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SENATE BILL 6616

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State of Washington

65th Legislature

2018 Regular Session

By Senator Braun

AN ACT Relating to final implementation of education funding reform; amending RCW 28A.150.410, 84.52.0531, 28A.500.015, 84.56.020, 36.35.110, 28A.505.140, 28A.320.330, and 84.52.053; creating new sections; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that major education funding reform legislation (Engrossed House Bill No. 2242) was enacted in 2017, along with the appropriations necessary to support these funding reforms, resulting in unprecedented increases to state K-12 funding allocations. The legislature further finds that estimated 2019-2021 expenditures under Engrossed House Bill No. 2242 compared to 2011-2013 K-12 appropriations will be a 13.2 billion dollar increase—an increase of 98.5 percent. The legislature further finds that the court ruled in its November 15, 2017, order that it is satisfied that the new salary model established by Engrossed House Bill No. 2242 provides for full state funding of basic education salaries sufficient to recruit and retain competent administrators, and staff consistent with the standards established for constitutional compliance. The legislature further finds that the court took exception that the 2017-2019 budget funds only half of the salary increase called for by the new model by the 2018-19 school

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year, deferring full funding until the 2019-20 school year. The legislature further finds that the 2017 legislature made decisions regarding local school district levies based on expectations regarding state and local funding levels as the state transitions to the new funding structure. The legislature further finds that fully implementing state salary allocations in the 2018-19 school year substantially alters the carefully calibrated balance between state and local sources of funding for school districts as the state transitions to the new funding structure.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to recalibrate the balance of state and local funding for school districts in light of the court's latest order. More specifically, it is the legislature's intent, in its effort to fully comply with the court and bring final closure to *McCleary v. State*, to fully implement the salary allocations in Engrossed House Bill No. 2242 in school year 2018-19, accelerate the implementation of certain accounting and budget transparency requirements, and to reduce local school district levies by an amount equal to the increased state salary allocations that will be made to school districts in school year 2018-19.

Sec. 2. RCW 28A.150.410 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 101 are each 21 amended to read as follows:

- (1) Through the 2017-18 school year, the legislature shall establish for each school year in the appropriations act a statewide salary allocation schedule, for allocation purposes only, to be used to distribute funds for basic education certificated instructional staff salaries under RCW 28A.150.260. For the purposes of this section, the staff allocations for classroom teachers, teacherlibrarians, guidance counselors, and student health services staff under RCW 28A.150.260 are considered allocations for certificated instructional staff.
- (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

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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

- (b) The credits were used in generating state salary allocations 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 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 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-five thousand dollars adjusted for inflation from the 2017-18 school year.
 - (7) By the 2019-20 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

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1 2018-19 school year and)) the entire increased salary allocation in the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year. For school year 2018-19, a 2 3 district's minimum state allocation for salaries is the greater of district's 2017-18 state salary allocation, 4 adjusted for inflation, or the district's allocation based on the state salary 5 6 level specified in subsections (5) through (7) of this section, and 7 as further specified in the omnibus appropriations act.

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- (9) Beginning with the 2018-19 school year, state allocations for staff, certificated instructional for 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.
- 19 (10) Beginning with the 2023-24 school year and every six years thereafter, the minimum state salary allocations and school district 20 21 regionalization factors for certificated instructional certificated administration [administrative] staff, and classified 22 reviewed and rebased, as provided under 23 staff must be 24 28A.150.412, to ensure that state salary allocations continue to 25 align with staffing costs for the state's program of basic education.
 - **Sec. 3.** RCW 84.52.0531 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 203 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Beginning with taxes levied for collection in 2019, the maximum dollar amount ((which)) that may be levied by or for any school district for enrichment levies under RCW 84.52.053 is equal to the lesser of one dollar and fifty cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of property in the school district or the maximum perpupil limit.
- (2) The definitions in this subsection apply to this section 34 35 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Inflation" means inflation as defined in RCW 84.55.005.
- (b) "Maximum per-pupil limit" means two thousand five hundred dollars, multiplied by the number of average annual resident fulltime equivalent students enrolled in the school district in the prior 39

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- school year. Beginning with property taxes levied for collection in 1 2020, the maximum per-pupil limit ((shall)) must be increased by 2 3 inflation.
- (c) "Prior school year" means the most recent school year 4 completed prior to the year in which the levies are to be collected. 5

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- (3) Beginning with propositions for enrichment levies for collection in calendar year 2020 and thereafter, a district must receive approval of an enrichment levy expenditure plan under RCW 28A.505.240 before submission of the proposition to the voters.
- The superintendent of public instruction ((shall)) must 10 11 develop rules and regulations and inform school districts of the 12 pertinent data necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
- Beginning with taxes levied for collection in 13 (5) 14 enrichment levy revenues must be deposited in a separate subfund of the school district's general fund pursuant to RCW 28A.320.330, and 15 are subject to the restrictions of RCW 28A.150.276 and the audit 17 requirements of RCW 43.09.2856.
- (6) Funds collected from transportation vehicle enrichment levies 18 ((shall)) are not ((be)) subject to the levy limitations in this 19 20 section.
 - (7) For calendar year 2019, a school district's levy authority must be reduced by the amount of the additional state salary allocation payable to the school district as a result of section 2, chapter . . ., Laws of 2018 (section 2 of this act). The reduction amount under this subsection (7) must be specified on LEAP Document 4 provided on the web site of the legislative evaluation and accountability program committee. State matching funds for local effort assistance under chapter 28A.500 RCW may not be reduced due to the reduction in school district levy authority under this subsection (7).
- Sec. 4. RCW 28A.500.015 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 206 are each 31 amended to read as follows: 32
 - (1) Beginning in calendar year 2019 and each calendar year thereafter, the state must provide state local effort assistance funding to supplement school district enrichment levies as provided in this section.
- (2) For an eligible school district, annual local effort 37 assistance funding is equal to the school district's maximum local 38 effort assistance multiplied by a fraction equal to the school 39

p. 5 SB 6616 district's actual enrichment levy divided by the school district's maximum allowable enrichment levy.

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- (3) The state local effort assistance funding provided under this section is not part of the state's program of basic education deemed by the legislature to comply with the requirements of Article IX, section 1 of the state Constitution.
- (4) <u>In calendar year 2019</u>, <u>local effort assistance distributions</u> <u>under this section may not be reduced due to the reduction in school</u> <u>district levy authority under RCW 84.52.0531(7)</u>.
- 10 <u>(5)</u> The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this 11 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Eligible school district" means a school district whose maximum allowable enrichment levy divided by the school district's total student enrollment in the prior school year is less than the state local effort assistance threshold.
 - (b) "Inflation" means inflation as defined in RCW 84.55.005.
- 17 (c) "Maximum allowable enrichment levy" means the maximum levy 18 permitted by RCW 84.52.0531.
 - (d) "Maximum local effort assistance" means the school district's student enrollment in the prior school year multiplied by the difference of the state local effort assistance threshold and a school district's maximum allowable enrichment levy divided by the school district's student enrollment in the prior school year.
 - (e) "Prior school year" means the most recent school year completed prior to the year in which the state local effort assistance funding is to be distributed.
 - (f) "State local effort assistance threshold" means one thousand five hundred dollars per student, adjusted for inflation beginning in calendar year 2020.
- 30 (g) "Student enrollment" means the average annual resident full-31 time equivalent student enrollment.
- 32 **Sec. 5.** RCW 84.56.020 and 2017 c 142 s 1 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- (1) The county treasurer must be the receiver and collector of all taxes extended upon the tax rolls of the county, whether levied for state, county, school, bridge, road, municipal or other purposes, and also of all fines, forfeitures or penalties received by any person or officer for the use of his or her county. No treasurer may accept tax payments or issue receipts for the same until the

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- treasurer has completed the tax roll for the current year's collection and provided notification of the completion of the roll. Notification may be accomplished electronically, by posting a notice in the office, or through other written communication as determined by the treasurer. All real and personal property taxes and б assessments made payable by the provisions of this title are due and payable to the county treasurer on or before the thirtieth day of April and, except as provided in this section, are delinquent after that date.
 - (2) Each tax statement must include a notice that checks for payment of taxes may be made payable to "Treasurer of County" or other appropriate office, but tax statements may not include any suggestion that checks may be made payable to the name of the individual holding the office of treasurer nor any other individual.

- (3) When the total amount of tax or special assessments on personal property or on any lot, block or tract of real property payable by one person is fifty dollars or more, and if one-half of such tax is paid on or before the thirtieth day of April, the remainder of such tax, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, is due and payable on or before the following thirty-first day of October and is delinquent after that date.
- (4) When the total amount of tax or special assessments on any lot, block or tract of real property or on any mobile home payable by one person is fifty dollars or more, and if one-half of such tax is paid after the thirtieth day of April but before the thirty-first day of October, together with the applicable interest and penalty on the full amount of tax payable for that year, the remainder of such tax, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, is due and payable on or before the following thirty-first day of October and is delinquent after that date.
- 32 (5)(a) For local school property taxes levied under RCW
 33 84.52.0531 due and payable for collection in 2018, the remainder of
 34 the tax is due and payable as follows:
- (i) The 2018 payment percent is due and payable on or before the thirty-first day of October 2018 and is delinquent after that date;
 - (ii) The 2019 payment percent is due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of April 2019 and is delinquent after that date; and

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(iii) The 2019 payment percent is due and payable on or before the thirty-first day of October 2019 and is delinquent after that date.

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- (b) The definitions in this subsection (5)(b) apply throughout this subsection (5) unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (i) "2018 payment percent" means the percentage determined by multiplying the 2019 payment percent by two and subtracting the result from 100 percent.
- 9 (ii) "2019 payment percent" means the percentage determined by
 10 dividing the reduction amount for the school district as provided in
 11 RCW 28A.150.410(7), by the school district's total amount of tax
 12 levied under RCW 84.52.0531 for collection in 2018. If the numerator
 13 is larger than the denominator, then "2019 payment percent" equals
 14 fifty percent. If the denominator is zero, this subsection (5) does
 15 not apply.
 - (6) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, delinquent taxes under this section are subject to interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum computed on a monthly basis on the amount of tax delinquent from the date of delinquency until paid. Interest must be calculated at the rate in effect at the time of the tax payment, regardless of when the taxes were first delinquent. In addition, delinquent taxes under this section are subject to penalties as follows:
- 24 (a) A penalty of three percent of the amount of tax delinquent is 25 assessed on the tax delinquent on June 1st of the year in which the 26 tax is due.
 - (b) An additional penalty of eight percent is assessed on the delinquent tax amount on December 1st of the year in which the tax is due.
 - (c) If a taxpayer is successfully participating in a payment agreement under subsection (((12))) (13)(b) of this section or a partial payment program pursuant to subsection (((13))) (14) of this section, the county treasurer may not assess additional penalties on delinquent taxes that are included within the payment agreement. Interest and penalties that have been assessed prior to the payment agreement remain due and payable as provided in the payment agreement.
- $((\frac{(+6)}{(+6)}))$ $(\frac{7}{(-6)})$ When real property taxes become delinquent and prior to the filing of the certificate of delinquency, the treasurer is authorized to assess and collect tax foreclosure avoidance costs.

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(b) For the purposes of this section, "tax foreclosure avoidance costs" means those direct costs associated with the administration of properties subject to and prior to foreclosure. Tax foreclosure avoidance costs include:

- (i) Compensation of employees for the time devoted to administering the avoidance of property foreclosure; and
- (ii) The cost of materials, services, or equipment acquired, consumed, or expended in administering tax foreclosure avoidance prior to the filing of a certificate of delinquency.
- 10 (c) When tax foreclosure avoidance costs are collected, such 11 costs must be credited to the county treasurer service fund account, 12 except as otherwise directed.
 - (d) For purposes of chapter 84.64 RCW, any taxes, interest, or penalties deemed delinquent under this section remain delinquent until such time as all taxes, interest, and penalties for the tax year in which the taxes were first due and payable have been paid in full.
 - (((+7))) (8) Subsection ((+5)) (6) of this section notwithstanding, no interest or penalties may be assessed during any period of armed conflict regarding delinquent taxes imposed on the personal residences owned by active duty military personnel who are participating as part of one of the branches of the military involved in the conflict and assigned to a duty station outside the territorial boundaries of the United States.
 - $((\frac{(8)}{(9)}))$ During a state of emergency declared under RCW 43.06.010(12), the county treasurer, on his or her own motion or at the request of any taxpayer affected by the emergency, may grant extensions of the due date of any taxes payable under this section as the treasurer deems proper.
- (((+9))) (10) All collections of interest on delinquent taxes must be credited to the county current expense fund.
- (((10))) (11) For purposes of this chapter, "interest" means both interest and penalties <u>unless the context clearly requires otherwise</u>.
 - (((11))) (12) The direct cost of foreclosure and sale of real property, and the direct fees and costs of distraint and sale of personal property, for delinquent taxes, must, when collected, be credited to the operation and maintenance fund of the county treasurer prosecuting the foreclosure or distraint or sale; and must be used by the county treasurer as a revolving fund to defray the cost of further foreclosure, distraint, and sale because of

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delinquent taxes without regard to budget limitations and not subject to indirect costs of other charges.

- ((\(\frac{(12)}{12}\))) (13)(a) For purposes of this chapter, and in accordance with this section and RCW 36.29.190, the treasurer may collect taxes, assessments, fees, rates, interest, and charges by electronic billing and payment. Electronic billing and payment may be used as an option by the taxpayer, but the treasurer may not require the use of electronic billing and payment. Electronic bill presentment and payment may be on a monthly or other periodic basis as the treasurer deems proper for delinquent tax year payments only or for prepayments of current tax. All prepayments must be paid in full by the due date specified in (c) of this subsection. Payments on past due taxes must include collection of the oldest delinquent year, which includes interest and taxes within a twelve-month period, prior to filing a certificate of delinquency under chapter 84.64 RCW or distraint pursuant to RCW 84.56.070.
- (b) The treasurer may provide, by electronic means or otherwise, a payment agreement that provides for payment of current year taxes, inclusive of prepayment collection charges. The treasurer may provide, by electronic means or otherwise, a payment agreement for payment of past due delinquencies, which must also require current year taxes to be paid timely. The payment agreement must be signed by the taxpayer and treasurer prior to the sending of an electronic or alternative bill, which includes a payment plan for current year taxes. The treasurer may accept partial payment of current and delinquent taxes including interest and penalties using electronic bill presentment and payments.
- (c) All taxes upon real and personal property made payable by the provisions of this title are due and payable to the treasurer on or before the thirtieth day of April and, except as otherwise provided in this section, are delinquent after that date. ((The)) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, any remainder of the tax is due and payable on or before the following thirty-first of October and is delinquent after that date. All other assessments, fees, rates, and charges are delinquent after the due date.
- (d) A county treasurer may authorize payment of past due property taxes, penalties, and interest under this chapter by electronic funds transfers on a monthly basis. Delinquent taxes are subject to interest and penalties, as provided in subsection ((+5)) of this section.

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(e) The treasurer must pay any collection costs, investment earnings, or both on past due payments or prepayments to the credit of a county treasurer service fund account to be created and used only for the payment of expenses incurred by the treasurer, without limitation, in administering the system for collecting prepayments.

- $((\frac{(13)}{(13)}))$ (14) In addition to the payment program in subsection $((\frac{(12)}{(13)}))$ (13)(b) of this section, the treasurer may accept partial payment of current and delinquent taxes including interest and penalties by any means authorized.
- 10 (((14) For purposes of this section unless the context clearly
 11 requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:)) (15) The
 12 definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless
 13 the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Electronic billing and payment" means statements, invoices, or bills that are created, delivered, and paid using the internet. The term includes an automatic electronic payment from a person's checking account, debit account, or credit card.
- 18 (b) "Internet" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19 19.270.010.
- 20 (c) "Remainder of the tax" means the remaining tax due after at
 21 least one-half of the tax due for the year is paid by April 30th of
 22 the year in which the taxes are due, or after at least one-half of
 23 the tax due for the year plus applicable penalties and interest is
 24 paid after April 30th but before October 31st of the year in which
 25 the tax is due.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 36.35.110 and 2013 c 221 s 2 are each amended to 27 read as follows:
 - (1) No claims are allowed against the county from any municipality, school district, road district or other taxing district for taxes levied on property acquired by the county by tax deed under the provisions of this chapter, but all taxes must at the time of deeding the property be thereby canceled. However, the proceeds of any sale of any property acquired by the county by tax deed must first be applied to reimburse the county for the costs of foreclosure and sale. The remainder of the proceeds, if any, must be applied to pay any amounts deferred under chapter 84.37 or 84.38 RCW on the property, including accrued interest, and outstanding at the time the county acquired the property by tax deed. The remainder of the proceeds, if any, must be justly apportioned to the various funds

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- existing at the date of the sale, in the territory in which such property is located, according to the tax levies of the year last in process of collection.
- 4 (2) For purposes of this section, "costs of foreclosure and sale"
 5 means those costs of foreclosing on the property that, when
 6 collected, are subject to RCW 84.56.020(((9))) (12), and the direct
 7 costs incurred by the county in selling the property.
- 8 **Sec. 7.** RCW 28A.505.140 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 602 are each 9 amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt such rules as will ensure proper budgetary procedures and practices, including monthly financial statements consistent with the provisions of RCW 43.09.200, and this chapter. By the ((2019-20)) 2018-19 school year, the rules must require school districts to provide separate accounting of state and local revenues to expenditures.
 - (2) If the superintendent of public instruction determines upon a review of the budget of any district that said budget does not comply with the budget procedures established by this chapter or by rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, or the provisions of RCW 43.09.200, the superintendent shall give written notice of this determination to the board of directors of the local school district.
- 24 (3) The local school district, notwithstanding any other 25 provision of law, shall, within thirty days from the date the 26 superintendent of public instruction issues a notice pursuant to 27 subsection (2) of this section, submit a revised budget which meets 28 the requirements of RCW 43.09.200, this chapter, and the rules of the 29 superintendent of public instruction.
- 30 **Sec. 8.** RCW 28A.320.330 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 601 are each 31 amended to read as follows:
- 32 School districts shall establish the following funds in addition 33 to those provided elsewhere by law:
- 34 (1)(a) A general fund for the school district to account for all 35 financial operations of the school district except those required to 36 be accounted for in another fund.
- 37 (b) By the $((\frac{2019-20}{2018-19}))$ school year, a local revenue 38 subfund of its general fund to account for the financial operations

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of a school district that are paid from local revenues. The local revenues that must be deposited in the local revenue subfund are enrichment levies and transportation vehicle enrichment levies collected under RCW 84.52.053, 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, but do 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. School districts must track expenditures from this subfund separately to account for the expenditure of each of these streams of revenue by source, and must provide any supplemental expenditure schedules required by the superintendent of public instruction or state auditor for purposes of RCW 43.09.2856.

(2) A capital projects fund shall be established for major capital purposes. All statutory references to a "building fund" shall mean the capital projects fund so established. Money to be deposited into the capital projects fund shall include, but not be limited to, bond proceeds, proceeds from excess levies authorized by RCW 84.52.053, state apportionment proceeds as authorized by RCW 28A.150.270, earnings from capital projects fund investments as authorized by RCW 28A.320.310 and 28A.320.320, and state forest revenues transferred pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

Money derived from the sale of bonds, including interest earnings thereof, may only be used for those purposes described in RCW 28A.530.010, except that accrued interest paid for bonds shall be deposited in the debt service fund.

Money to be deposited into the capital projects fund shall include but not be limited to rental and lease proceeds as authorized by RCW 28A.335.060, and proceeds from the sale of real property as authorized by RCW 28A.335.130.

Money legally deposited into the capital projects fund from other sources may be used for the purposes described in RCW 28A.530.010, and for the purposes of:

(a) Major renovation and replacement of facilities and systems where periodical repairs are no longer economical or extend the useful life of the facility or system beyond its original planned useful life. Such renovation and replacement shall include, but shall not be limited to, major repairs, exterior painting of facilities, replacement and refurbishment of roofing, exterior walls, windows,

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- 1 heating and ventilating systems, floor covering in classrooms and 2 public or common areas, and electrical and plumbing systems.
 - (b) Renovation and rehabilitation of playfields, athletic fields, and other district real property.

- (c) The conduct of preliminary energy audits and energy audits of school district buildings. For the purpose of this section:
- (i) "Preliminary energy audits" means a determination of the energy consumption characteristics of a building, including the size, type, rate of energy consumption, and major energy using systems of the building.
- (ii) "Energy audit" means a survey of a building or complex which identifies the type, size, energy use level, and major energy using systems; which determines appropriate energy conservation maintenance or operating procedures and assesses any need for the acquisition and installation of energy conservation measures, including solar energy and renewable resource measures.
- (iii) "Energy capital improvement" means the installation, or modification of the installation, of energy conservation measures in a building which measures are primarily intended to reduce energy consumption or allow the use of an alternative energy source.
- 21 (d) Those energy capital improvements which are identified as 22 being cost-effective in the audits authorized by this section.
 - (e) Purchase or installation of additional major items of equipment and furniture: PROVIDED, That vehicles shall not be purchased with capital projects fund money.
 - (f)(i) Costs associated with implementing technology systems, facilities, and projects, including acquiring hardware, licensing software, and online applications and training related to the installation of the foregoing. However, the software or applications must be an integral part of the district's technology systems, facilities, or projects.
 - (ii) Costs associated with the application and modernization of technology systems for operations and instruction including, but not limited to, the ongoing fees for online applications, subscriptions, or software licenses, including upgrades and incidental services, and ongoing training related to the installation and integration of these products and services. However, to the extent the funds are used for the purpose under this subsection (2)(f)(ii), the school district shall transfer to the district's general fund the portion of the capital projects fund used for this purpose. The office of the

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superintendent of public instruction shall develop accounting guidelines for these transfers in accordance with internal revenue service regulations.

- (g) Major equipment repair, painting of facilities, and other major preventative maintenance purposes. However, to the extent the funds are used for the purpose under this subsection (2)(g), the school district shall transfer to the district's general fund the portion of the capital projects fund used for this purpose. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop accounting guidelines for these transfers in accordance with internal revenue service regulations. Based on the district's most recent two-year history of general fund maintenance expenditures, funds used for this purpose may not replace routine annual preventive maintenance expenditures made from the district's general fund.
- (3) A debt service fund to provide for tax proceeds, other revenues, and disbursements as authorized in chapter 39.44 RCW. State forestland revenues that are deposited in a school district's debt service fund pursuant to RCW 79.64.110 and to the extent not necessary for payment of debt service on school district bonds may be transferred by the school district into the district's capital projects fund.
- 22 (4) An associated student body fund as authorized by RCW 23 28A.325.030.
- 24 (5) Advance refunding bond funds and refunded bond funds to 25 provide for the proceeds and disbursements as authorized in chapter 26 39.53 RCW.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 84.52.053 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 201 are each 28 amended to read as follows:
 - (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) and Article IX, section 1 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 enrichment funding for a school district, authorizing two-year levies for transportation vehicle funds established in RCW 28A.160.130 through calendar year 2019, authorizing two-year levies for

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transportation vehicle enrichment beginning with calendar year 2020, 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 enrichment funding for 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 enrichment funding for the district for that period may be authorized, except for additional levies to provide for subsequently enacted increases affecting the district's maximum levy.
- (b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection, any school district that is required to annex or receive territory pursuant to a 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 enrichment funding for a school district may be called and held before the effective date of dissolution to replace existing enrichment levies and to provide for increases due to the dissolution.
- (ii) An election for a proposition authorizing additional tax levies may be called and held before the effective date of 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 (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 enrichment 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,

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modernization, or remodeling of school facilities shall not be deemed to be a tax levy for enrichment funding for a school district.

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- (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."
- 10 (4)(a) Beginning September 1, 2019, school districts may use 11 enrichment levies and transportation vehicle enrichment levies solely 12 to enrich the state's statutory program of basic education as 13 authorized under RCW 28A.150.276.
- 14 (b) Beginning with propositions for enrichment levies and 15 transportation vehicle enrichment levies ((for collection in calendar 16 year 2020)) submitted to the voters in calendar year 2019 and 17 thereafter, a district must receive approval of an enrichment levy 18 expenditure plan from the superintendent of public instruction under 19 RCW 28A.505.240 before submission of the proposition to the voters.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The office of the superintendent of public instruction may waive the requirements to implement the changes in sections 7 and 8 of this act by the 2018-19 school year if the school district can reasonably show undue hardship.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Sections 3, 4, and 9 of this act take effect January 1, 2019.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Except for sections 3, 4, and 9 of this act, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.

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