



To retain respect for sausages and laws, one must not watch them in the making.

~ Otto von Bismarck

AZ QUOTES



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Overview of the Legislative Process

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The Washington State Legislature is made up of two houses (or chambers), the [Senate](#) and the [House of Representatives](#). Washington has 49 [legislative districts](#), each of which elects a Senator and two Representatives. Senators serve four-year terms and Representatives serve two-year terms. The Senate and House of Representatives meet in session each year to create new laws, change existing laws, and enact budgets for the State.

The legislative cycle is two years long. Within that two-year cycle, there are two kinds of legislative sessions: regular sessions and extraordinary, or special, sessions. Regular sessions are mandated by the State Constitution and begin the second Monday in January each year. In the odd-numbered year, for example, 2005, the regular session is 105 days; in the even-numbered year, for example, 2006, it is 60 days. Extraordinary sessions are called by the Governor to address specific issues, usually the budget. There can be any number of extraordinary sessions within the two-year cycle, and they can last no more than 30 days. To see the legislative calendar for the most recent session, go to the [Cut-off Calendar](#) on the Agendas, Schedules, and Calendars page.

The members of the House and Senate offer legislation, or [bills](#), for consideration. The ideas for bills come from a number of places: something has happened in the last year that inspires new legislation (for instance, the change in people's perception of crime

gave rise to the youth violence bills that were offered during the 1994 Session), a member wishes to address an issue that is specific to his or her district, the Legislature decides to tackle a major issue (such as regulatory reform), changes in technology dictate a change in the State's laws, etc.

Once a member introduces a bill, the legislative process begins. The process has a number of specific steps. If the bill makes it through all the steps in the chamber in which it was introduced (the "first house"), it goes to the other chamber (or "second house") and goes through the same steps there. Each step is identified and explained below.

**Prefiling:** Members can prefile bills for introduction in the month before session begins. Prefiled bills are officially introduced the first day of the session.

**Introduction, or First Reading:** The first thing that happens to bills on the "floor" is introduction and referral to committee. This is also referred to as the bill's first reading. (Bills must have three readings in each house in order to pass the Legislature.)

Leadership determines to which committees bills will be referred; this is usually determined by the bill's subject matter. Bills that require an appropriation or that raise revenue must also go to a fiscal committee for review.

To see which bills will be introduced for the upcoming legislative day, go to the [Agendas, Schedules, and Calendars](#) page and display House Introductions or Senate Introductions.

**Committee Action:** The chair of each committee works with leadership and staff to schedule bills to be heard by the committee. Committees hold three kinds of meetings: (1) work sessions, where issues are determined and reviewed; (2) public hearings, where testimony from interested parties is taken; and (3) executive sessions, where the committee decides how it will report the bill to the whole house. Not all bills get scheduled for hearing, so a good number of bills never get any further than committee.

Bills can be reported in several fashions, the most usual being do pass (pass the bill just as it is), do pass as amended (pass the bill as amended by the committee), and do pass substitute (the committee offers a different version to take the place of the original bill). The members on the prevailing side sign the "majority" report; those members who disagree with the majority sign the "minority" report. Not all bills coming out of committee have minority reports. To see a list of bills reported out of House or Senate committee each day, go to [Standing Committee Reports](#).

As a bill moves through the committee process, the staff prepares the "bill report." The bill report includes a legislative history of the bill, background on the issue, a summary of the legislation, the names of those who testified on the bill, and a summary of the testimony for and against the bill. The bill report is edited as the bill moves through the process. When the bill moves to the opposite house, that house prepares a bill report as well. A bill that has finally passed the Legislature would have House, Senate, and Final bill reports.

At the start of the session, both houses agree on dates by which bills have to be reported out of committee in order to be eligible for further consideration by the Legislature.

There is a "cut-off" date for bills to be out of committee in the first house and one for bills to be out of committee in the second house.

**Rules Committee:** Once a bill has been reported by the appropriate committee(s), the floor acts on the committee report and then passes the bill to the Rules Committee. Usually, the floor adopts the committee's recommendation.

The Rules Committee is where leadership exercises the most control over the process. The Rules Committee is made up of members from both parties. Each member on the committee gets to select two or three bills that will move on to the next step in the process. Which bills a member selects could be the result of a party caucus, or another member approaching that member, or a piece of legislation about which the member feels strongly.

**Rules Review /Rules White:** The first step in the Rules Committee process is called Rules Review in the House and Rules White in the Senate (the report that lists the bills in this step in the Senate is printed on white paper). Rules Committee members review the bills and decide whether or not to move them on to the next step.

**Rules Consideration /Rules Green:** The next step is called Rules Consideration in the House and Rules Green in the Senate (the report is printed on green paper). Sometimes bills skip this step and go to the calendar for second reading. It is another step that allows leadership to control the process.

**Calendars/Bill Report Books:** The Rules Committee decides which bills will be scheduled for second reading. Those bills that will probably require some debate are placed on the regular calendar. Those that are probably not controversial may be placed on the suspension calendar in the House, the consent calendar in the Senate. The Rules Committee also decides whether a bill will be placed on the regular calendar or the suspension/consent calendar.

Each house prepares documents that list the bills scheduled to be heard on the floor. The House prepares "bill report books" (containing an order of contents and the bill report of each bill on the calendar) and "floor calendars" (a list of the bills, a brief description for each, and the committee action on each). The Senate prepares "calendars" (with an order of contents and the bill report of each bill), and "flash calendars" (the list with the brief descriptions and committee actions). The Senate flash calendar lists only those bills that were "pulled" from Rules at the last Rules Committee meeting. To see which bills are on the calendar in either house, go to [House Floor Activity Report](#) or [Senate Floor Activity Report](#).

**Second Reading:** It is on second reading that the chamber discusses the merits of the legislation. It is here, too, where members can offer amendments to the bill. Most bills that get this far get their second reading in the couple of weeks following the committee cut-off.

If a bill has been amended in committee or on the floor in the first house, it is ordered engrossed. Engrossing a bill means incorporating the amendments into the body of the bill so that the second house gets one document. If a bill has been amended in the second house, it is returned to the first house with the amendments attached so that the first

house can decide whether or not it wishes to agree with the changes the second house made.

**Third Reading:** Third reading is where the roll call vote on final passage is taken. If the bill finally passes, it continues in the process. If the bill fails on final passage, it goes no further. Under certain circumstances, the chamber may decide to reconsider the vote that was taken; in that case, the chamber has twenty-four hours to make a motion to reconsider the bill.

If the bill passes third reading in the second house and the second house did not amend the bill, the bill has passed the Legislature.

At the start of the session, both houses agree on "cut-off" dates by which bills have to be finally passed out of the first house and finally passed out of the second house.

**Concurrence, Dispute, and Conference Committees:** If the bill has been amended by the second house, the first house has to decide whether it will concur in the amendments or not. Leadership decides which bills returned from the second house will be discussed and places those bills on the concurrence calendar (House) or concurring calendar (Senate). If the first house concurs in the amendments, the bill has passed the Legislature.

If the first house disagrees with the second house, it can ask the second house to recede from the amendments. If the second house recedes, the bill has passed the Legislature.

If the two houses cannot resolve their differences, one of them can ask for a conference committee. Members from each house meet to discuss the differences. If they agree on what is to be done, the conference committee makes a report. Both houses must adopt the conference committee report for the bill to pass the Legislature. If one house does not adopt the conference committee report (whether by vote or inaction), the bill has not passed. The House Floor Activity Report and the Senate Floor Activity Report list the bills on the concurrence, dispute, and conference calendars.

**Enrolling:** Once a bill has finally passed the Legislature, it is enrolled. A certificate proclaiming that it has passed is attached and, if necessary, the amendments from the second house or conference committee are incorporated into the body of the bill. The bill is signed by the Speaker of the House, the Chief Clerk of the House, the President of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Senate and is sent to the Governor for his or her action.

**Governor's actions:** The Governor reviews the bill. The Governor may decide to sign it, veto part of it, or veto all of it. If the Governor vetoes part or all of it, the Legislature may vote to override the veto. (That happens rarely.) If the governor does not act on a bill after the allotted number of days, it is as if it was signed. From the Governor's desk, bills go to the Secretary of State who assigns a session law chapter number. The Chapter to Bill Table (available on the [Bill/Law Cross Reference](#) page) lists the bills that have passed the Legislature, the chapter numbers assigned by the Secretary of State, vetoes, short descriptions, and the effective dates.

**Carryover:** The Legislature works within the framework of a two-year cycle. For instance, the 2005-06 Session is the 59th Session of the Legislature. There will be a least two regular sessions, a "long" session in 2005 (105 days) and a "short" session in 2006

(60 days). There could also be any number of special sessions, none of which can last longer than 30 days.

Therefore, just because a bill did not make it all the way through during the regular session in the odd-numbered year (for example, 2005) does not mean it is "dead." At the end of the session, all bills in the second house are returned to the first house; so a House bill in committee in the Senate when session ends is returned to the House. At the start of the next session, be it a special session or the next regular session, bills from the previous session are reintroduced and retained in their present position.

"Carryover" bills can be taken up again in subsequent sessions during the biennium. The Legislature has a lot of latitude with these bills. The first house can place the bill on the calendar for third reading and send it right back to the second house, or it can make the bill go to committee and through the whole process again.

This is in addition to the new bills introduced during the current session. This procedure can make it difficult to keep track of bills during a special session or the second regular session. If a bill does not make it through the process by the end of the two-year cycle, it is "dead."

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# SPOTLIGHT EDUCATION



**"Please vote for me  
One more time...  
I will find a way  
To fund public schools  
Next year...  
I pinky promise!"**

## **SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5313**

*This bill would allow South Kitsap School District to "again" collect \$2.50 per \$1,000.00 of assessed property value you own!*

1 AN ACT Relating to K-12 education; amending RCW 28A.500.015,  
2 84.52.0531, 28A.400.200, and 28A.710.150; adding a new section to  
3 chapter 41.59 RCW; and providing a contingent effective date.

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

5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 28A.500.015 and 2018 c 266 s 303 are each amended to  
6 read as follows:

7 (1) Beginning in calendar year ((2019)) 2020 and each calendar  
8 year thereafter, the state must provide state local effort assistance  
9 funding to supplement school district enrichment levies as provided  
10 in this section.

11 (2) For an eligible school district, annual local effort  
12 assistance funding is equal to the school district's maximum local  
13 effort assistance multiplied by a fraction equal to the lesser of the  
14 school district's actual enrichment levy or the maximum allowable  
15 local effort assistance levy divided by the school district's maximum  
16 allowable ((enrichment)) local effort assistance levy.

17 (3) The state local effort assistance funding provided under this  
18 section is not part of the state's program of basic education deemed  
19 by the legislature to comply with the requirements of Article IX,  
20 section 1 of the state Constitution.

S-3641.1

## SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5313

### State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By Senate Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senator Wellman; by request of Office of Financial Management)

READ FIRST TIME 04/04/19.

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1 (4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this  
2 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

3 (a) "Eligible school district" means a school district whose  
4 maximum allowable (~~(enrichment)~~) local effort assistance levy divided  
5 by the school district's total student enrollment in the prior school  
6 year is less than the state local effort assistance threshold.

7 (b) For the purpose of this section, "inflation" means(~~(, for any~~  
8 ~~school year,))~~ the (~~(rate of the yearly increase of)~~) percentage  
9 change in the (~~(previous calendar year's annual average consumer)~~)  
10 implicit price (~~(index for all urban consumers, Seattle area, using~~  
11 ~~the official current base compiled by)~~) deflator for personal  
12 consumption expenditures for the (~~(bureau of labor statistics,)~~)  
13 United States (~~(department of labor)~~) for the prior calendar year as  
14 published in the November economic and revenue forecast by the  
15 economic and revenue forecast council or successor agency.

16 (c) "Maximum allowable (~~(enrichment)~~) local effort assistance  
17 levy" means (~~(the maximum levy permitted by RCW 84.52.0531)~~) one  
18 dollar and fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in the  
19 school district.

20 (d) "Maximum local effort assistance" means the difference  
21 between the following:

22 (i) The school district's actual prior school year enrollment  
23 multiplied by the state local effort assistance threshold; and

24 (ii) The school district's maximum allowable (~~(enrichment)~~) local  
25 effort assistance levy.

26 (e) "Prior school year" means the most recent school year  
27 completed prior to the year in which the state local effort  
28 assistance funding is to be distributed.

29 (f) "State local effort assistance threshold" means one thousand



30 five hundred dollars per student, increased for inflation beginning  
31 in calendar year 2020.

32 (g) "Student enrollment" means the average annual full-time  
33 equivalent student enrollment.

34 (5) For districts in a high/nonhigh relationship, the enrollments  
35 of the nonhigh students attending the high school shall only be  
36 counted by the nonhigh school districts for purposes of funding under  
37 this section.

38 (6) For school districts participating in an innovation academy  
39 cooperative established under RCW 28A.340.080, enrollments of  
40 students attending the academy shall be adjusted so that each

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1 participant district receives its proportional share of student  
2 enrollments for purposes of funding under this section.

3 **Sec. 2.** RCW 84.52.0531 and 2018 c 266 s 307 are each amended to  
4 read as follows:

5 (1) Beginning with taxes levied for collection in ~~((2019))~~ 2020,  
6 the maximum dollar amount which may be levied by or for any school  
7 district for enrichment levies under RCW 84.52.053 is equal to the  
8 lesser of ~~((one))~~ two dollars and fifty cents per thousand dollars of  
9 the assessed value of property in the school district or the maximum  
10 per-pupil limit.

11 (2) The definitions in this subsection apply to this section  
12 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

13 (a) For the purpose of this section, "inflation" means ~~((, for any  
14 school year,))~~ the ~~((rate of the yearly increase of))~~ percentage  
15 change in the ~~((previous calendar year's annual average consumer))~~  
16 implicit price ((index for all urban consumers, Seattle area, using  
17 the official current base compiled by)) deflator for personal  
18 consumption expenditures for the ((bureau of labor statistics,))  
19 United States ((department of labor)) for the prior calendar year as  
20 published in the November economic and revenue forecast by the  
21 economic and revenue forecast council or successor agency.

22 (b) "Maximum per-pupil limit" means:

23 (i) Two thousand five hundred dollars, as increased by inflation  
24 beginning with property taxes levied for collection in 2020,  
25 multiplied by the number of average annual full-time equivalent  
26 students enrolled in the school district in the prior school year,  
27 for school districts with fewer than forty thousand annual full-time  
28 equivalent students enrolled in the school district in the prior

29 school year; or

30 (ii) Three thousand dollars, as increased by inflation beginning  
31 with property taxes levied for collection in 2020, multiplied by the  
32 number of average annual full-time equivalent students enrolled in  
33 the school district in the prior school year, for school districts  
34 with forty thousand or more annual full-time equivalent students  
35 enrolled in the school district in the prior school year. ((Beginning  
36 with property taxes levied for collection in 2020, the maximum per-  
37 pupil limit shall be increased by inflation.))

38 (c) "Prior school year" means the most recent school year  
39 completed prior to the year in which the levies are to be collected.

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1 (3) For districts in a high/nonhigh relationship, the enrollments  
2 of the nonhigh students attending the high school shall only be  
3 counted by the nonhigh school districts for purposes of funding under  
4 this section.

5 (4) For school districts participating in an innovation academy  
6 cooperative established under RCW 28A.340.080, enrollments of  
7 students attending the academy shall be adjusted so that each  
8 participant district receives its proportional share of student  
9 enrollments for purposes of funding under this section.

10 (5) Beginning with propositions for enrichment levies for  
11 collection in calendar year 2020 and thereafter, a district must  
12 receive approval of an enrichment levy expenditure plan under RCW  
13 28A.505.240 before submission of the proposition to the voters.

14 (6) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop rules  
15 and regulations and inform school districts of the pertinent data  
16 necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

17 (7) Beginning with taxes levied for collection in 2018,  
18 enrichment levy revenues must be deposited in a separate subfund of  
19 the school district's general fund pursuant to RCW 28A.320.330, and  
20 for the 2018-19 school year are subject to the restrictions of RCW  
21 28A.150.276 and the audit requirements of RCW 43.09.2856.

22 (8) Funds collected from levies for transportation vehicles,  
23 construction, modernization, or remodeling of school facilities as  
24 established in RCW 84.52.053 are not subject to the levy limitations  
25 in subsections (1) through (5) of this section.

26 (9)(a) To address the funding disparity resulting from charter  
27 schools lacking access to local enrichment levy funds, the  
28 superintendent of public instruction must distribute to each charter  
29 school an amount based on the certified local enrichment levy per

30 pupil for the previous year for the school district in which the  
31 charter school is located, multiplied by the student enrollment of  
32 the charter school in the current school year, as follows:  
33 (i) Beginning September 1, 2019, fifteen percent;  
34 (ii) Beginning September 1, 2020, thirty percent;  
35 (iii) Beginning September 1, 2021, forty-five percent;  
36 (iv) Beginning September 1, 2022, sixty percent;  
37 (v) Beginning September 1, 2023, seventy-five percent; and  
38 (vi) Beginning September 1, 2024, and thereafter, one hundred  
39 percent.

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1 (b) The funding provided under this subsection (9) is not part of  
2 the state's statutory program of basic education deemed by the  
3 legislature to comply with the requirements of Article IX, section 1  
4 of the state Constitution. Charter schools may use the funding  
5 provided under this subsection (9) only to enrich the state's  
6 statutory program of basic education.

7 **Sec. 3.** RCW 28A.400.200 and 2018 c 266 s 205 are each amended to  
8 read as follows:

9 (1) Every school district board of directors shall fix, alter,  
10 allow, and order paid salaries and compensation for all district  
11 employees in conformance with this section.

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

16 (b) Salaries for certificated instructional staff with a master's  
17 degree shall not be less than the salary provided in the  
18 appropriations act in the statewide salary allocation schedule for an  
19 employee with a master's degree and zero years of service; and

20 (c) Beginning with the 2018-19 school year:

21 (i) Salaries for full-time certificated instructional staff must  
22 not be less than forty thousand dollars, to be adjusted for regional  
23 differences in the cost of hiring staff as specified in RCW  
24 28A.150.410, and to be adjusted annually by the same inflationary  
25 measure as provided in RCW 28A.400.205;

26 (ii) Salaries for full-time certificated instructional staff with  
27 at least five years of experience must exceed by at least ten percent  
28 the value specified in (c)(i) of this subsection;

29 (iii) A district may not pay full-time certificated instructional

30 staff a salary that exceeds ninety thousand dollars, subject to  
31 adjustment for regional differences in the cost of hiring staff as  
32 specified in RCW 28A.150.410. This maximum salary is adjusted  
33 annually by the inflationary measure in RCW 28A.400.205;

34 (iv) These minimum and maximum salaries apply to the services  
35 provided as part of the state's statutory program of basic education  
36 and exclude supplemental contracts for additional time,  
37 responsibility, or incentive pursuant to this section or for  
38 enrichment pursuant to RCW 28A.150.276;

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1 (v) A district may pay a salary that exceeds this maximum salary  
2 by up to ten percent for full-time certificated instructional staff:  
3 Who are educational staff associates; who teach in the subjects of  
4 science, technology, engineering, or math; or who teach in the  
5 transitional bilingual instruction or special education programs.

6 (3)(a)(i) Through the 2017-18 school year the actual average  
7 salary paid to certificated instructional staff shall not exceed the  
8 district's average certificated instructional staff salary used for  
9 the state basic education allocations for that school year as  
10 determined pursuant to RCW 28A.150.410.

11 (ii) For the 2018-19 school year, salaries for certificated  
12 instructional staff are subject to the limitations in RCW 41.59.800.

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

18 (b) Through the 2018-19 school year, fringe benefit contributions  
19 for certificated instructional staff shall be included as salary  
20 under (a)(i) of this subsection only to the extent that the  
21 district's actual average benefit contribution exceeds the amount of  
22 the insurance benefits allocation, less the amount remitted by  
23 districts to the health care authority for retiree subsidies,  
24 provided per certificated instructional staff unit in the state  
25 operating appropriations act in effect at the time the compensation  
26 is payable. For purposes of this section, fringe benefits shall not  
27 include payment for unused leave for illness or injury under RCW  
28 28A.400.210; employer contributions for old age survivors insurance,  
29 workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, and retirement  
30 benefits under the Washington state retirement system; or employer

31 contributions for health benefits in excess of the insurance benefits  
32 allocation provided per certificated instructional staff unit in the  
33 state operating appropriations act in effect at the time the  
34 compensation is payable. A school district may not use state funds to  
35 provide employer contributions for such excess health benefits.

36 (c) Salary and benefits for certificated instructional staff in  
37 programs other than basic education shall be consistent with the  
38 salary and benefits paid to certificated instructional staff in the  
39 basic education program.

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1 (4)(a) Salaries and benefits for certificated instructional staff  
2 may exceed the limitations in subsection (3) of this section only by  
3 separate contract for additional time, for additional  
4 responsibilities, or for incentives. Supplemental contracts shall not  
5 cause the state to incur any present or future funding obligation.  
6 Supplemental contracts must be accounted for by a school district  
7 when the district is developing its four-year budget plan under RCW  
8 28A.505.040.

9 (b) Supplemental contracts shall be subject to the collective  
10 bargaining provisions of chapter 41.59 RCW and the provisions of RCW  
11 28A.405.240, shall not exceed one year, and if not renewed shall not  
12 constitute adverse change in accordance with RCW 28A.405.300 through  
13 28A.405.380. No district may enter into a supplemental contract under  
14 this subsection for the provision of services which are a part of the  
15 basic education program required by Article IX, section 1 of the  
16 state Constitution and RCW 28A.150.220.

17 (c)(i) Beginning September 1, 2019, supplemental contracts for  
18 certificated instructional staff are subject to the following  
19 additional restrictions:

20 (A) School districts may enter into supplemental contracts only  
21 for enrichment activities as defined in and subject to the  
22 limitations of RCW 28A.150.276;

23 (B) Until September 1, 2022, the average supplemental contract  
24 provided by a district may be no higher than the average supplemental  
25 contract from the previous year reduced by the annual salary  
26 inflationary increase provided under RCW 28A.400.205;

27 (C) Beginning September 1, 2022, the average supplemental  
28 contract given by a district must be for no more than three percent  
29 of the average salary in the district provided as part of the state's  
30 statutory program of basic education.

31 (ii) For a supplemental contract, or portion of a supplemental  
32 contract, that is time-based, the hourly rate the district pays may  
33 not exceed the hourly rate provided to that same instructional staff  
34 for services under the basic education salary identified under  
35 subsection (3)(a)(iii) of this section. For a supplemental contract,  
36 or portion of a supplemental contract that is not time-based, the  
37 contract must document the additional duties, responsibilities, or  
38 incentives that are being funded in the contract.

39 (5) Employee benefit plans offered by any district shall comply  
40 with RCW 28A.400.350, 28A.400.275, and 28A.400.280.

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1 **NEW SECTION. Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 41.59

2 RCW to read as follows:

3 A school district collective bargaining agreement that is  
4 executed or modified after September 1, 2019, under this chapter may  
5 not provide supplemental contracts in excess of the amounts permitted  
6 under RCW 28A.400.200(4)(c).

7 **Sec. 5.** RCW 28A.710.150 and 2016 c 241 s 115 are each amended to  
8 read as follows:

9 (1) A maximum of forty charter public schools may be established  
10 under this chapter (~~over the five year period commencing with April~~  
11 ~~3, 2016~~). No more than eight charter schools may be established in  
12 any year (~~during the five year period~~), except that if in any year  
13 fewer than eight charter schools are established, additional charter  
14 schools, equal in number to the difference between the number  
15 established in that year and eight, may be established in subsequent  
16 years (~~during the five year period~~).

17 (2)(a) To ensure compliance with the limits for establishing new  
18 charter schools, certification from the state board of education must  
19 be obtained before final authorization of a charter school.

20 (b) Within ten days of taking action to approve or deny an  
21 application under RCW 28A.710.140, an authorizer must submit a report  
22 of the action to the applicant and the state board of education. The  
23 report must include a copy of the authorizer's resolution setting  
24 forth the action taken, the reasons for the decision, and assurances  
25 of compliance with the procedural requirements and application  
26 elements under RCW 28A.710.130 and 28A.710.140. The authorizer must  
27 also indicate whether the charter school is designed to enroll and  
28 serve at-risk student populations. The state board of education must  
29 establish, for each year in which charter schools may be authorized

30 as part of the timeline to be established pursuant to RCW  
31 28A.710.140, the latest annual date by which the authorizer may  
32 submit the report. The state board of education must send to each  
33 authorizer notice of the date by which a report must be submitted at  
34 least six months before the date established by the board.

35 (3) Upon the receipt of notice from an authorizer that a charter  
36 school has been approved, the state board of education shall certify  
37 whether the approval is in compliance with the limits on the maximum  
38 number of charters allowed under subsection (1) of this section. If  
39 the board receives simultaneous notification of approved charters

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1 that exceed the annual allowable limits in subsection (1) of this  
2 section, the board must select approved charters for implementation  
3 through a lottery process, and must assign implementation dates  
4 accordingly.

5 (4) The state board of education must notify authorizers when the  
6 maximum allowable number of charter schools has been reached.

7 NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Sections 1 and 2, chapter . . ., Laws of  
8 2019 (sections 1 and 2 of this act) take effect only if sections 3  
9 and 4, chapter . . ., Laws of 2019 (sections 3 and 4 of this act) are  
10 enacted by August 1, 2019.

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