Tu + W + Th
\[\frac{3}{3} \times 180\] 

(2) Step 2. Apply the following formula to miles driven over unimproved roads only:

Tu + W + Th
\[\frac{3}{3} \times 1.2 \times 180\] 

(3) Step 3. Add together the sums from steps 1 and 2 to obtain the total annual transportation miles.

§ 39.711 How does a school calculate annual bus transportation miles for residential students?

To calculate the total annual transportation miles for residential students, a school must use the procedures in paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) The school can receive funds for the following trips:

(1) Transportation to the school at the start of the school year;

(2) Round trip home at Christmas;

(3) Return trip to home at the end of the school year.

(b) To calculate the actual miles driven to transport students from home to school at the start of the school year, add together the miles driven for all buses used to transport students from their homes to the school. If a school transports students over unimproved roads, the school must separate the number of miles driven for each bus into improved miles and unimproved miles. The number of miles driven is the sum of:

(1) The number of miles driven on improved roads; and

(2) The number of miles driven on unimproved roads multiplied by 1.2.

(c) The annual miles driven for each school is the sum of the mileage from paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section multiplied by 4.

§ 39.720 Why are there different reporting requirements for transportation data?

In order to construct an actual cost data base, residential and day schools must report data required by §§39.721 and 39.722.
driven to obtain maintenance and service;
(6) Driver costs; and
(7) All expenses referred to in §39.707.
(b) In addition, all day schools and
on-reservation boarding schools must include in their report a Day Student
Transportation Form signed and cer-
tified as complete and accurate by the
School Principal and the appropriate
ELO.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§ 39.730 Which standards must student
transportation vehicles meet?
All vehicles used by schools to trans-
port students must meet or exceed all
appropriate Federal motor vehicle safety
standards and State or Tribal motor
vehicle safety standards. The Bureau
will not fund transportation mileage and
costs incurred transporting students in vehicles that do not meet
these standards.

§ 39.731 Can transportation time be
used as instruction time for day
school students?
No. Transportation time cannot be
used as instruction time for day school
students in meeting the minimum re-
quired hours for academic funding.

§ 39.732 How does OIEP allocate trans-
portation funds to schools?
OIEP allocates transportation funds
based on the types of transportation
programs that the school provides. To
allocate transportation funds OIEP:
(a) Multiplies the one-way commer-
cial costs for all schools by four to
identify the total commercial costs for
all schools;
(b) Subtracts the commercial cost
total from the appropriated transpor-
tation funds and allocates the balance of
the transportation funds to each school
with a per-mile rate;
(c) Divides the balance of funds by
the sum of the annual day miles and the
annual residential miles to identify a per-mile rate;
(d) For day transportation, multi-
plies the per-mile rate times the an-
nual day miles for each school; and
(e) For residential transportation, multiplies the per mile rate times the
annual transportation miles for each school.

Subpart H—Determining the
Amount Necessary To Sustain
an Academic or Residential
Program

SOURCE: 70 FR 22205, Apr. 28, 2005, unless
otherwise noted.

§ 39.801 What is the formula to deter-
mine the amount necessary to sus-
tain a school's academic or residen-
tial program?
(a) The Secretary's formula to deter-
mine the minimum annual amount
necessary to sustain a Bureau-funded
school's academic or residential pro-
gam is as follows:
Student Unit Value × Weighted Student Unit = Annual Minimum
Amount per student.
(b) Sections 39.802 through 39.807 ex-
plain the derivation of the formula in
paragraph (a) of this section.
(c) If the annual minimum amount
calculated under this section and
§§ 39.802 through 39.807 is not fully fund-
ed, OIEP will pro rate funds distributed
to schools using the Indian School
Equalization Formula.

§ 39.802 What is the student unit value
in the formula?
The student unit value is the dollar
value applied to each student in an
academic or residential program. There
are two types of student unit values:
the student unit instructional value
(SUIV) and the student unit residential
value (SURV).
(a) The student unit instructional
value (SUIV) applies to a student en-
rolled in an instructional program. It
is an annually established ratio of 1.0
that represents a student in grades 4
through 6 of a typical non-residential
program.
(b) The student unit residential value
(SURV) applies to a residential stu-
dent. It is an annually established
ratio of 1.0 that represents a student in
grades 4 through 6 of a typical residen-
tial program.

§ 39.803 What is a weighted student
unit in the formula?
A weighted student unit is an ad-
justed ratio using factors in the Indian