

RCW 67.70.240 Use of moneys in state lottery account limited.

(1) The moneys in the state lottery account may be used only:

(a) For the payment of prizes to the holders of winning lottery tickets or shares;

(b) For purposes of making deposits into the reserve account created by RCW 67.70.250 and into the lottery administrative account created by RCW 67.70.260;

(c) For purposes of making deposits into the Washington opportunity pathways account created in RCW 28B.76.526. Moneys in the state lottery account deposited in the Washington opportunity pathways account are included in "general state revenues" under RCW 39.42.070;

(d) For distribution to the stadium and exhibition center account, created in RCW 43.99N.060. Subject to the conditions of RCW 43.99N.070, six million dollars must be distributed under this subsection during the calendar year 1998. During subsequent years, such distribution must equal the prior year's distributions increased by four percent. No distribution may be made under this subsection after December 31, 1999, unless the conditions for issuance of the bonds under RCW 43.99N.020(2) are met. Distributions under this subsection must cease when the bonds are retired, but not later than December 31, 2020;

(e) For the purchase and promotion of lottery games and game-related services;

(f) For the payment of agent compensation; and

(g) For distribution to the gambling revolving fund, created in RCW 9.46.100, in amounts specified in the omnibus appropriations act. To meet the cash flow needs of both agencies, the director of the state lottery and the director of the Washington state gambling commission may determine the timing of the distribution, which may include incremental distributions over the course of the fiscal year.

(2) The office of financial management shall require the allotment of all expenses paid from the account and shall report to the ways and means committees of the senate and house of representatives any changes in the allotments. [2015 3rd sp.s. c 31 s 2; 2013 c 136 s 1; 2011 c 352 s 3; 2010 1st sp.s. c 27 s 3. Prior: 2009 c 500 s 11; 2009 c 479 s 44; 2001 c 3 s 4 (Initiative Measure No. 728, approved November 7, 2000); 1997 c 220 s 206 (Referendum Bill No. 48, approved June 17, 1997); 1995 3rd sp.s. c 1 s 105; 1987 c 513 s 7; 1985 c 375 s 5; 1982 2nd ex.s. c 7 s 24.]

Intent—2011 c 352: "In recognition of the extraordinary sacrifices made by the men and women serving in the United States armed forces, including Washington state's national guard and reserves, the legislature intends to authorize an ongoing source of funding to preserve the veterans innovations program. This important program provides assistance to military members and their families who face extreme financial hardships due to extended deployments." [2011 c 352 s 1.]

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 27: See note following RCW 28B.76.526.

Effective date—2009 c 500: See note following RCW 39.42.070.

Effective date—2009 c 479: See note following RCW 2.56.030.

Short title—2001 c 3 (Initiative Measure No. 728): "This act may be known and cited as the K-12 2000 student achievement act." [2001 c 3 s 1 (Initiative Measure No. 728, approved November 7, 2000).]

Purpose—Intent—2001 c 3 (Initiative Measure No. 728): "The citizens of Washington state expect and deserve great public schools for our generation of school children and for those who will follow. A quality public education system is crucial for our state's future economic success and prosperity, and for our children and their children to lead successful lives.

The purpose of this act is to improve public education and to achieve higher academic standards for all students through smaller class sizes and other improvements. A portion of the state's surplus general fund revenues is dedicated to this purpose.

In 1993, Washington state made a major commitment to improved public education by passing the Washington education reform act. This act established new, higher standards of academic achievement for all students. It also established new levels of accountability for students, teachers, schools, and school districts. However, the K-12 finance system has not been changed to respond to the new standards and individual student needs.

To make higher student achievement a reality, schools need the additional resources and flexibility to provide all students with more individualized quality instruction, more time, and the extra support that they may require. We need to ensure that curriculum, instruction methods, and assessments of student performance are aligned with the new standards and student needs. The current level of state funding does not provide adequate resources to support higher academic achievement for all students. In fact, inflation-adjusted per-student state funding has declined since the legislature adopted the 1993 education reform act.

The erosion of state funding for K-12 education is directly at odds with the state's "paramount duty to make ample provision for the education of all children...." Now is the time to invest some of our surplus state revenues in K-12 education and redirect state lottery funds to education, as was originally intended, so that we can fulfill the state's paramount duty.

Conditions and needs vary across Washington's two hundred ninety-six school districts. School boards accountable to their local communities should therefore have the flexibility to decide which of the following strategies will be most effective in increasing student performance and in helping students meet the state's new, higher academic standards:

- (1) Major reductions in K-4 class size;
- (2) Selected class size reductions in grades 5-12, such as small high school writing classes;
- (3) Extended learning opportunities for students who need or want additional time in school;
- (4) Investments in educators and their professional development;
- (5) Early assistance for children who need prekindergarten support in order to be successful in school; and
- (6) Providing improvements or additions to facilities to support class size reductions and extended learning opportunities.

REDUCING CLASS SIZE

Smaller classes in the early grades can significantly increase the amount of learning that takes place in the classroom. Washington state now ranks forty-eighth in the nation in its student-teacher ratio. This is unacceptable.

Significant class size reductions will provide our children with more individualized instruction and the attention they need and deserve and will reduce behavioral problems in classrooms. The state's long-term goal should be to reduce class size in grades K-4 to no more than eighteen students per teacher in a class.

The people recognize that class size reduction should be phased-in over several years. It should be accompanied by the necessary funds for school construction and modernization and for high quality, well-trained teachers.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Student achievement will also be increased if we expand learning opportunities beyond our traditional-length school day and year. In many school districts, educators and parents want a longer school day, a longer school year, and/or all-day kindergarten to help students improve their academic performance or explore new learning opportunities. In addition, special programs such as before-and-after-school tutoring will help struggling students catch and keep up with their classmates. Extended learning opportunities will be increasingly important as attainment of a certificate of mastery becomes a high school graduation requirement.

TEACHER QUALITY

Key to every student's academic success is a quality teacher in every classroom. Washington state's new standards for student achievement make teacher quality more important than ever. We are asking our teachers to teach more demanding curriculum in new ways, and we are holding our educators and schools to new, higher levels of accountability for student performance. Resources are needed to give teachers the content knowledge and skills to teach to higher standards and to give school leaders the skills to improve instruction and manage organizational change.

The ability of school districts throughout the state to attract and retain the highest quality teaching corps by offering competitive salaries and effective working conditions is an essential element of basic education. The state legislature is responsible for establishing teacher salaries. It is imperative that the legislature fund salary levels that ensure school districts' ability to recruit and retain the highest quality teachers.

EARLY ASSISTANCE

The importance of a child's intellectual development in the first five years has been established by widespread scientific research. This is especially true for children with disabilities and special needs. Providing assistance appropriate to children's developmental needs will enhance the academic achievement of these children in grades K-12. Early assistance will also lessen the need for more expensive remedial efforts in later years.

NO SUPPLANTING OF EXISTING EDUCATION FUNDS

It is the intent of the people that existing state funding for education, including all sources of such funding, shall not be

reduced, supplanted, or otherwise adversely impacted by appropriations or expenditures from the *student achievement fund created in RCW 43.135.045 or the education construction fund.

INVESTING SURPLUS IN SCHOOLS UNTIL GOAL MET

It is the intent of the people to invest a portion of state surplus revenues in their schools. This investment should continue until the state's contribution to funding public education achieves a reasonable goal. The goal should reflect the state's paramount duty to make ample provision for the education of all children and our citizens' desire that all students receive a quality education. The people set a goal of per-student state funding for the maintenance and operation of K-12 education being equal to at least ninety percent of the national average per-student expenditure from all sources. When this goal is met, further deposits to the *student achievement fund shall be required only to the extent necessary to maintain the ninety-percent level." [2001 c 3 s 2 (Initiative Measure No. 728, approved November 7, 2000).]

***Reviser's note:** The "student achievement fund" created in RCW 43.135.045 was deleted pursuant to 2009 c 479 s 37.

Construction—2001 c 3 (Initiative Measure No. 728): "The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act." [2001 c 3 s 11 (Initiative Measure No. 728, approved November 7, 2000).]

Effective dates—2001 c 3 (Initiative Measure No. 728): "This act takes effect January 1, 2001, except for section 4 of this act which takes effect July 1, 2001." [2001 c 3 s 13 (Initiative Measure No. 728, approved November 7, 2000).]

Referendum—Other legislation limited—Legislators' personal intent not indicated—Reimbursements for election—Voters' pamphlet, election requirements—1997 c 220: See RCW 36.102.800 through 36.102.803.

Part headings not law—Effective date—1995 3rd sp.s. c 1: See notes following RCW 82.14.0485.

Effective date—Severability—1987 c 513: See notes following RCW 18.85.285.

State contribution for baseball stadium limited: RCW 82.14.0486.