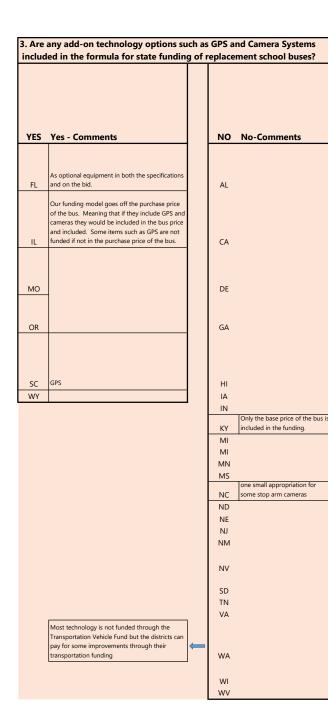
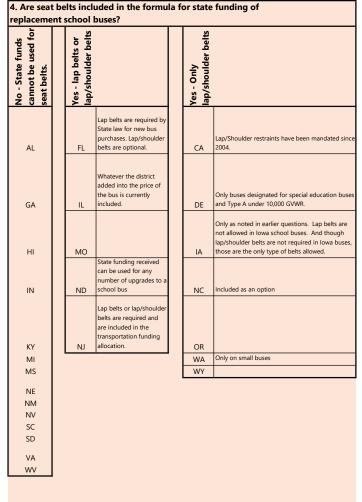
Yes - Within an overall state transportation funding allocation to districts	Yes - Funds earmarked only for bus replacement.	Other state funding sources which may be used for multiple (typically capital) purposes, including school buses.	School buses are owned by and replaced by the state.			/ COMMENTS
	AL	CA	SC	AR	CA	Funding through California Air Resources Board for bus replacement for emissions and air quality control
IL	CA	FL		СО	FL	Florida does not have a "fleet renewal" program.
MI	DE	IA		IA	GA	The Governor and State Legislature appropriates funds each year for the purchase of School buses. The Department of Education allocates the funds to the local districts using a formula based on the needs of our local districts.
MI	NC	КҮ		IN	ні	The state does not provide funding for vehicle replacement. Replacement of non age compliant vehicles is the responsibility of bus contractors.
MN	NM	NV		KS	IA	We have the PPEL fund (Physical Plant & Equipment Levy). Every district votes individually to allow a PPEL fund in their district, so it's really not a "state" funding source so much as a "local" funding source. However it's a funding source allowed per state rules and must be spent according to state rules. It can be used for many items of a "physical equipment" nature, which includes school buses. Last year it was expanded to also include single item school bus repairs totaling at least \$2500 or more. This would include transmission or engine repairs or replacement, as those would be viewed as a single item. A new set of 6 tires for a bus would not be eligible because those 6 tires would not be considered a "single" item. Otherwise, schools purchase their buses out of general fund dollars.
МО	OR	SC		MD	КҮ	There is a reimbursement program for transportation that can be found at http://education.ky.gov/districts/SEEK/Pages/default.aspx
ND	SC	WI		MS	мі	Each local public school district received a "per pupil foundation allowance". This funding provides all programs and services that each district determines to provide. Pupil transportation services are also paid from the "per pupil foundation allowance".
NJ	WA			NE	NC	100% funded by state
NM	WV			ОН	NJ	State transportation funding allocation is a general fund revenue.
VA				SD	TN	Districts receive funding for transportation. That money is not enough for the purchase of buses nor is it earmarked for a specific purchase.
WV				тх	VA	State transportation funding is based on a student ridership cluster average and buses are reimbursed based on a replacement cost of a 15 year cycle.
WY				UT	WA	District owned vehicles are paid for by the state with a replacement cost basis on a 8 and 13 year cycle for the final year.
					wi	Wisconsin provided general aid to most school districts based in part on their overall costs, which can include the cost of replacement busses or contracting for bus service. In addition, the state provides categorical state aid based on the miles transported for each child - aid the district can use for bus purchases or other transportation costs.

1. Is state funding provided - in part or in full - for the replacement of publicly owned school buses?

2. Does your state have a state school bus specification including a menu of approved options?

	r	1		
No - There is no state			YES there is a state	
specification; left up			specification, but no menu of	
to the district.	<u>YES</u>	Comments	approved options.	Comments
		There are state specifications and buses may be purchased via state		
		contract offered annually by the Office of State Procurement. Options are		
CO	AR	listed per the type and capacity bus awarded under state contract.	AL	
				GA is in the process of updating the State's school bus specifications. The anticipated date of submission to our State Board of Education for approval is July, 2017. Our
<u> </u>	CA		GA	current bus specifications were approved in Jan., 2010.
NE	DE	Title 14, 1105 was just implemented on January 1, 2017 and reviewed every five years.	Н	
		Currently, all new buses in the State of Florida must conform to the		We do allow options, they are covered in our state
NJ	FL	Florida School Bus Specifications, Revised 2013.	IN	specifications but not in a menu.
	IA	Last updated following the 2010 NCST, with those rules becoming effective on July 15, 2014. We are in the process of updating now from the 2015 NCST.	KS	Kansas adopts the National Standards for specifications.
	KY		MD	COMAR 11.19 School Vehicles 4/2/01
	MN		MI	
	MS		MI	
	1013	October, 2015	1011	
	NC	http://www.ncbussafety.org/documents/buses/TypeCSpecs2015.pdf	MO	7/1/2017
	ND	ND has adopted NCST standards for school bus specification	NV	Current school bus specifications adopted by Nevada State Board of Education 06/16/16.
	NM		TN	We have basic specifications. Additional items are reviewed as necessary.
	ОН		UT	
	OR		WV	
	SC	limited options		
	SD	Minimum standards		
		2016 Texas School Bus Specifications is the current document.		
	TX	http://www.dps.texas.gov/schoolbus/sbtexspecs.htm		
	VA	latest specifications revisions December 2013		
	WA	9/1/2016		
		See the Administrative Rule, Trans 300, of the Wisconsin Department of		
		Transportation -		
	WI	https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/trans/300.pdf		
	WY			





NOTES:

KY: Seatbelts are not mandatory, therefore not calculated in the state funding calculation. A district may purchase a bus with seatbelts if they choose.

NV: A funding formula for seat belts is not included in district funding allocation, but state funds can be used when purchasing school buses equipped with seat belts.

5. Is there a maximum mileage mandated by state law, policy or code for school buses transporting public school students?

<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	YES Comments
	NC	Eligible for replacement at 250,000 Miles
	TN	200,000 miles for school buses that exceed 18 years.
	WV	Recommended replacement is 180,000 miles
N	10	
AL	MS	
AR	ND	
CA	NE	
CO	NJ	
DE>	(In DE elig	ible for replacement at 160,000 miles)
FL	NM	
GA	NV	
HI	ОН	
IA	OR	
IL	SC	
IN	SD	
KS	ТХ	
KY	UT	
MD	VA	
MI	WA	
MI	WI	
MN	WV	
МО	WY	

6. Is there a maximum age mandated by state law, policy or code for school buses transporting public school students?

<u>NO</u>	YE	S Comments
AL	DE	14 years
AR	н	15 years
		25 years from the date of manufacture. The 25 year restriction does not
CA	KS	apply to activity buses.
		a school vehicle may not be used for more then 12 years, unless the
		conditions for its extended use are satisfied under education article 7-
		804(b), Annotated Code of Maryland, or it is specifically exempted by
		stature. B. A school vehicle may not be used at any time to transport
со	M	o students if it has been in operation for 15 years or more.
FL	NC	Eligible for replacement at 20 years.
		Fifteen years for vehicles with a GVW up to 25,000 lbs.; twenty years for
		those of the transit type with a GVW exceeding 25,000 lbs.(NJSA 39:3B-
GA	NJ	5.1 and 5.2).
		Regular to-and-from buses are allowed to be used for 12 years. Spare
IA	NN	
IL	OR	
IN	SC	· ·
KY	TN	
MI	WA	any bus manufactured prior to 1977
MI		
MN		
МО		
MS		
ND		
NE		
NV		
OH		
SD		
TX		
UT		
VA		
WI		
WV		
WY		

7. Describe the differences in the replacement policies for district-owned fleets vs. contractor-owned fleets.

AL	None				
	No age or maximum mileage mandated in law or regulations, left up to individual school districts and fleet				
AR	operators.				
CA	Left up to the district.				
СО	Policies vary by organization.				
	The State of Delaware purchases the bus for the district-owned fleets and are co-titled with the local school				
DE	district. Contractor owned buses are purchased by the contractor and receive a capital allowance over 7 years.				
FL	None				
GA	None				
HI	All school bus vehicles in Hawaii are contractor-owned				
IA	Contractor owned fleets tend to be much newer fleets as the agreement between the school and the contractor will typically stipulate that the average age of the buses in the fleet cannot be more than 7 years old for an example, or that the oldest bus in the fleet cannot be more than 10 years old. Meanwhile, a district fleet will be, hopefully, on some sort of rotation - either age or mileage specific. However, those specifics tend to be much higher than the specs called for with contractors.				
IL	None				
IN	There is none unless addressed in the contract by the district with the contractor.				
KS	286 School Districts; approximately 30 districts using contractors. Each district and contractor has its own policy.				
KY	The Dept of Education only monitors district owned fleets.				
MD	None				
MI	Each educational entity determines and develops its own school bus replacement policy and procedures.				
MI	None				
MN	None				
MO	None				
MS	None				
NC	No restrictions on contractor fleet				
ND	Districts and contractors establish their own policies				
NE	Local Decision				
NJ	None				
NM	None				
NV	No contractor owned fleets				
ОН	Both contractors and districts determine their own replacement cycles.				
OR	None				
SC					
SD					
TN	None				
TX	Not applicable.				
UT	The State doesn't have a statewide policy on bus replacement. We are on an average of about 20 years.				
VA	None				
	District owned vehicles are paid for by the state with a replacement cost basis on a 8 and 13 year cycle for the				
	final year. Contractor buses are reimbursed on a depreciation method on a 8 and 13 year basis by the year they				
WA	were purchased.				
WI	The state education agency is not involved in replacement policies for either district- or contractor-owned fleets				
WV	No contractor owned fleets				
WY	No contractor owned fleets				