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## SENATE BILL 6352

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By Senator Nelson; by request of Office of Financial Management

- AN ACT Relating to modifying provisions relating to funding fully 1 2 the state's program of basic education; amending RCW 28A.150.410, 3 28A.400.205, 28A.400.200, 84.52.053, 28A.500.010, 28A.150.413, 28A.150.276, 43.09.2856, 28A.320.245, 28A.710.280, and 28A.510.250; 4 amending 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 1005 (uncodified); repealing RCW 5 41.56.800, 41.59.800, 28A.400.006, 28A.415.020, 28A.415.023, and 6 7 28A.415.024; providing effective dates; and providing an expiration 8 date.
- 9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 10 **Sec. 1.** RCW 28A.150.410 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 101 are each 11 amended to read as follows:
- Through the 2017-18 school year, the legislature shall 12 13 establish for each school year in the appropriations act a statewide salary allocation schedule, for allocation purposes only, to be used 14 to distribute funds for basic education certificated instructional 15 16 staff salaries under RCW 28A.150.260. For the purposes of this 17 section, the staff allocations for classroom teachers, teacherlibrarians, guidance counselors, and student health services staff 18 under RCW 28A.150.260 are considered allocations for certificated 19 instructional staff. 20

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- (2) Through the 2017-18 school year, salary allocations for state-funded basic education certificated instructional staff shall be calculated by the superintendent of public instruction by determining the district's average salary for certificated instructional staff, using the statewide salary allocation schedule and related documents, conditions, and limitations established by the omnibus appropriations act.
- (3) Through the 2017-18 school year, no more than ninety college quarter-hour credits received by any employee after the baccalaureate degree may be used to determine compensation allocations under the state salary allocation schedule and LEAP documents referenced in the omnibus appropriations act, or any replacement schedules and documents, unless:
  - (a) The employee has a master's degree; or

- 15 (b) The credits were used in generating state salary allocations 16 before January 1, 1992.
  - (4) Beginning in the 2007-08 school year and through the 2017-18 school year, the calculation of years of service for occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech-language pathologists, audiologists, nurses, social workers, counselors, and psychologists regulated under Title 18 RCW may include experience in schools and other nonschool positions as occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech-language pathologists, audiologists, nurses, social workers, counselors, or psychologists. The calculation shall be that one year of service in a nonschool position counts as one year of service for purposes of this chapter, up to a limit of two years of nonschool service. Nonschool years of service included in calculations under this subsection shall not be applied to service credit totals for purposes of any retirement benefit under chapter 41.32, 41.35, or 41.40 RCW, or any other state retirement system benefits.
  - (5) By the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year, the minimum state allocation for salaries for certificated instructional staff in the basic education program must be increased ((beginning in the 2018-19 school year)) to provide a statewide average allocation of sixty-four thousand dollars adjusted for inflation from the 2017-18 school year.
  - (6) By the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year, the minimum state allocation for salaries for certificated administrative staff in the basic education program must be increased ((beginning in the 2018-19 school year)) to provide a statewide average allocation of ninety-

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1 five thousand dollars adjusted for inflation from the 2017-18 school 2 year.

- (7) By the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year, the minimum state allocation for salaries for classified staff in the basic education program must be increased ((beginning in the 2018-19 school year)) to provide a statewide average allocation of forty-five thousand nine hundred twelve dollars adjusted by inflation from the 2017-18 school year.
- (8) ((To implement the new minimum salary allocations in subsections (5) through (7) of this section, the legislature must fund fifty percent of the increased salary allocation in the 2018-19 school year and the entire increased salary allocation in the 2019-20 school year.)) For school year 2018-19, a district's minimum state allocation for salaries is the greater of the district's 2017-18 state salary allocation, adjusted for inflation, or the district's allocation based on the state salary level specified in subsections (5) through (7) of this section, and as further specified in the omnibus appropriations act.
- (9) Beginning with the 2018-19 school year, state allocations for salaries for certificated instructional staff, certificated administrative staff, and classified staff must be adjusted for regional differences in the cost of hiring staff. Adjustments for regional differences must be specified in the omnibus appropriations act for each school year through at least school year 2022-23. For school years 2018-19 through school year 2022-23, the school district regionalization factors are based on the median single-family residential value of each school district and proximate school district median single-family residential value as described in RCW 28A.150.412.
- (10) Beginning with the 2023-24 school year and every six years thereafter, the minimum state salary allocations and school district regionalization factors for certificated instructional staff, certificated ((administration [administrative])) administrative staff, and classified staff must be reviewed and rebased, as provided under RCW 28A.150.412, to ensure that state salary allocations continue to align with staffing costs for the state's program of basic education.
- (11) For the purposes of this section, "inflation" means the annual percentage change of the previous calendar year's annual change in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption

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- 1 expenditure for the United States as published by the bureau of
  2 economic analysis of the federal department of commerce.
  - Sec. 2. RCW 28A.400.205 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 102 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) School district employees shall be provided an annual salary inflationary increase in accordance with this section.
- (a) The inflationary increase shall be calculated by applying the rate of the yearly increase in the inflationary adjustment index to any state-funded salary base used in state funding formulas for teachers and other school district employees. Beginning with the ((2020-21)) 2019-20 school year, each school district shall be provided an inflationary adjustment allocation sufficient to grant this inflationary increase.
- (b) A school district shall distribute its inflationary adjustment allocation for salaries and salary-related benefits in accordance with the district's collective bargaining agreements and compensation policies. No later than the end of the school year, each school district shall certify to the superintendent of public instruction that it has spent funds provided for inflationary increases on salaries and salary-related benefits.
- (c) Any funded inflationary increase shall be included in the salary base used to determine inflationary increases for school employees in subsequent years. For teachers and other certificated instructional staff, the rate of the annual inflationary increase funded for certificated instructional staff shall be applied to the base salary used with the statewide salary allocation methodology established under RCW 28A.150.410 and to any other salary allocation methodologies used to recognize school district personnel costs.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, "inflationary adjustment index" means, for any school year, the implicit price deflator for that fiscal year, using the official current base, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor for the state of Washington.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 28A.400.200 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 103 are each 35 amended to read as follows:
- 36 (1) Every school district board of directors shall fix, alter, 37 allow, and order paid salaries and compensation for all district 38 employees in conformance with this section.

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(2)(a) Through the 2017-18 school year, salaries for certificated instructional staff shall not be less than the salary provided in the appropriations act in the statewide salary allocation schedule for an employee with a baccalaureate degree and zero years of service;

- (b) Salaries for certificated instructional staff with a master's degree shall not be less than the salary provided in the appropriations act in the statewide salary allocation schedule for an employee with a master's degree and zero years of service; and
  - (c) Beginning with the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year:
- (i) Salaries for full-time certificated instructional staff must not be less than forty thousand dollars, to be adjusted for regional differences in the cost of hiring staff as specified in RCW 28A.150.410, and to be adjusted annually by the same inflationary measure as provided in RCW 28A.400.205;
- (ii) Salaries for full-time certificated instructional staff with at least five years of experience must exceed by at least ten percent the value specified in (c)(i) of this subsection;
  - (iii) A district may not pay full-time certificated instructional staff a salary that exceeds ninety thousand dollars, subject to adjustment for regional differences in the cost of hiring staff as specified in RCW 28A.150.410. This maximum salary is adjusted annually by the inflationary measure in RCW 28A.400.205;
  - (iv) These minimum and maximum salaries apply to the services provided as part of the state's statutory program of basic education and exclude supplemental contracts for additional time, responsibility, or incentive pursuant to this section or for enrichment pursuant to RCW 28A.150.276;
  - (v) A district may pay a salary that exceeds this maximum salary by up to ten percent for full-time certificated instructional staff: Who are educational staff associates; who teach in the subjects of science, technology, engineering, or math; or who teach in the transitional bilingual instruction or special education programs.
  - (3)(a)(i) Through the 2017-18 school year the actual average salary paid to certificated instructional staff shall not exceed the district's average certificated instructional staff salary used for the state basic education allocations for that school year as determined pursuant to RCW 28A.150.410.
- 38 (ii) ((For the 2018-19 school year, salaries for certificated 39 instructional staff are subject to the limitations in RCW 41.59.800.

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(iii))) Beginning with the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year, for purposes of subsection (4) of this section, RCW 28A.150.276, and 28A.505.100, each school district must annually identify the actual salary paid to each certificated instructional staff for services rendered as part of the state's program of basic education.

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- (b) Through the ((2018-19)) 2017-18 school year, fringe benefit contributions for certificated instructional staff shall be included as salary under (a)(i) of this subsection only to the extent that the district's actual average benefit contribution exceeds the amount of insurance benefits allocation, less the amount remitted by districts to the health care authority for retiree subsidies, provided per certificated instructional staff unit in the state operating appropriations act in effect at the time the compensation is payable. For purposes of this section, fringe benefits shall not include payment for unused leave for illness or injury under RCW 28A.400.210; employer contributions for old age survivors insurance, compensation, unemployment compensation, and retirement benefits under the Washington state retirement system; or employer contributions for health benefits in excess of the insurance benefits allocation provided per certificated instructional staff unit in the state operating appropriations act in effect at the time the compensation is payable. A school district may not use state funds to provide employer contributions for such excess health benefits.
- (c) Salary and benefits for certificated instructional staff in programs other than basic education shall be consistent with the salary and benefits paid to certificated instructional staff in the basic education program.
- (4)(a) Salaries and benefits for certificated instructional staff may exceed the limitations in subsection (3) of this section only by separate contract for additional time, for additional responsibilities, or for incentives. Supplemental contracts shall not cause the state to incur any present or future funding obligation. Supplemental contracts must be accounted for by a school district when the district is developing its four-year budget plan under RCW 28A.505.040.
- (b) Supplemental contracts shall be subject to the collective bargaining provisions of chapter 41.59 RCW and the provisions of RCW 28A.405.240, shall not exceed one year, and if not renewed shall not constitute adverse change in accordance with RCW 28A.405.300 through 28A.405.380. No district may enter into a supplemental contract under

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- this subsection for the provision of services which are a part of the 1 basic education program required by Article IX, section 1 of the 2 state Constitution and RCW 28A.150.220. Beginning September 3 ((2019)) 2018, supplemental contracts for certificated instructional 4 staff are subject to the following additional restrictions: School 5 б districts may enter into supplemental contracts only for enrichment 7 activities as defined in and subject to the limitations of RCW 28A.150.276. The rate the district pays under a supplemental contract 8 may not exceed the hourly rate provided to that same instructional 9 staff for services under the basic education salary identified 10 pursuant to subsection (3)(a)(((iii))) (ii) of this section. 11
- 12 (5) Employee benefit plans offered by any district shall comply 13 with RCW 28A.400.350, 28A.400.275, and 28A.400.280.
- 14 **Sec. 4.** RCW 84.52.053 and 2012 c 186 s 18 are each amended to 15 read as follows:

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- (1) The limitations imposed by RCW 84.52.050 through 84.52.056, and 84.52.043 shall not prevent the levy of taxes by school districts, when authorized so to do by the voters of such school district in the manner and for the purposes and number of years allowable under Article VII, section 2(a) of the Constitution of this state. Elections for such taxes shall be held in the year in which the levy is made or, in the case of propositions authorizing two-year through four-year levies for maintenance and operation support of a school district, authorizing two-year levies for transportation vehicle funds established in RCW 28A.160.130, or authorizing two-year through six-year levies to support the construction, modernization, or remodeling of school facilities, which includes the purposes of RCW 28A.320.330(2) (f) and (g), in the year in which the first annual levy is made.
- (2)(a) Once additional tax levies have been authorized for maintenance and operation support of a school district for a two-year through four-year period as provided under subsection (1) of this section, no further additional tax levies for maintenance and operation support of the district for that period may be authorized, except for additional levies to provide for subsequently enacted increases affecting the district's levy base or maximum levy percentage.
- 38 (b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection, any school district 39 that is required to annex or receive territory pursuant to a

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- dissolution of a financially insolvent school district pursuant to RCW 28A.315.225 may call either a replacement or supplemental levy election within the school district, including the territory annexed or transferred, as follows:
  - (i) An election for a proposition authorizing two-year through four-year levies for maintenance and operation support of a school district may be called and held before the effective date of dissolution to replace existing maintenance and operation levies and to provide for increases due to the dissolution.

- 10 (ii) An election for a proposition authorizing additional tax 11 levies may be called and held before the effective date of 12 dissolution to provide for increases due to the dissolution.
  - (iii) In the event a replacement levy election under (b)(i) of this subsection is held but does not pass, the affected school district may subsequently hold a supplemental levy election pursuant to (b)(ii) of this subsection if the supplemental levy election is held before the effective date of dissolution. In the event a supplemental levy election is held under ((subsection)) (b)(ii) of this subsection but does not pass, the affected school district may subsequently hold a replacement levy election pursuant to (b)(i) of this subsection if the replacement levy election is held before the effective date of dissolution. Failure of a replacement levy or supplemental levy election does not affect any previously approved and existing maintenance and operation levy within the affected school district or districts.
  - (c) For the purpose of applying the limitation of this subsection (2), a two-year through six-year levy to support the construction, modernization, or remodeling of school facilities shall not be deemed to be a tax levy for maintenance and operation support of a school district.
  - (3) A special election may be called and the time therefor fixed by the board of school directors, by giving notice thereof by publication in the manner provided by law for giving notices of general elections, at which special election the proposition authorizing such excess levy shall be submitted in such form as to enable the voters favoring the proposition to vote "yes" and those opposed thereto to vote "no."
- 38 <u>(4) Beginning September 1, 2018, school districts may use</u> 39 <u>maintenance and operation levies solely to enrich the state's</u>

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1 statutory program of basic education as authorized under RCW

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28A.150.276.

Sec. 5. RCW 28A.500.010 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 205 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature intends to continue providing local effort assistance funding to school districts. Local effort assistance provides schools in property-poor districts with funding for locally determined activities that enrich the state's program of basic education, thereby enhancing equity in students' access to extracurricular activities and similar enrichments. The purpose of these funds is to mitigate the effect that above average property tax rates might have on the ability of a school district to raise local revenues to supplement the state's basic program of education. These funds serve to equalize the property tax rates that individual taxpayers would pay for such levies and to provide tax relief to taxpayers in high tax rate school districts.

Local effort assistance funding is not part of the state's statutory program of basic education, nor are allocations for it part of the district's basic education allocation. Beginning September 1, ((2019)) 2018, and subject to RCW 28A.150.276, districts may use local effort assistance funding only to enrich the state's statutory program of basic education.

- Sec. 6. RCW 28A.150.413 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 208 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The legislature finds that while the state has the responsibility to provide for a general and uniform system of public schools, there is also a need for some diversity in the public school system. A successful system of public education must permit some variation among school districts outside the basic education provided for by the state to respond to and reflect the unique desires of local communities. The opportunity for local communities to invest in enriched education programs promotes support for local public schools. Further, the ability of local school districts to experiment with enriched programs can inform the legislature's long-term evolution of the definition of basic education. Therefore, local levy authority remains an important component of the overall finance system in support of the public schools even though it is outside the state's obligation for basic education and, after September 1,

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- 1 ((2019)) 2018, is restricted to enrichment purposes under RCW 2 28A.150.276.
- (2) However, the value of permitting local levies must be 3 balanced with the value of equity and fairness to students and to 4 taxpayers, neither of whom should be unduly disadvantaged due to 5 6 differences in the tax bases used to support local levies. Equity and fairness require both an equitable basis for supplemental funding 7 outside basic education and a mechanism for property tax-poor school 8 districts to fairly access supplemental funding. As such, local 9 effort assistance, while also outside the state's obligation for 10 11 basic education, is another important component of school finance.
- 12 **Sec. 7.** RCW 28A.150.276 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 501 are each 13 amended to read as follows:
- (1)(a) Beginning September 1, ((2019)) 2018, school districts may use local revenues only for documented and demonstrated enrichment of the state's statutory program of basic education as authorized in subsection (2) of this section.
- 18 (b) Nothing in this section revises the definition of the program 19 of basic education under RCW 28A.150.220 and 28A.150.260.

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- (c) For purposes of this section, "local revenues" means maintenance and operation levies and enrichment levies collected under RCW 84.52.053, transportation vehicle enrichment levies, local effort assistance funding received under chapter 28A.500 RCW, and other school district local revenues including, but not limited to, grants, donations, and state and federal payments in lieu of taxes, except that "local revenues" does not include other federal revenues, or local revenues that operate as an offset to the district's basic education allocation under RCW 28A.150.250.
- 29 (2)(a) Enrichment activities are permitted under this section if 30 they provide supplementation beyond the state:
- 31 (i) Minimum instructional offerings of RCW 28A.150.220 or 32 28A.150.260;
- (ii) Staffing ratios or program components of RCW 28A.150.260, including providing additional staff for class size reduction beyond class sizes allocated in the prototypical school model and additional staff beyond the staffing ratios allocated in the prototypical school formula;
- 38 (iii) Program components of RCW 28A.150.200, 28A.150.220, or 39 28A.150.260; or

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- 1 (iv) Program of professional learning as defined by RCW 28A.415.430 beyond that allocated pursuant to RCW 28A.150.415.
  - (b) Permitted enrichment activities consist of:

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- (i) Extracurricular activities, extended school days, or an extended school year;
- 6 (ii) Additional course offerings beyond the minimum instructional 7 program established in the state's statutory program of basic 8 education;
- 9 (iii) Activities associated with early learning programs;
- 10 (iv) Any additional salary costs attributable to the provision or 11 administration of the enrichment activities allowed under this 12 subsection; and
  - (v) Additional activities or enhancements that the office of the superintendent of public instruction determines to be a documented and demonstrated enrichment of the state's statutory program of basic education under (a) of this subsection and for which the superintendent approves proposed expenditures during the preballot approval process required by RCW 84.52.053 and 28A.505.240.
- 19 (3) In addition to the limitations of subsections (1) and (2) of 20 this section and of RCW 28A.400.200, permitted enrichment activities 21 are subject to the following conditions and limitations:
  - (a) If a school district spends local revenues for salary costs attributable to the administration of enrichment programs, the portion of administrator salaries attributable to that purpose may not exceed the proportion of the district's local revenues to its other revenues; and
- 27 (b) Supplemental contracts under RCW 28A.400.200 are subject to 28 the limitations of this section.
- 29 (4) The superintendent of public instruction must adopt rules to 30 implement this section.
- 31 **Sec. 8.** RCW 43.09.2856 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 503 are each 32 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Beginning with the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year, to ensure that school district local revenues are used solely for purposes of enriching the state's statutory program of basic education, the state auditor's regular financial audits of school districts must include a review of ((the expenditure of school district local revenues for compliance with RCW 28A.150.276, including the spending plan approved by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.505.240 and

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1 its implementation, and)) any supplemental contracts entered into under RCW 28A.400.200.

- (2) <u>Beginning</u> with the 2019-20 school year, the state auditor's regular financial audits of school districts must include a review of the expenditure of school district local revenues for compliance with RCW 28A.150.276, including the spending plan approved by the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.505.240 and its implementation.
- (3) If an audit results in findings that a school district has failed to comply with these requirements, then within ninety days of completing the audit the auditor must report the findings to the superintendent of public instruction, the office of financial management, and the education and operating budget committees of the legislature.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 28A.320.245 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 504 are each 16 amended to read as follows:

Before the beginning of the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year, each school district board of directors must adopt a policy for responding to any audit findings resulting from the audits conducted by the state auditor on the use of local revenues by the school district in accordance with RCW 28A.150.276 and 43.09.2856. The policy must require a public hearing by the school district board of directors of the findings of the state auditor within thirty days of the issuance of the findings; and may include progressive disciplinary actions for the district superintendent, which may be implemented by the school district board of directors.

- **Sec. 10.** RCW 28A.710.280 and 2016 c 241 s 128 are each amended 28 to read as follows:
- 29 (1) The legislature intends that state funding for charter 30 schools be distributed equitably with state funding provided for 31 other public schools.
  - (2) For eligible students enrolled in a charter school established and operating in accordance with this chapter, the superintendent of public instruction shall transmit to each charter school an amount calculated as provided in this section and based on the ((statewide average staff mix factor for certificated instructional staff)) salary allocation specified in the omnibus appropriations act, including any enrichment to those statutory

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- formulae that is specified in the omnibus appropriations act. The amount must be the sum of (a) and (b) of this subsection, as applicable.
- 4 (a) The superintendent shall, for purposes of making 5 distributions under this section, separately calculate and distribute 6 to charter schools moneys appropriated for general apportionment 7 under the same ratios as in RCW 28A.150.260.

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- (b) The superintendent also shall, for purposes of making distributions under this section, and in accordance with the applicable formulae for categorical programs specified in (b)(i) through (v) of this subsection (2) and any enrichment to those statutory formulae that is specified in the omnibus appropriations act, separately calculate and distribute moneys appropriated by the legislature to charter schools for:
- 15 (i) Supplemental instruction and services for underachieving 16 students through the learning assistance program under RCW 17 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065;
- (ii) Supplemental instruction and services for eligible and enrolled students and exited students whose primary language is other than English through the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080;
- (iii) The opportunity for an appropriate education at public expense as defined by RCW 28A.155.020 for all eligible students with disabilities as defined in RCW 28A.155.020;
  - (iv) Programs for highly capable students under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030; and
  - (v) Pupil transportation services to and from school in accordance with RCW 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.180. Distributions for pupil transportation must be calculated on a per eligible student basis based on the allocation for the previous school year to the school district in which the charter school is located.
- 32 (3) The superintendent of public instruction must adopt rules 33 necessary for the distribution of funding required by this section 34 and to comply with federal reporting requirements.
- 35 **Sec. 11.** RCW 28A.510.250 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 1004 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 (1) On or before the last business day of September 1969 and each 38 month thereafter, the superintendent of public instruction shall 39 apportion from the state general fund to the several educational

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service districts of the state the proportional share of the total annual amount due and apportionable to such educational service districts for the school districts thereof as follows:

| 4  | September | <br>9%                  |
|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| 5  | October   | <br>8%                  |
| 6  | November  | <br>5%                  |
| 7  | December  | <br>9%                  |
| 8  | January   | <br>8.5%                |
| 9  | February  | <br>(( <del>9%</del> )) |
| 10 |           | <u>8%</u>               |
| 11 | March     | <br>(( <del>9%</del> )) |
| 12 |           | <u>8%</u>               |
| 13 | April     | <br>(( <del>9%</del> )) |
| 14 |           | <u>8.5%</u>             |
| 15 | May       | <br>5%                  |
| 16 | June      | <br>6.0%                |
| 17 | July      | <br>12.5%               |
| 18 | August    | <br>((10.0%))           |
| 19 |           | 12.5%                   |

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The annual amount due and apportionable shall be the amount apportionable for all apportionment credits estimated to accrue to the schools during the apportionment year beginning September 1st and continuing through August 31st. Appropriations made for districts for each year of a biennium shall be apportioned according to the schedule set forth in this section for the fiscal year starting September 1st of the then calendar year and ending August 31st of the next calendar year, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section. The apportionment from the state general fund for each month shall be an amount which will equal the amount due and apportionable to the several educational service districts during such month: PROVIDED, That any school district may petition the superintendent of public instruction for an emergency advance of funds which may become apportionable to it but not to exceed ten percent of the total amount to become due and apportionable during the school districts apportionment year. The superintendent of public instruction shall determine if the emergency warrants such advance and if the funds are available therefor. If the superintendent

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determines in the affirmative, he or she may approve such advance and, at the same time, add such an amount to the apportionment for the educational service district in which the school district is located: PROVIDED, That the emergency advance of funds and the interest earned by school districts on the investment of temporary cash surpluses resulting from obtaining such advance of state funds shall be deducted by the superintendent of public instruction from

the remaining amount apportionable to said districts during that

(2) In the 2010-11 school year, the June apportionment payment to school districts shall be reduced by one hundred twenty-eight million dollars, and an additional apportionment payment shall be made on July 1, 2011, in the amount of one hundred twenty-eight million dollars. This July 1st payment shall be in addition to the regularly

apportionment year in which the funds are advanced.

calculated July apportionment payment.

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- 16 **Sec. 12.** 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 1005 (uncodified) is amended to 17 read as follows:
- Section 1004 of this act takes effect September 1, ((2019)) 2018.
- 19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** The following acts or parts of acts are 20 each repealed:
- 21 (1) RCW 41.56.800 (School district collective bargaining 22 agreements—Classified staff—Restrictions during the 2018-19 school 23 year) and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 701;
- 24 (2) RCW 41.59.800 (School district collective bargaining 25 agreements—Certificated instructional staff—Restrictions during the 26 2018-19 school year) and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 702;
- 27 (3) RCW 28A.400.006 (Salary restrictions during the 2018-19 28 school year—Certificated administrative staff) and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 29 13 s 703;
- 30 (4) RCW 28A.415.020 (Credit on salary schedule for approved in-31 service training, continuing education, and internship) and 2011 1st 32 sp.s. c 18 s 5, 2007 c 319 s 3, 2006 c 263 s 808, 1995 c 284 s 2, 33 1990 c 33 s 415, & 1987 c 519 s 1;
- 34 (5) RCW 28A.415.023 (Credit on salary schedule for approved in-35 service training, continuing education, or internship—Course content 36 —Rules) and 2012 c 35 s 6 & 2011 1st sp.s. c 18 s 6; and

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- 1 (6) RCW 28A.415.024 (Credit on salary schedule—Accredited
- 2 institutions—Verification—Penalty for submitting credits from
- 3 unaccredited institutions) and 2006 c 263 s 809 & 2005 c 461 s 1.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 14.** Section 4 of this act expires January 1,
- 5 2019.
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 15.** Section 11 of this act takes effect
- 7 September 1, 2018.

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