
ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1238

State of Washington

68th Legislature

2023 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Riccelli, Harris, Alvarado, Thai, Simmons, Senn, Rude, Reeves, Reed, Walen, Peterson, Ortiz-Self, Ormsby, Taylor, Leavitt, Fitzgibbon, Duerr, Doglio, Berry, Bateman, Morgan, Fey, Ramel, Goodman, Fosse, Pollet, Lekanoff, Macri, Chopp, Stonier, Gregerson, and Santos; by request of Superintendent of Public Instruction)

READ FIRST TIME 02/24/23.

1 AN ACT Relating to providing free school meals for all; amending
2 RCW 28A.150.260, 28A.150.260, and 28A.405.415; reenacting and
3 amending RCW 28A.235.160; adding new sections to chapter 28A.235 RCW;
4 creating a new section; repealing RCW 28A.235.140; providing an
5 effective date; and providing an expiration date.

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

7 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature recognizes that
8 adequate childhood nutrition is indispensable for proper
9 intellectual, academic, and social development. However, many
10 Washington families continue to face economic and other challenges
11 that impact students' ability to consistently access nutritional
12 meals that support their growth and well-being.

13 (2) The legislature has acknowledged the widespread but often
14 concealed harms of childhood hunger by enacting legislation in recent
15 years to address this issue. For example, in 2018, the legislature
16 established a breakfast after the bell program in high-needs schools,
17 in 2021, the legislature eliminated lunch copays for qualifying
18 students, and in 2022, the legislature expanded school participation
19 in the federal community eligibility provision, a program that
20 provides no-charge meals for all students at participating schools.

1 (3) These efforts and others have significantly increased student
2 access to meals provided without charge, but the problems of food
3 insecurity, with its lasting physiological and psychological harms,
4 remain a reality for too many families, too many schools, and too
5 many children.

6 (4) The legislature recognizes also that the myriad difficulties
7 of the COVID-19 pandemic uniquely impacted school districts and food
8 delivery systems. While the challenges of responding to the
9 unprecedented disruptions of a global pandemic continue to
10 reverberate in public schools, school districts, through hard work,
11 federal approvals, and appropriate financial supports, successfully
12 demonstrated their ability to provide meals without charge to all
13 requesting students. However, federal provisions permitting meals to
14 be served at no charge to all students during the school year have
15 expired, so the task of broadly responding to student meal needs has
16 returned to the states.

17 (5) Although childhood hunger persists, the legislature
18 recognizes that the state and school districts have the needed
19 infrastructure and ability to respond to the issue, including the
20 potential to access or leverage federal funds that may become
21 available for school meal programs. The legislature, therefore,
22 intends to continue its multiyear effort to eliminate hunger and food
23 insecurity within public schools by expanding the provision of meals
24 without charge to the state's youngest K-12 students.

25 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 28A.235
26 RCW to read as follows:

27 (1)(a) In accordance with (b) and (c) of this subsection,
28 beginning with the 2023-24 school year, each school district shall
29 provide breakfast and lunch each school day to any student who
30 requests a breakfast, lunch, or both. The school district must
31 provide the meals at no charge to the student and without
32 consideration of the student's eligibility for a federally reimbursed
33 free or reduced-price meal. Meals provided under this section must be
34 nutritiously adequate and qualify for federal reimbursement under the
35 school lunch program or the school breakfast program, and students
36 are not eligible for more than one meal in a meal service period.

37 (b) The requirements in (a) of this subsection apply to public
38 schools in which:

1 (i) Educational services are provided to students in any of the
2 grades of kindergarten through four; and

3 (ii) 30 percent or more of the enrolled students meet federal
4 eligibility requirements for free or reduced-price lunches.

5 (c) The obligation to provide breakfast and lunch to students
6 under this subsection (1):

7 (i) Begins in the 2023-24 school year for schools in which 40
8 percent or more of the enrolled students meet federal eligibility
9 requirements for free or reduced-price lunches;

10 (ii) Begins in the 2024-25 school year for schools in which the
11 percentage of enrolled students that meet federal eligibility
12 requirements for free or reduced-price lunches is at least 30 percent
13 and less than 40 percent; and

14 (iii) Does not apply to schools participating in the United
15 States department of agriculture's community eligibility provision
16 under RCW 28A.235.300 that have not completed the duration of the
17 provision's four-year cycle.

18 (2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall
19 reimburse school districts, subject to the requirements of subsection
20 (1) of this section, on a per meal reimbursement basis for meals that
21 are not already reimbursed at the United States department of
22 agriculture's free rate. The additional state reimbursement amount
23 must be the difference between the United States department of
24 agriculture's free rate and the United States department of
25 agriculture's paid rate. For school districts that are not
26 participating in the school lunch program or the school breakfast
27 program that provided school meals to enrolled students meeting
28 federal eligibility requirements for free and reduced-price lunches
29 during the 2023-24 school year, the state reimbursement provided
30 under this subsection must be equivalent to the per-meal
31 reimbursement that the school district would have otherwise qualified
32 for if it had been participating in the school lunch program and the
33 school breakfast program.

34 (3) School districts, in accordance with RCW 28A.235.160, may be
35 exempted from the requirements of this section.

36 (4) To maximize federal funding, school districts must continue
37 collecting free and reduced-price meal eligibility applications where
38 applicable and run direct certification at least monthly in
39 accordance with RCW 28A.235.280. School districts shall also annually
40 monitor data for eligibility in the United States department of

1 agriculture community eligibility provision and apply where eligible
2 as required in RCW 28A.235.300.

3 (5) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions
4 apply:

5 (a) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.

6 (b) "School breakfast program" has the same meaning as in RCW
7 28A.235.160.

8 (c) "School lunch program" has the same meaning as in RCW
9 28A.235.160.

10 (6) This section governs school operation and management under
11 RCW 28A.710.040 and 28A.715.020, and applies to charter schools
12 established under chapter 28A.710 RCW and state-tribal education
13 compact schools established under chapter 28A.715 RCW to the same
14 extent as it applies to school districts.

15 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 28A.235
16 RCW to read as follows:

17 Public schools, as defined in RCW 28A.150.010, providing school
18 meals to students are encouraged to buy Washington produced food
19 whenever practicable and cost is comparable to non-Washington
20 produced food.

21 **Sec. 4.** RCW 28A.235.160 and 2021 c 74 s 2 are each reenacted and
22 amended to read as follows:

23 (1) For the purposes of this section:

24 (a) "Free or reduced-price lunch" means a lunch served by a
25 school district participating in the national school lunch program to
26 a student qualifying for national school lunch program benefits based
27 on family size-income criteria.

28 (b) "Lunch copay" means the amount a student who qualifies for a
29 reduced-price lunch is charged for a reduced-price lunch.

30 (c) "School breakfast program" means a program meeting federal
31 requirements defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1773.

32 (d) "School lunch program" means a meal program meeting the
33 requirements defined (~~by the superintendent of public instruction~~
34 ~~under subsection (2) (b) of this section~~) in Title 42 U.S.C. Sec.
35 1751 et seq.

36 (e) "Severe-need school" means a school that qualifies for a
37 severe-need school reimbursement rate from federal funds for school
38 breakfasts served to children from low-income families.

1 (f) "Summer food service program" means a meal or snack program
2 meeting the requirements defined by the superintendent of public
3 instruction under subsection (4) of this section.

4 (2) School districts shall implement a school lunch program in
5 each public school in the district in which educational services are
6 provided to children in any of the grades of kindergarten through
7 four and in which (~~twenty-five~~) 25 percent or more of the enrolled
8 students qualify for a free or reduced-price lunch. In accordance
9 with section 2 of this act, school districts shall provide meals at
10 no charge to all requesting students at public schools that meet the
11 criteria established in section 2(1) (b) and (c) of this act. In
12 developing and implementing its school lunch program and school
13 breakfast program, each school district may consult with an advisory
14 committee including school staff, community members, and others
15 appointed by the board of directors of the district.

16 (~~(a) Applications to determine free or reduced-price lunch~~
17 ~~eligibility shall be distributed and collected for all households of~~
18 ~~children in schools containing any of the grades kindergarten through~~
19 ~~four and in which there are no United States department of~~
20 ~~agriculture child nutrition programs. The applications that are~~
21 ~~collected must be reviewed to determine eligibility for free or~~
22 ~~reduced-price lunches. Nothing in this section shall be construed to~~
23 ~~require completion or submission of the application by a parent or~~
24 ~~guardian.~~

25 ~~(b) Using the most current available school data on free and~~
26 ~~reduced-price lunch eligibility, the superintendent of public~~
27 ~~instruction shall adopt a schedule for implementation of school lunch~~
28 ~~programs at each school required to offer such a program under~~
29 ~~subsection (2) of this section as follows:~~

30 ~~(i) Schools not offering a school lunch program and in which~~
31 ~~twenty-five percent or more of the enrolled students are eligible for~~
32 ~~free or reduced-price lunch shall implement a school lunch program~~
33 ~~not later than the second day of school in the 2005-06 school year~~
34 ~~and in each school year thereafter.~~

35 ~~(ii) The superintendent shall establish minimum standards~~
36 ~~defining the lunch meals to be served, and such standards must be~~
37 ~~sufficient to qualify the meals for any available federal~~
38 ~~reimbursement.~~

1 ~~(iii) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to prevent a~~
2 ~~school from implementing a school lunch program earlier than the~~
3 ~~school is required to do so.)~~

4 (3) To the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose, each
5 school district shall implement a school breakfast program in each
6 school where more than ~~((forty))~~ 40 percent of students eligible to
7 participate in the school lunch program qualify for free or reduced-
8 price meal reimbursement ~~((by the school year 2005-06))~~. Subject to
9 the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose,
10 beginning in the 2024-25 school year, school districts shall
11 implement a breakfast program in each school providing meals at no
12 charge to students under section 2 of this act. For the second year
13 before the implementation of the district's school breakfast program,
14 and for each subsequent school year, each school district shall
15 submit data enabling the superintendent of public instruction to
16 determine which schools within the district will qualify for this
17 requirement. Schools where lunch programs start after the 2003-04
18 school year, where ~~((forty))~~ 30 percent of students qualify for free
19 or reduced-price meals, must begin school breakfast programs the
20 second year following the start of a lunch program.

21 (4) Each school district shall implement a summer food service
22 program in each public school in the district in which a summer
23 program of academic, enrichment, or remedial services is provided and
24 in which 50 percent or more of the children enrolled in the school
25 ~~((qualify))~~ meet federal eligibility requirements for free or
26 reduced-price lunch. However, the superintendent of public
27 instruction shall develop rules establishing criteria to permit an
28 exemption for a school that can demonstrate availability of an
29 adequate alternative summer feeding program. Sites providing meals
30 should be open to all children in the area, unless a compelling case
31 can be made to limit access to the program. The superintendent of
32 public instruction shall adopt a definition of compelling case and a
33 schedule for implementation as follows:

34 (a) Beginning the summer of 2005 if the school currently offers a
35 school breakfast or lunch program; or

36 (b) Beginning the summer following the school year during which a
37 school implements a school lunch program under ~~((subsection (2) (b)~~
38 ~~of))~~ this section.

1 (5) Schools not offering a breakfast or lunch program may meet
2 the meal service requirements of subsections (2) ~~((b))~~ and (4) of
3 this section through any of the following:

4 (a) Preparing the meals on-site;

5 (b) Receiving the meals from another school that participates in
6 a United States department of agriculture child nutrition program; or

7 (c) Contracting with a nonschool entity that is a licensed food
8 service establishment under RCW 69.07.010.

9 (6) Requirements that school districts have a school lunch,
10 breakfast, or summer nutrition program under this section shall not
11 create or imply any state funding obligation for these costs. The
12 legislature does not intend to include these programs within the
13 state's obligation for basic education funding under Article IX of
14 the state Constitution.

15 (7) Beginning in the 2021-22 school year, school districts with
16 school lunch programs must eliminate lunch copays for students in
17 prekindergarten through 12th grade who qualify for reduced-price
18 lunches, and the superintendent of public instruction must allocate
19 funding for this purpose.

20 (8) The requirements in this section shall lapse if the federal
21 reimbursement for any school breakfasts, lunches, or summer food
22 service programs is eliminated.

23 (9) School districts may be exempted from the requirements of
24 this section and section 2 of this act by showing good cause why they
25 cannot comply with the office of the superintendent of public
26 instruction to the extent that such exemption is not in conflict with
27 federal or state law. The process and criteria by which school
28 districts ~~((are))~~ may be exempted shall be developed by rule and
29 revised if necessary by the office of the superintendent of public
30 instruction in consultation with representatives of school directors,
31 school food service, community-based organizations, and ~~((the~~
32 ~~Washington state PTA))~~ a state organization of parents and teachers.

33 **Sec. 5.** RCW 28A.150.260 and 2022 c 109 s 3 are each amended to
34 read as follows:

35 The purpose of this section is to provide for the allocation of
36 state funding that the legislature deems necessary to support school
37 districts in offering the minimum instructional program of basic
38 education under RCW 28A.150.220. The allocation shall be determined
39 as follows:

1 (1) The governor shall and the superintendent of public
2 instruction may recommend to the legislature a formula for the
3 distribution of a basic education instructional allocation for each
4 common school district.

5 (2)(a) The distribution formula under this section shall be for
6 allocation purposes only. Except as may be required under subsections
7 (4)(b) and (c), (5)(b), and (9) of this section, chapter 28A.155,
8 28A.165, 28A.180, or 28A.185 RCW, or federal laws and regulations,
9 nothing in this section requires school districts to use basic
10 education instructional funds to implement a particular instructional
11 approach or service. Nothing in this section requires school
12 districts to maintain a particular classroom teacher-to-student ratio
13 or other staff-to-student ratio or to use allocated funds to pay for
14 particular types or classifications of staff. Nothing in this section
15 entitles an individual teacher to a particular teacher planning
16 period.

17 (b) To promote transparency in state funding allocations, the
18 superintendent of public instruction must report state per-pupil
19 allocations for each school district for the general apportionment,
20 special education, learning assistance, transitional bilingual,
21 highly capable, and career and technical education programs. The
22 superintendent must report this information in a user-friendly format
23 on the main page of the office's website. School districts must
24 include a link to the superintendent's per-pupil allocations report
25 on the main page of the school district's website. In addition, the
26 budget documents published by the legislature for the enacted omnibus
27 operating appropriations act must report statewide average per-pupil
28 allocations for general apportionment and the categorical programs
29 listed in this subsection.

30 (3)(a) To the extent the technical details of the formula have
31 been adopted by the legislature and except when specifically provided
32 as a school district allocation, the distribution formula for the
33 basic education instructional allocation shall be based on minimum
34 staffing and nonstaff costs the legislature deems necessary to
35 support instruction and operations in prototypical schools serving
36 high, middle, and elementary school students as provided in this
37 section. The use of prototypical schools for the distribution formula
38 does not constitute legislative intent that schools should be
39 operated or structured in a similar fashion as the prototypes.
40 Prototypical schools illustrate the level of resources needed to

1 operate a school of a particular size with particular types and grade
2 levels of students using commonly understood terms and inputs, such
3 as class size, hours of instruction, and various categories of school
4 staff. It is the intent that the funding allocations to school
5 districts be adjusted from the school prototypes based on the actual
6 number of annual average full-time equivalent students in each grade
7 level at each school in the district and not based on the grade-level
8 configuration of the school to the extent that data is available. The
9 allocations shall be further adjusted from the school prototypes with
10 minimum allocations for small schools and to reflect other factors
11 identified in the omnibus appropriations act.

12 (b) For the purposes of this section, prototypical schools are
13 defined as follows:

14 (i) A prototypical high school has (~~six hundred~~) 600 average
15 annual full-time equivalent students in grades nine through
16 (~~twelve~~) 12;

17 (ii) A prototypical middle school has (~~four hundred thirty-two~~)
18 432 average annual full-time equivalent students in grades seven and
19 eight; and

20 (iii) A prototypical elementary school has (~~four hundred~~) 400
21 average annual full-time equivalent students in grades kindergarten
22 through six.

23 (4)(a)(i) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical
24 school shall be based on the number of full-time equivalent classroom
25 teachers needed to provide instruction over the minimum required
26 annual instructional hours under RCW 28A.150.220 and provide at least
27 one teacher planning period per school day, and based on the
28 following general education average class size of full-time
29 equivalent students per teacher:

	General education average class size
30 Grades K-3.	17.00
31 Grade 4.	27.00
32 Grades 5-6.	27.00
33 Grades 7-8.	28.53
34 Grades 9-12.	28.74

37 (ii) The minimum class size allocation for each prototypical high
38 school shall also provide for enhanced funding for class size
39 reduction for two laboratory science classes within grades nine

1 through (~~twelve~~) 12 per full-time equivalent high school student
2 multiplied by a laboratory science course factor of 0.0833, based on
3 the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers needed to
4 provide instruction over the minimum required annual instructional
5 hours in RCW 28A.150.220, and providing at least one teacher planning
6 period per school day:

7		Laboratory science	
8		average class size	
9	Grades 9-12.		19.98

10 (b) (i) Beginning September 1, 2019, funding for average K-3 class
11 sizes in this subsection (4) may be provided only to the extent of,
12 and proportionate to, the school district's demonstrated actual class
13 size in grades K-3, up to the funded class sizes.

14 (ii) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall
15 develop rules to implement this subsection (4) (b).

16 (c) (i) The minimum allocation for each prototypical middle and
17 high school shall also provide for full-time equivalent classroom
18 teachers based on the following number of full-time equivalent
19 students per teacher in career and technical education:

20		Career and technical	
21		education average	
22		class size	
23	Approved career and technical education offered at		
24	the middle school and high school level.		23.00
25	Skill center programs meeting the standards established		
26	by the office of the superintendent of public		
27	instruction.		19.00

28 (ii) Funding allocated under this subsection (4) (c) is subject to
29 RCW 28A.150.265.

30 (d) In addition, the omnibus appropriations act shall at a
31 minimum specify:

32 (i) A high-poverty average class size in schools where more than
33 (~~fifty~~) 50 percent of the students are eligible for free and
34 reduced-price meals; and

35 (ii) A specialty average class size for advanced placement and
36 international baccalaureate courses.

1 (5) (a) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical
 2 school shall include allocations for the following types of staff in
 3 addition to classroom teachers:

	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
6 Principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level 7 administrators.....	1.253	1.353	1.880
8 Teacher-librarians, a function that includes information literacy, technology, 9 and media to support school library media programs.....	0.663	0.519	0.523
10 Teaching assistance, including any aspect of educational instructional services 11 provided by classified employees.....	0.936	0.700	0.652
12 Office support and other noninstructional aides.....	2.012	2.325	3.269
13 Custodians.....	1.657	1.942	2.965
14 Nurses.....	0.246	0.336	0.339
15 Social workers.....	0.132	0.033	0.052
16 Psychologists.....	0.046	0.009	0.021
17 Counselors.....	0.660	1.383	2.706
18 Classified staff providing student and staff safety.....	0.079	0.092	0.141
19 Parent involvement coordinators.....	0.0825	0.00	0.00

20 (b) (i) The superintendent may only allocate funding, up to the
 21 combined minimum allocations, for nurses, social workers,
 22 psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and
 23 staff safety, and parent involvement coordinators under (a) and (c)
 24 of this subsection to the extent of and proportionate to a school
 25 district's demonstrated actual ratios of: Full-time equivalent
 26 physical, social, and emotional support staff to full-time equivalent
 27 students.

28 (ii) The superintendent must adopt rules to implement this
 29 subsection (5) (b) and the rules must require school districts to
 30 prioritize funding allocated as required by (b) (i) of this subsection
 31 for physical, social, and emotional support staff who hold a valid
 32 educational staff associate certificate appropriate for the staff's
 33 role.

34 (iii) For the purposes of this subsection (5) (b), "physical,
 35 social, and emotional support staff" include nurses, social workers,
 36 psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and

1 staff safety, parent involvement coordinators, and other school
 2 district employees and contractors who provide physical, social, and
 3 emotional support to students as defined by the superintendent.

4 (c) For the 2023-24 school year, in addition to the minimum
 5 allocation under (a) of this subsection, the following additional
 6 staffing units for each level of prototypical school will be
 7 provided:

	Elementary	Middle	High
	School	School	School
10 Nurses.....	0.170	0.276	0.243
11 Social workers.....	0.090	0.027	0.037
12 Psychologists.....	0.029	0.007	0.014
13 Counselors.....	0.167	0.167	0.176

14 (6) (a) The minimum staffing allocation for each school district
 15 to provide district-wide support services shall be allocated per one
 16 thousand annual average full-time equivalent students in grades K-12
 17 as follows:

	Staff per 1,000 K-12 students
20 Technology.	0.628
21 Facilities, maintenance, and grounds.	1.813
22 Warehouse, laborers, and mechanics.	0.332

23 (b) The minimum allocation of staff units for each school
 24 district to support certificated and classified staffing of central
 25 administration shall be 5.30 percent of the staff units generated
 26 under subsections (4) (a) and (5) of this section and (a) of this
 27 subsection.

28 (7) The distribution formula shall include staffing allocations
 29 to school districts for career and technical education and skill
 30 center administrative and other school-level certificated staff, as
 31 specified in the omnibus appropriations act.

32 (8) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the minimum
 33 allocation for each school district shall include allocations per
 34 annual average full-time equivalent student for the following
 35 materials, supplies, and operating costs as provided in the 2017-18
 36 school year, after which the allocations shall be adjusted annually
 37 for inflation as specified in the omnibus appropriations act:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12
1 Technology.	\$130.76
2 Utilities and insurance.	\$355.30
3 Curriculum and textbooks.	\$140.39
4 Other supplies	\$278.05
5 Library materials.	\$20.00
6 Instructional professional development for certificated and 7 classified staff.	\$21.71
8 Facilities maintenance.	\$176.01
9 Security and central office administration.	\$121.94

13 (b) In addition to the amounts provided in (a) of this
14 subsection, beginning in the 2014-15 school year, the omnibus
15 appropriations act shall provide the following minimum allocation for
16 each annual average full-time equivalent student in grades nine
17 through (~~twelve~~) 12 for the following materials, supplies, and
18 operating costs, to be adjusted annually for inflation:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades 9-12
19 Technology.	\$36.35
20 Curriculum and textbooks.	\$39.02
21 Other supplies	\$77.28
22 Library materials.	\$5.56
23 Instructional professional development for certificated and 24 classified staff.	\$6.04

28 (9) In addition to the amounts provided in subsection (8) of this
29 section and subject to RCW 28A.150.265, the omnibus appropriations
30 act shall provide an amount based on full-time equivalent student
31 enrollment in each of the following:

32 (a) Exploratory career and technical education courses for
33 students in grades seven through (~~twelve~~) 12;

34 (b) Preparatory career and technical education courses for
35 students in grades nine through (~~twelve~~) 12 offered in a high
36 school; and

1 (c) Preparatory career and technical education courses for
2 students in grades ~~((eleven))~~ 11 and ~~((twelve))~~ 12 offered through a
3 skill center.

4 (10) In addition to the allocations otherwise provided under this
5 section, amounts shall be provided to support the following programs
6 and services:

7 (a)(i) To provide supplemental instruction and services for
8 students who are not meeting academic standards through the learning
9 assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065,
10 allocations shall be based on the greater of either: The district
11 percentage of students in kindergarten through grade ~~((twelve))~~ 12
12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals for the school year
13 immediately preceding the district's participation, in whole or part,
14 in the United States department of agriculture's community
15 eligibility provision, or the district percentage of students in
16 grades K-12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the
17 prior school year. The minimum allocation for the program shall,
18 except as provided in (a)(iii) of this subsection, provide for each
19 level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide
20 average, 2.3975 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size
21 of ~~((fifteen))~~ 15 learning assistance program students per teacher.

22 (ii) In addition to funding allocated under (a)(i) of this
23 subsection, to provide supplemental instruction and services for
24 students who are not meeting academic standards in qualifying
25 schools. A qualifying school, except as provided in (a)(iv) of this
26 subsection, means a school in which the three-year rolling average of
27 the prior year total annual average enrollment that qualifies for
28 free or reduced-price meals equals or exceeds ~~((fifty))~~ 50 percent or
29 more of its total annual average enrollment. A school continues to
30 meet the definition of a qualifying school if the school:
31 Participates in the United States department of agriculture's
32 community eligibility provision; and met the definition of a
33 qualifying school in the year immediately preceding their
34 participation. The minimum allocation for this additional high
35 poverty-based allocation must provide for each level of prototypical
36 school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 1.1 hours per
37 week in extra instruction with a class size of ~~((fifteen))~~ 15
38 learning assistance program students per teacher, under RCW
39 28A.165.055, school districts must distribute the high poverty-based
40 allocation to the schools that generated the funding allocation.

1 (iii) For the 2024-25 and 2025-26 school years, allocations under
2 (a)(i) of this subsection for school districts providing meals at no
3 charge to students under section 2 of this act that are not
4 participating, in whole or in part, in the United States department
5 of agriculture's community eligibility provision shall be based on
6 the school district percentage of students in grades K-12 who were
7 eligible for free or reduced-price meals in school years 2019-20
8 through 2022-23 or the prior school year, whichever is greatest.

9 (iv) For the 2024-25 and 2025-26 school years, a school providing
10 meals at no charge to students under section 2 of this act that is
11 not participating in the department of agriculture's community
12 eligibility provision continues to meet the definition of a
13 qualifying school under (a)(ii) of this subsection if the school met
14 the definition during one year of the 2019-20 through 2022-23 school
15 years, or in the prior school year.

16 (b) (i) To provide supplemental instruction and services for
17 students whose primary language is other than English, allocations
18 shall be based on the head count number of students in each school
19 who are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual
20 instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. The
21 minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall
22 provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 4.7780 hours
23 per week in extra instruction for students in grades kindergarten
24 through six and 6.7780 hours per week in extra instruction for
25 students in grades seven through ~~((twelve))~~ 12, with ~~((fifteen))~~ 15
26 transitional bilingual instruction program students per teacher.
27 Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection (10), the actual
28 per-student allocation may be scaled to provide a larger allocation
29 for students needing more intensive intervention and a commensurate
30 reduced allocation for students needing less intensive intervention,
31 as detailed in the omnibus appropriations act.

32 (ii) To provide supplemental instruction and services for
33 students who have exited the transitional bilingual program,
34 allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in
35 each school who have exited the transitional bilingual program within
36 the previous two years based on their performance on the English
37 proficiency assessment and are eligible for and enrolled in the
38 transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW
39 28A.180.040(1)(g). The minimum allocation for each prototypical
40 school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average,

1 3.0 hours per week in extra instruction with (~~fifteen~~) 15 exited
2 students per teacher.

3 (c) To provide additional allocations to support programs for
4 highly capable students under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030,
5 allocations shall be based on 5.0 percent of each school district's
6 full-time equivalent basic education enrollment. The minimum
7 allocation for the programs shall provide resources to provide, on a
8 statewide average, 2.1590 hours per week in extra instruction with
9 fifteen highly capable program students per teacher.

10 (11) The allocations under subsections (4)(a), (5), (6), and (8)
11 of this section shall be enhanced as provided under RCW 28A.150.390
12 on an excess cost basis to provide supplemental instructional
13 resources for students with disabilities.

14 (12)(a) For the purposes of allocations for prototypical high
15 schools and middle schools under subsections (4) and (10) of this
16 section that are based on the percent of students in the school who
17 are eligible for free and reduced-price meals, the actual percent of
18 such students in a school shall be adjusted by a factor identified in
19 the omnibus appropriations act to reflect underreporting of free and
20 reduced-price meal eligibility among middle and high school students.

21 (b) Allocations or enhancements provided under subsections (4),
22 (7), and (9) of this section for exploratory and preparatory career
23 and technical education courses shall be provided only for courses
24 approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction
25 under chapter 28A.700 RCW.

26 (13)(a) This formula for distribution of basic education funds
27 shall be reviewed biennially by the superintendent and governor. The
28 recommended formula shall be subject to approval, amendment or
29 rejection by the legislature.

30 (b) In the event the legislature rejects the distribution formula
31 recommended by the governor, without adopting a new distribution
32 formula, the distribution formula for the previous school year shall
33 remain in effect.

34 (c) The enrollment of any district shall be the annual average
35 number of full-time equivalent students and part-time students as
36 provided in RCW 28A.150.350, enrolled on the first school day of each
37 month, including students who are in attendance pursuant to RCW
38 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 who do not reside within the servicing
39 school district. The definition of full-time equivalent student shall
40 be determined by rules of the superintendent of public instruction

1 and shall be included as part of the superintendent's biennial budget
2 request. The definition shall be based on the minimum instructional
3 hour offerings required under RCW 28A.150.220. Any revision of the
4 present definition shall not take effect until approved by the house
5 ways and means committee and the senate ways and means committee.

6 (d) The office of financial management shall make a monthly
7 review of the superintendent's reported full-time equivalent students
8 in the common schools in conjunction with RCW 43.62.050.

9 **Sec. 6.** RCW 28A.150.260 and 2022 c 109 s 4 are each amended to
10 read as follows:

11 The purpose of this section is to provide for the allocation of
12 state funding that the legislature deems necessary to support school
13 districts in offering the minimum instructional program of basic
14 education under RCW 28A.150.220. The allocation shall be determined
15 as follows:

16 (1) The governor shall and the superintendent of public
17 instruction may recommend to the legislature a formula for the
18 distribution of a basic education instructional allocation for each
19 common school district.

20 (2)(a) The distribution formula under this section shall be for
21 allocation purposes only. Except as may be required under subsections
22 (4)(b) and (c), (5)(b), and (9) of this section, chapter 28A.155,
23 28A.165, 28A.180, or 28A.185 RCW, or federal laws and regulations,
24 nothing in this section requires school districts to use basic
25 education instructional funds to implement a particular instructional
26 approach or service. Nothing in this section requires school
27 districts to maintain a particular classroom teacher-to-student ratio
28 or other staff-to-student ratio or to use allocated funds to pay for
29 particular types or classifications of staff. Nothing in this section
30 entitles an individual teacher to a particular teacher planning
31 period.

32 (b) To promote transparency in state funding allocations, the
33 superintendent of public instruction must report state per-pupil
34 allocations for each school district for the general apportionment,
35 special education, learning assistance, transitional bilingual,
36 highly capable, and career and technical education programs. The
37 superintendent must report this information in a user-friendly format
38 on the main page of the office's website. School districts must
39 include a link to the superintendent's per-pupil allocations report

1 on the main page of the school district's website. In addition, the
2 budget documents published by the legislature for the enacted omnibus
3 operating appropriations act must report statewide average per-pupil
4 allocations for general apportionment and the categorical programs
5 listed in this subsection.

6 (3) (a) To the extent the technical details of the formula have
7 been adopted by the legislature and except when specifically provided
8 as a school district allocation, the distribution formula for the
9 basic education instructional allocation shall be based on minimum
10 staffing and nonstaff costs the legislature deems necessary to
11 support instruction and operations in prototypical schools serving
12 high, middle, and elementary school students as provided in this
13 section. The use of prototypical schools for the distribution formula
14 does not constitute legislative intent that schools should be
15 operated or structured in a similar fashion as the prototypes.
16 Prototypical schools illustrate the level of resources needed to
17 operate a school of a particular size with particular types and grade
18 levels of students using commonly understood terms and inputs, such
19 as class size, hours of instruction, and various categories of school
20 staff. It is the intent that the funding allocations to school
21 districts be adjusted from the school prototypes based on the actual
22 number of annual average full-time equivalent students in each grade
23 level at each school in the district and not based on the grade-level
24 configuration of the school to the extent that data is available. The
25 allocations shall be further adjusted from the school prototypes with
26 minimum allocations for small schools and to reflect other factors
27 identified in the omnibus appropriations act.

28 (b) For the purposes of this section, prototypical schools are
29 defined as follows:

30 (i) A prototypical high school has (~~(six hundred)~~) 600 average
31 annual full-time equivalent students in grades nine through
32 (~~(twelve)~~) 12;

33 (ii) A prototypical middle school has (~~(four hundred thirty-two)~~)
34 432 average annual full-time equivalent students in grades seven and
35 eight; and

36 (iii) A prototypical elementary school has (~~(four hundred)~~) 400
37 average annual full-time equivalent students in grades kindergarten
38 through six.

39 (4) (a) (i) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical
40 school shall be based on the number of full-time equivalent classroom

1 teachers needed to provide instruction over the minimum required
2 annual instructional hours under RCW 28A.150.220 and provide at least
3 one teacher planning period per school day, and based on the
4 following general education average class size of full-time
5 equivalent students per teacher:

	General education average class size
6 Grades K-3.	17.00
7	
8 Grade 4.	27.00
9	
10 Grades 5-6.	27.00
11 Grades 7-8.	28.53
12 Grades 9-12.	28.74

13 (ii) The minimum class size allocation for each prototypical high
14 school shall also provide for enhanced funding for class size
15 reduction for two laboratory science classes within grades nine
16 through (~~twelve~~) 12 per full-time equivalent high school student
17 multiplied by a laboratory science course factor of 0.0833, based on
18 the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers needed to
19 provide instruction over the minimum required annual instructional
20 hours in RCW 28A.150.220, and providing at least one teacher planning
21 period per school day:

	Laboratory science average class size
22 Grades 9-12.	19.98
23	
24	

25 (b) (i) Beginning September 1, 2019, funding for average K-3 class
26 sizes in this subsection (4) may be provided only to the extent of,
27 and proportionate to, the school district's demonstrated actual class
28 size in grades K-3, up to the funded class sizes.

29 (ii) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall
30 develop rules to implement this subsection (4) (b).

31 (c) (i) The minimum allocation for each prototypical middle and
32 high school shall also provide for full-time equivalent classroom
33 teachers based on the following number of full-time equivalent
34 students per teacher in career and technical education:

	Career and technical education average class size
--	---

38 Approved career and technical education offered at

1 the middle school and high school level. 23.00
 2 Skill center programs meeting the standards established
 3 by the office of the superintendent of public
 4 instruction. 19.00

5 (ii) Funding allocated under this subsection (4)(c) is subject to
 6 RCW 28A.150.265.

7 (d) In addition, the omnibus appropriations act shall at a
 8 minimum specify:

9 (i) A high-poverty average class size in schools where more than
 10 (~~fifty~~) 50 percent of the students are eligible for free and
 11 reduced-price meals; and

12 (ii) A specialty average class size for advanced placement and
 13 international baccalaureate courses.

14 (5)(a) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical
 15 school shall include allocations for the following types of staff in
 16 addition to classroom teachers:

	Elementary	Middle	High
	School	School	School
17 Principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level			
18 administrators.	1.253	1.353	1.880
21 Teacher-librarians, a function that includes information literacy, technology,			
22 and media to support school library media programs.	0.663	0.519	0.523
23 Teaching assistance, including any aspect of educational instructional services			
24 provided by classified employees.	0.936	0.700	0.652
25 Office support and other noninstructional aides.	2.012	2.325	3.269
26 Custodians.	1.657	1.942	2.965
27 Nurses.	0.585	0.888	0.824
28 Social workers.	0.311	0.088	0.127
29 Psychologists.	0.104	0.024	0.049
30 Counselors.	0.993	1.716	3.039
31 Classified staff providing student and staff safety.	0.079	0.092	0.141
32 Parent involvement coordinators.	0.0825	0.00	0.00

33 (b)(i) The superintendent may only allocate funding, up to the
 34 combined minimum allocations, for nurses, social workers,
 35 psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and
 36 staff safety, and parent involvement coordinators under (a) of this

1 subsection to the extent of and proportionate to a school district's
2 demonstrated actual ratios of: Full-time equivalent physical, social,
3 and emotional support staff to full-time equivalent students.

4 (ii) The superintendent must adopt rules to implement this
5 subsection (5)(b) and the rules must require school districts to
6 prioritize funding allocated as required by (b)(i) of this subsection
7 for physical, social, and emotional support staff who hold a valid
8 educational staff associate certificate appropriate for the staff's
9 role.

10 (iii) For the purposes of this subsection (5)(b), "physical,
11 social, and emotional support staff" include nurses, social workers,
12 psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and
13 staff safety, parent involvement coordinators, and other school
14 district employees and contractors who provide physical, social, and
15 emotional support to students as defined by the superintendent.

16 (6)(a) The minimum staffing allocation for each school district
17 to provide district-wide support services shall be allocated per one
18 thousand annual average full-time equivalent students in grades K-12
19 as follows:

	Staff per 1,000 K-12 students
20 Technology.	0.628
21 Facilities, maintenance, and grounds.	1.813
22 Warehouse, laborers, and mechanics.	0.332

23 (b) The minimum allocation of staff units for each school
24 district to support certificated and classified staffing of central
25 administration shall be 5.30 percent of the staff units generated
26 under subsections (4)(a) and (5) of this section and (a) of this
27 subsection.

28 (7) The distribution formula shall include staffing allocations
29 to school districts for career and technical education and skill
30 center administrative and other school-level certificated staff, as
31 specified in the omnibus appropriations act.

32 (8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the minimum
33 allocation for each school district shall include allocations per
34 annual average full-time equivalent student for the following
35 materials, supplies, and operating costs as provided in the 2017-18
36 school year, after which the allocations shall be adjusted annually
37 for inflation as specified in the omnibus appropriations act:
38
39

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12
Technology.	\$130.76
Utilities and insurance.	\$355.30
Curriculum and textbooks.	\$140.39
Other supplies	\$278.05
Library materials.	\$20.00
Instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff.	\$21.71
Facilities maintenance.	\$176.01
Security and central office administration.	\$121.94

(b) In addition to the amounts provided in (a) of this subsection, beginning in the 2014-15 school year, the omnibus appropriations act shall provide the following minimum allocation for each annual average full-time equivalent student in grades nine through (~~twelve~~) 12 for the following materials, supplies, and operating costs, to be adjusted annually for inflation:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades 9-12
Technology.	\$36.35
Curriculum and textbooks.	\$39.02
Other supplies	\$77.28
Library materials.	\$5.56
Instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff.	\$6.04

(9) In addition to the amounts provided in subsection (8) of this section and subject to RCW 28A.150.265, the omnibus appropriations act shall provide an amount based on full-time equivalent student enrollment in each of the following:

(a) Exploratory career and technical education courses for students in grades seven through (~~twelve~~) 12;

(b) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades nine through (~~twelve~~) 12 offered in a high school; and

1 (c) Preparatory career and technical education courses for
2 students in grades ~~((eleven))~~ 11 and ~~((twelve))~~ 12 offered through a
3 skill center.

4 (10) In addition to the allocations otherwise provided under this
5 section, amounts shall be provided to support the following programs
6 and services:

7 (a)(i) To provide supplemental instruction and services for
8 students who are not meeting academic standards through the learning
9 assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065,
10 allocations shall be based on the greater of either: The district
11 percentage of students in kindergarten through grade ~~((twelve))~~ 12
12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals for the school year
13 immediately preceding the district's participation, in whole or part,
14 in the United States department of agriculture's community
15 eligibility provision, or the district percentage of students in
16 grades K-12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the
17 prior school year. The minimum allocation for the program shall,
18 except as provided in (a)(iii) of this subsection, provide for each
19 level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide
20 average, 2.3975 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size
21 of ~~((fifteen))~~ 15 learning assistance program students per teacher.

22 (ii) In addition to funding allocated under (a)(i) of this
23 subsection, to provide supplemental instruction and services for
24 students who are not meeting academic standards in qualifying
25 schools. A qualifying school, except as provided in (a)(iv) of this
26 subsection, means a school in which the three-year rolling average of
27 the prior year total annual average enrollment that qualifies for
28 free or reduced-price meals equals or exceeds ~~((fifty))~~ 50 percent or
29 more of its total annual average enrollment. A school continues to
30 meet the definition of a qualifying school if the school:
31 Participates in the United States department of agriculture's
32 community eligibility provision; and met the definition of a
33 qualifying school in the year immediately preceding their
34 participation. The minimum allocation for this additional high
35 poverty-based allocation must provide for each level of prototypical
36 school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 1.1 hours per
37 week in extra instruction with a class size of ~~((fifteen))~~ 15
38 learning assistance program students per teacher, under RCW
39 28A.165.055, school districts must distribute the high poverty-based
40 allocation to the schools that generated the funding allocation.

1 (iii) For the 2024-25 and 2025-26 school years, allocations under
2 (a)(i) of this subsection for school districts providing meals at no
3 charge to students under section 2 of this act that are not
4 participating, in whole or in part, in the United States department
5 of agriculture's community eligibility provision shall be based on
6 the school district percentage of students in grades K-12 who were
7 eligible for free or reduced-price meals in school years 2019-20
8 through 2022-23 or the prior school year, whichever is greatest.

9 (iv) For the 2024-25 and 2025-26 school years, a school providing
10 meals at no charge to students under section 2 of this act that is
11 not participating in the department of agriculture's community
12 eligibility provision continues to meet the definition of a
13 qualifying school under (a)(ii) of this subsection if the school met
14 the definition during one year of the 2019-20 through 2022-23 school
15 years, or in the prior school year.

16 (b) (i) To provide supplemental instruction and services for
17 students whose primary language is other than English, allocations
18 shall be based on the head count number of students in each school
19 who are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual
20 instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. The
21 minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall
22 provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 4.7780 hours
23 per week in extra instruction for students in grades kindergarten
24 through six and 6.7780 hours per week in extra instruction for
25 students in grades seven through ~~((twelve))~~ 12, with ~~((fifteen))~~ 15
26 transitional bilingual instruction program students per teacher.
27 Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection (10), the actual
28 per-student allocation may be scaled to provide a larger allocation
29 for students needing more intensive intervention and a commensurate
30 reduced allocation for students needing less intensive intervention,
31 as detailed in the omnibus appropriations act.

32 (ii) To provide supplemental instruction and services for
33 students who have exited the transitional bilingual program,
34 allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in
35 each school who have exited the transitional bilingual program within
36 the previous two years based on their performance on the English
37 proficiency assessment and are eligible for and enrolled in the
38 transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW
39 28A.180.040(1)(g). The minimum allocation for each prototypical
40 school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average,

1 3.0 hours per week in extra instruction with (~~fifteen~~) 15 exited
2 students per teacher.

3 (c) To provide additional allocations to support programs for
4 highly capable students under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030,
5 allocations shall be based on 5.0 percent of each school district's
6 full-time equivalent basic education enrollment. The minimum
7 allocation for the programs shall provide resources to provide, on a
8 statewide average, 2.1590 hours per week in extra instruction with
9 fifteen highly capable program students per teacher.

10 (11) The allocations under subsections (4)(a), (5), (6), and (8)
11 of this section shall be enhanced as provided under RCW 28A.150.390
12 on an excess cost basis to provide supplemental instructional
13 resources for students with disabilities.

14 (12)(a) For the purposes of allocations for prototypical high
15 schools and middle schools under subsections (4) and (10) of this
16 section that are based on the percent of students in the school who
17 are eligible for free and reduced-price meals, the actual percent of
18 such students in a school shall be adjusted by a factor identified in
19 the omnibus appropriations act to reflect underreporting of free and
20 reduced-price meal eligibility among middle and high school students.

21 (b) Allocations or enhancements provided under subsections (4),
22 (7), and (9) of this section for exploratory and preparatory career
23 and technical education courses shall be provided only for courses
24 approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction
25 under chapter 28A.700 RCW.

26 (13)(a) This formula for distribution of basic education funds
27 shall be reviewed biennially by the superintendent and governor. The
28 recommended formula shall be subject to approval, amendment or
29 rejection by the legislature.

30 (b) In the event the legislature rejects the distribution formula
31 recommended by the governor, without adopting a new distribution
32 formula, the distribution formula for the previous school year shall
33 remain in effect.

34 (c) The enrollment of any district shall be the annual average
35 number of full-time equivalent students and part-time students as
36 provided in RCW 28A.150.350, enrolled on the first school day of each
37 month, including students who are in attendance pursuant to RCW
38 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 who do not reside within the servicing
39 school district. The definition of full-time equivalent student shall
40 be determined by rules of the superintendent of public instruction

1 and shall be included as part of the superintendent's biennial budget
2 request. The definition shall be based on the minimum instructional
3 hour offerings required under RCW 28A.150.220. Any revision of the
4 present definition shall not take effect until approved by the house
5 ways and means committee and the senate ways and means committee.

6 (d) The office of financial management shall make a monthly
7 review of the superintendent's reported full-time equivalent students
8 in the common schools in conjunction with RCW 43.62.050.

9 **Sec. 7.** RCW 28A.405.415 and 2020 c 288 s 5 are each amended to
10 read as follows:

11 (1) Certificated instructional staff who have attained
12 certification from the national board for professional teaching
13 standards shall receive a bonus each year in which they maintain the
14 certification. The bonus shall be calculated as follows: The annual
15 bonus shall be (~~five thousand dollars~~) \$5,000 in the 2007-08 school
16 year. Thereafter, the annual bonus shall increase by inflation,
17 except that the bonus shall not be increased during the 2013-14 and
18 2014-15 school years.

19 (2)(a) Certificated instructional staff who have attained
20 certification from the national board for professional teaching
21 standards shall be eligible for bonuses in addition to that provided
22 by subsection (1) of this section if the individual is in an
23 instructional assignment in a school in which at least (~~seventy~~) 70
24 percent of the students qualify for the free and reduced-price lunch
25 program.

26 (b) An individual is eligible for bonuses authorized under this
27 subsection (2) if he or she is in an instructional assignment in a
28 school that meets the definition of high poverty school as defined in
29 rule by the office of the superintendent of public instruction in the
30 school year immediately preceding the school's participation in the
31 United States department of agriculture's community eligibility
32 provision.

33 (c) For the 2024-25 and 2025-26 school years, individuals are
34 eligible for bonuses under this subsection if they are in an
35 instructional assignment in a school providing meals at no charge to
36 students under section 2 of this act that met the definition of high
37 poverty school as defined in rule by the office of the superintendent
38 of public instruction during the 2022-23 school year.

1 (3) The amount of the additional bonus under subsection (2) of
2 this section for those meeting the qualifications of subsection (2)
3 of this section is (~~five thousand dollars~~) \$5,000.

4 (4) The bonuses provided under this section are in addition to
5 compensation received under a district's salary schedule adopted in
6 accordance with RCW 28A.405.200 and shall not be included in
7 calculations of a district's average salary and associated salary
8 limitations under RCW 28A.400.200.

9 (5) The bonuses provided under this section shall be paid in a
10 lump sum amount.

11 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** RCW 28A.235.140 (School breakfast
12 programs) and 1993 c 333 s 1 & 1989 c 239 s 2 are each repealed.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 9.** If specific funding for the purposes of
14 this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not
15 provided by June 30, 2023, in the omnibus appropriations act, this
16 act is null and void.

17 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** Section 5 of this act expires September
18 1, 2024.

19 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** Section 6 of this act takes effect
20 September 1, 2024.

--- END ---