SENATE BILL REPORT SB 5009

As of January 21, 2025

Title: An act relating to modifying the student transportation allocation to accommodate multiple vehicle types for transporting students.

Brief Description: Modifying the student transportation allocation to accommodate multiple vehicle types for transporting students.

Sponsors: Senators Braun, Wellman, Bateman, Christian, Conway, Cortes, Dozier, Gildon, Harris, King, Krishnadasan, Lovelett, Nobles, Schoesler, Shewmake, Short, Slatter, Wagoner, Warnick and Wilson, J..

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Early Learning & K-12 Education: 1/23/25.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Provides that the pupil transportation funding formula may not be construed to mandate the type of vehicle used for pupil transportation and encourages districts to use a vehicle type that the district deems to be safe and cost-effective.
- Requires district-owned cars to be included in the overall transportation allocation rather than being subject to a private reimbursement rate, and requires additional district-owned ridership data to be considered.
- Requires school districts to report the number of miles driven per vehicle type when reporting transportation data to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Expands the school bus purchase and reimbursement process to include other vehicles used in lieu of school buses.
- Requires that training and qualification rules that apply to school bus
 drivers must also apply to drivers transporting students in Washington
 State Patrol-inspected school vehicles other than school buses.

Senate Bill Report - 1 - SB 5009

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON EARLY LEARNING & K-12 EDUCATION

Staff: Alex Fairfortune (786-7416)

Background: <u>Pupil Transportation Funding.</u> The state's statutory program of basic education includes transportation to and from school for eligible students, including transportation of students for special education services and between schools and learning centers.

To provide transportation allocations to school districts the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) uses the Student Transportation Allocation Reporting System (STARS), which is a regression formula that uses prior year expenditures, student passenger counts, and district characteristics to calculate the expected costs of to and from transportation. The STARS formula result is then compared to the district's allowable transportation expenditures from the prior year. The school district receives the lesser of the two calculated amounts plus any compensation adjustments provided in the operating budget.

The transportation formula also provides an allocation for transporting students in districtowned passenger cars using the private vehicle reimbursement rate if a school district deems it advisable to use such vehicles after the school district board of directors has considered the safety of the students being transported and the economy of utilizing a car in lieu of a school bus. Students transported in district-owned passenger cars must be included in basic and special passenger counts.

The transportation distribution formula is for allocation purposes only and does not mandate specific levels of pupil transportation services by local districts.

Reporting Transportation Data. School districts must submit transportation reports to OSPI three times each year as a condition of receiving transportation funding. These reports must include the following data:

- the number of eligible students transported to and from school, along with identification of stop locations and school locations;
- the number of miles driven for pupil transportation services the previous school year; and
- other operational data and descriptions as required by OSPI to determine the allocation requirements for each school district.

School Bus Purchasing and Reimbursement. School districts are responsible for selecting, paying for, and maintaining student transportation vehicles purchased by the district. OSPI is responsible for developing categories and competitive specifications for school bus acquisitions as well as a corresponding list of school bus dealers with the lowest purchase price quotes. School districts and educational service districts that purchase buses through this competitive quote process or through a separate lowest-price competitive bid process

are eligible for certain state funds based on the category of vehicle, the anticipated lifetime of vehicles of this category, and a state reimbursement rate. The accumulated value of the state payments received by the district and the potential investment return is designed to be equal to the replacement cost of the vehicle, less its salvage value, at the end of its anticipated lifetime.

<u>School Bus Driver Training and Qualifications.</u> OSPI is required to adopt rules to ensure that school bus drivers possess the physical health and driving skills that are necessary to safely operate school buses. According to these rules, every authorized school bus driver must meet the following initial and ongoing requirements:

- have at least five years of experience as a licensed driver of a passenger vehicle;
- submit to a criminal record check;
- satisfactorily complete a school bus driver training course administered by an authorized school bus driver instructor and annually complete a school bus driver inservice training course;
- have a valid driver's license or commercial driver's license issued by the Washington State Department of Licensing;
- maintain current and valid first-aid training;
- submit an annual disclosure of certain legal actions and disqualifying crimes;
- meet physical requirements necessary to control school buses, conduct safety inspections, and evacuate students; and
- provide a current and valid medical examiner's certificate to their employer.

Summary of Bill: The bill as referred to committee not considered.

Summary of Bill (Proposed Substitute): The transportation distribution formula may not mandate the type of vehicle to be used for pupil transportation. School districts are encouraged to use a vehicle type deemed by a district to be a safe and cost-effective manner of transporting its students, including using school buses and other vehicles, and may use transportation allocations for this purpose.

District-owned passenger cars used in lieu of school buses must be included in the overall determination of the district's annual student transportation allocation rather than generating reimbursement at the private vehicle reimbursement rate.

Students transported in district-owned passenger cars must be included when calculating average distance to school and number of locations served. When reporting the number of miles driven for pupil transportation services in the prior school year, school districts must disaggregate data by vehicle type.

The school bus purchase and reimbursement statute is expanded to apply to student transportation vehicles rather than only school buses, with the exception of a provision pertaining to zero emission school bus purchasing which remains applicable only to school buses. The terms student transportation vehicle and vehicle, as used within the school bus

purchase and reimbursement statute, are defined as a school bus or other vehicle used in lieu of a school bus.

The rules adopted by OSPI governing the training and qualifications of school bus drivers must also apply to drivers transporting students in Washington State Patrol-inspected school vehicles other than school buses. A driver that exclusively transports students in such a vehicle must have the appropriate driver's license for that vehicle, and may not be required to hold a commercial driver's license.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 6, 2025.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Senate Bill Report - 4 - SB 5009