NOT OCCUPY".

Emergency responder means a member of a police or fire department, or other organization involved with public safety charged with providing or coordinating emergency services, who responds to a passenger train emergency.

Emergency window means that segment of a side facing glazing location which has been designed to permit rapid and easy removal during a crisis situation.

End facing glazing location means any location where a line perpendicular to the plane of the glazing material makes a horizontal angle of 50 degrees or less with the centerline of the locomotive, caboose or passenger car. Any location which, due to curvature of the glazing material, can meet the criteria for either a front facing location or a

side facing location shall be considered a front facing location.

FRA means the Federal Railroad Administration.

Locomotive means a self-propelled unit of equipment designed primarily for moving other equipment. It does not include self-propelled passenger cars.

Locomotive cab means that portion of the superstructure designed to be occupied by the crew while operating the locomotive.

Passenger car means a unit of rail rolling equipment intended to provide transportation for members of the general public and includes self-propelled cars designed to carry baggage, mail, express or passengers. This term includes a passenger coach, cab car, and an MU locomotive. This term does not include a private car.

Passenger train service means the transportation of persons (other than employees, contractors, or persons riding equipment to observe or monitor railroad operations) in intercity passenger service or commuter or other short-haul passenger service in a metropolitan or suburban area.

Person includes all categories of entities covered under 1 U.S.C. 1, including, but not limited to, a railroad; any manager, supervisor, official, or other employee or agent of a railroad; any owner, manufacturer, lessor, or lessee of railroad equipment, track, or facilities; any passenger, any trespasser or nontrespasser; any independent contractor providing goods or services to a railroad; and any employee of such owner, manufacturer, lessor, lessee, or independent contractor.

Railroad means:

(1) Any form of non-highway ground transportation that runs on rails or electromagnetic guideways, including

(i) Commuter or other short-haul rail passenger service in a metropolitan or suburban area and commuter railroad service that was operated by the Consolidated Rail Corporation on January 1, 1979, and

(ii) High speed ground transportation systems that connect metropolitan areas, without regard to whether those systems use new technologies not associated with traditional railroads, but